

**FAMILY  
EXPENDITURES  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES**

**STATISTICAL TABLES  
AND APPENDIXES**

**JUNE 1941**

11, Allen Wallis  
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# **FAMILY EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES**

## **STATISTICAL TABLES AND APPENDIXES**

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*June 6, 1944.*

THE PRESIDENT,

*The White House.*

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are transmitting herewith a volume entitled "Family Expenditures in the United States—Statistical Tables and Appendixes." This volume is being released in view of the numerous requests for these materials which supplement the data already published under the titles "Consumer Incomes—1935-36" and "Consumer Expenditures—1935-36."

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC A. DELANO, *Chairman.*

CHARLES E. MERRIAM.

GEORGE F. YANTIS.

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## FOREWORD

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This is the third in a series of reports prepared by the National Resources Planning Board (National Resources Committee) on the basis of data from the 1935-36 Study of Consumer Purchases. Earlier publications in this series are *Consumer Incomes in the United States* and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, in which the incomes and expenditures in 1935-36 of all American consumers, both families and single individuals, are analyzed.

The current study, covering families only, presents estimates of both average and aggregate expenditures for many more categories of consumption than are to be found in the first Consumer Expenditures report. This is the most detailed analysis yet made of family expenditures in the United States and includes a breakdown of these expenditures into over 90 categories of outlay, together with comparative estimates indicating farm, rural nonfarm, and urban differences, regional variations, and differences with respect to size of family, as between white and Negro families, and in relation to expenditures for durable goods. The statistical results are shown in the present volume both in summary form and in a more detailed set of reference tables. A description of the sources and methods used in the study is presented in an appendix.

The Study of Consumer Purchases, which provided most of the data for this and the two preceding reports, was a Work Projects Administration project conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Under this project, detailed information on expenditures and savings during a 12-month period in 1935 and 1936 was secured from a sample of more than 60,000 families living in cities of different sizes, in villages, and on farms in 30 different States. On the basis of these data, estimates of the expenditures of all families in the United States in that year were prepared.

The plans for the Study of Consumer Purchases were formulated by the National Resources Committee and

the two operating bureaus, with the cooperation and advice of the Central Statistical Board and the Work Projects Administration, and the study was administered under the guidance of a technical committee representing the five cooperating agencies, with Dr. Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Committee, serving as chairman. Grateful acknowledgement is made of the generous cooperation given by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics in making the data derived through the project available for this report on family expenditure. Appreciation is especially due to Dr. Day Monroe, Chief of the Economics Division in the Bureau of Home Economics, and to Dr. Faith M. Williams, Chief of the Cost of Living Division in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report itself was prepared by Hildegard Kneeland, Selma E. Fine, and Janet H. Murray, assisted by the following other members of the Consumption Research staff of the National Resources Planning Board: Louise E. S. Eisenlohr, William C. Shelton, John M. Jacobsen, Elizabeth Davenport, and Ruth Rosenwald. In addition to the staff members listed above, acknowledgement is due to Virginia Fox Shepherd and Martin E. Jansson, who edited the report, to Enid Baird, Milton Friedman, and W. Allen Wallis, who shared in preparing the preliminary plans for the study, and to Sopha Lunsford, who served as secretary to the staff. Acknowledgement is also due to Thomas E. Parks, Jr., Marion S. Fletcher, William R. Muench, Homer F. Gilliam, Oscar Fossum, Jr., Norman F. Hampton, and Kathleen T. McCormick, who assisted with the statistical computations.

Special acknowledgement is made to the Work Projects Administration for making available the service of statistical and clerical workers in Richmond, Va., under Official Project No. 765-31-3-2, for the preparation of many of the estimates presented in the report. Appreciation is also due to the United States Tariff Commission for its helpful cooperation in the Richmond project, and especially to Mr. Samuel W. Pitts, manager of the project.



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## SUMMARY TABLES

This set of summary tables (tables 1-101) brings together the major findings of the study, for the convenience of those who do not wish to use the more detailed estimates. The tables are arranged under nine sections; the first five sections, forming Part I, present the average patterns of family spending, and the last four, forming Part II, show the aggregate disbursements of American families in 1935-36. Additional estimates under seven of these sections are presented in the following set of reference tables (tables 107-413, pp. 37-133). For list of table titles, see pp. ix-xi.

# SUMMARY TABLES

## PART I. AVERAGE PATTERNS OF FAMILY SPENDING

### SECTION 1. THE SPENDING PATTERN OF ALL FAMILIES

TABLE 1.—Average outlay of American families for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Families		Average income per family <sup>2</sup>	Average outlay per family for—					Percentage of income for—				
				Current consumption			Gifts and personal taxes <sup>4</sup>	Savings	Current consumption			Gifts and personal taxes <sup>4</sup>	Savings
	Number	Percent		Total	Imputed money value <sup>3</sup>	Direct money expense			Total	Imputed money value <sup>3</sup>	Direct money expense		
Under \$500	4,178,284	14.2	\$312	\$466	\$81	\$385	\$8	-\$162	149.3	25.9	123.4	2.6	-51.9
\$500-\$750	3,799,215	12.9	627	707	130	577	12	-92	112.7	20.7	92.0	1.9	-14.6
\$750-\$1,000	4,277,048	14.6	874	914	134	780	18	-58	104.6	15.3	89.3	2.0	-6.6
\$1,000-\$1,250	3,882,444	13.2	1,120	1,127	144	983	24	-31	100.6	12.8	87.8	2.2	-2.8
\$1,250-\$1,500	2,865,472	9.8	1,364	1,316	165	1,151	34	14	96.5	12.1	84.4	2.5	1.0
\$1,500-\$1,750	2,343,358	8.0	1,612	1,512	165	1,347	44	56	93.8	10.2	83.6	2.7	3.5
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,897,037	6.4	1,829	1,684	159	1,525	53	92	92.1	8.7	83.4	2.9	5.0
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,464,860	8.4	2,221	1,968	175	1,793	71	182	88.6	7.9	80.7	3.2	8.2
\$2,500-\$3,000	1,314,199	4.5	2,715	2,302	206	2,096	98	315	84.8	7.6	77.2	3.6	11.6
\$3,000-\$4,000	1,181,987	4.0	3,394	2,729	236	2,493	136	529	80.4	7.0	73.4	1.0	15.6
\$4,000-\$5,000	402,595	1.4	4,391	3,276	263	3,013	211	904	74.6	6.0	68.6	1.8	20.6
\$5,000-\$10,000	510,010	1.7	6,874	4,454	344	4,110	392	2,028	64.8	5.0	59.8	5.7	29.5
\$10,000-\$15,000 <sup>5</sup>	131,821	.4	11,353	6,097	460	5,637	840	4,416	53.7	4.0	49.7	7.4	38.9
\$15,000-\$20,000 <sup>5</sup>	58,487	.2	17,331	9,134	646	8,488	1,282	6,915	52.7	3.7	49.0	7.4	39.9
\$20,000 and over <sup>5</sup>	93,483	.3	41,871	14,822	1,303	13,519	5,820	21,229	35.4	3.1	32.3	13.9	50.7
All levels <sup>6</sup>	29,400,300	100.0	1,622	1,389	158	1,231	69	164	85.6	9.7	75.9	4.3	10.1

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 136-145. This table is taken in part from table 1 in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, in addition to money income, the imputed value of consumption items shown in this table, and also a small amount of nonmoney income received from other sources. For further explanation, see pp. 145-146.

<sup>3</sup> Includes: (1) value of food produced by rural families for their own use; (2) value of occupancy of all farm homes, of owned nonfarm homes, and of housing received as gift or pay; and (3) value of fuel and ice obtained free by farm families. See tables 3, 6, and 7. For methods of imputing money value, see pp. 137-140.

<sup>4</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

<sup>5</sup> For the \$10,000 and over level (the highest level shown in most of the following tables) the figures are \$22,639 for average income per family, \$9,598 for average outlay for current consumption, \$2,572 for gifts and personal taxes, and \$10,469 for savings; for these 3 categories, the percentages of income are 42.1, 11.4, and 46.2, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> For discussion of limitations of average figures for all income levels combined, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 29-30.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of families at 5 income levels, by relief status and occupational group, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and occupational group	Number of families (in thousands) at—						Relief status and occupational group	Percent of families <sup>2</sup> —					
	All income levels	Income levels of—						All income levels	Income levels of—				
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over			Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
Receiving some relief	4.487	3,444	936	107			Receiving some relief	15.3	28.1	8.5	2.8		
Not receiving relief—							Not receiving relief—						
Farming	6,167	3,226	2,126	519	209	87	Farming	21.0	26.3	19.3	13.7	13.2	11.0
Wage earning—							Wage earning—						
Rural	2,220	1,198	869	107	16		Rural	7.5	9.8	8.2	2.8	1.0	
Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	3,715	1,471	1,722	418	98	6	Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	12.6	12.0	15.7	11.1	6.2	.8
Cities of 100,000 population and over	3,524	992	1,747	596	176	13	Cities of 100,000 population and over	12.0	8.1	15.9	15.8	11.1	1.6
All wage earning	9,459	3,661	4,398	1,121	290	19	All wage earning	32.1	29.9	39.8	29.7	18.3	2.4
Other groups:							Other groups:						
Rural	2,365	552	988	483	212	130	Rural	8.1	4.5	9.0	12.8	13.4	16.4
Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	2,972	708	1,166	613	323	162	Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	10.1	5.8	10.6	16.2	20.4	20.4
Cities of 100,000 population and over	3,950	663	1,404	936	551	396	Cities of 100,000 population and over	13.4	5.4	12.8	24.8	34.7	49.8
All other groups	9,287	1,923	3,558	2,032	1,086	688	All other groups	31.6	15.7	32.4	53.8	68.5	86.6
All groups	29,400	12,254	10,988	3,779	1,585	794	All groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Families are classified as receiving relief, and excluded from the occupational classification, if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. Nonrelief families are classified according to the occupation from which the largest amount of family earnings was derived. The farming group includes all families living on farms in rural areas as operating owners or tenants or as share

tenants; families of farm laborers are classified in the wage-earning group. For further explanation, see pp. 146-147 and *Consumer Income in the United States*, pp. 25, 43 (footnote 11), and 44. For distribution of families in each occupational group by finer income levels, see that report, tables 10 (p. 26) and 10B and 11B (p. 97).

<sup>2</sup> Calculation on basis of rounded figures as shown in this table.

TABLE 3.—Average expenditures of American families for major categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—										Percentage of income for—					
	All consumption items	Food			Shelter			Clothing	Transportation	Other items	All consumption items	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Transportation	Other items
		Total	Imputed money value <sup>2</sup>	Direct money expense	Total	Imputed money value <sup>2</sup>	Direct money expense									
Under \$500	\$466	\$203	\$47	\$156	\$156	\$34	\$122	\$35	\$18	\$54	149.3	65.0	50.0	11.2	5.8	17.3
\$500-\$750	707	310	81	229	226	49	177	56	33	82	112.7	49.5	35.9	8.9	5.3	13.1
\$750-\$1,000	914	380	80	300	291	54	240	78	53	109	104.6	43.5	33.7	8.9	6.0	12.5
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,127	433	76	357	371	68	303	100	81	142	100.6	38.7	33.1	8.9	7.3	12.6
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,316	487	85	402	427	80	347	123	107	172	96.5	35.7	31.3	9.0	7.8	12.7
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,512	527	77	450	489	88	401	147	139	210	93.8	32.7	30.4	9.1	8.6	13.0
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,684	558	68	490	556	91	465	164	172	234	92.1	30.5	30.4	9.0	9.4	12.8
\$2,000-\$2,500	1,968	617	64	553	638	111	527	207	222	284	88.6	27.8	28.7	9.3	10.0	12.8
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,302	690	71	619	718	135	613	255	266	343	84.8	25.4	27.6	9.4	9.8	12.6
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,729	770	74	696	806	162	744	316	320	417	80.4	22.7	26.7	9.3	9.4	12.3
\$4,000-\$5,000	3,276	852	66	786	1,081	197	884	408	417	518	74.6	19.4	24.6	9.3	9.5	11.8
\$5,000-\$10,000	4,454	1,038	69	969	1,526	275	1,251	557	570	763	64.8	15.1	22.2	8.1	8.3	11.1
\$10,000-\$15,000	6,097	1,214	45	1,169	2,192	415	1,777	829	795	1,067	53.7	10.7	19.3	7.3	7.0	9.4
\$15,000-\$20,000	9,134	1,785	52	1,733	2,946	594	2,352	1,265	1,318	1,820	52.7	10.3	17.0	7.3	7.6	10.5
\$20,000 and over	14,822	2,261	42	2,219	5,359	1,261	4,098	2,177	2,178	2,847	35.4	5.4	12.8	5.2	5.2	6.8
All levels <sup>3</sup>	1,389	467	72	395	457	86	371	141	130	194	85.6	28.8	28.2	8.7	8.0	11.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 136-141. See also tables 107-108, p. 37.<sup>2</sup> See table 1, footnote 3. Although data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only, the averages here presented, of course, cover all families. For separate estimates for the two rural groups, see table 26.<sup>3</sup> See table 1, footnote 3, and tables 6 and 7.<sup>4</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 4.—Percentage of consumption expenditures of American families allocated to major categories and percentage involving imputed money value and direct money expense, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of total expenditures for—					Percentage of total expenditures involving	
	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Transportation	Other items	Imputed money value <sup>2</sup>	Direct money expense
Under \$500	43.6	33.5	7.5	3.9	11.5	17.4	82.6
\$500-\$750	43.8	32.0	7.9	4.7	11.6	18.4	81.6
\$750-\$1,000	41.5	32.2	8.5	5.8	12.0	14.7	85.3
\$1,000-\$1,250	38.4	32.9	8.9	7.2	12.6	12.8	87.2
\$1,250-\$1,500	36.9	32.4	9.3	8.2	13.2	12.5	87.5
\$1,500-\$1,750	34.9	32.3	9.7	9.2	13.9	10.9	89.1
\$1,750-\$2,000	33.1	32.9	9.7	10.3	14.0	9.4	90.6
\$2,000-\$2,500	31.4	32.4	10.5	11.3	14.4	8.9	91.1
\$2,500-\$3,000	30.0	32.5	11.1	11.5	14.9	8.9	91.1
\$3,000-\$4,000	28.2	33.2	11.6	11.7	15.3	8.6	91.4
\$4,000-\$5,000	26.0	33.0	12.5	12.8	15.7	8.0	92.0
\$5,000-\$10,000	23.3	34.2	12.5	12.8	17.2	7.7	92.3
\$10,000-\$15,000	19.9	35.9	13.6	13.1	17.5	7.5	92.5
\$15,000-\$20,000	19.6	32.2	13.8	14.5	19.9	7.1	92.9
\$20,000 and over	15.3	36.2	14.7	14.7	19.1	8.8	91.2
All levels <sup>3</sup>	33.6	33.0	10.1	9.4	13.9	11.4	88.6

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 136-144. See also table 109, p. 38.<sup>2</sup> See table 1, footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 5.—Purchased food: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All purchased food	Food at home	Food away from home			
			Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages
Under \$500	\$156	\$153	\$3	\$2	(1)	\$1
\$500-\$750	229	224	5	3	(2)	1
\$750-\$1,000	300	288	12	8		2
\$1,000-\$1,250	357	339	18	13	1	3
\$1,250-\$1,500	402	378	24	17	1	4
\$1,500-\$1,750	450	413	37	27	2	6
\$1,750-\$2,000	490	442	48	37	3	6
\$2,000-\$2,500	553	487	66	50	6	7
\$2,500-\$3,000	619	528	91	68	9	10
\$3,000-\$4,000	696	583	113	82	14	13
\$4,000-\$5,000	786	633	153	109	23	15
\$5,000-\$10,000	969	752	217	155	35	19
\$10,000 and over	1,631	1,114	517	339	126	26
All levels <sup>3</sup>	395	356	39	28	4	5

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 137. It should be noted that the separate estimates for beverages cover only soft drinks and alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.<sup>3</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.

TABLE 6.—*Housing: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36*

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—				
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>3</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>1</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>2</sup>	
Under \$500	\$90	\$90	\$62	\$28	(4)
\$500-\$750	125	124	81	40	\$1
\$750-\$1,000	161	160	114	46	1
\$1,000-\$1,250	203	202	141	61	1
\$1,250-\$1,500	230	228	156	72	2
\$1,500-\$1,750	267	265	183	82	2
\$1,750-\$2,000	302	298	212	86	4
\$2,000-\$2,500	349	343	236	107	6
\$2,500-\$3,000	404	394	264	130	10
\$3,000-\$4,000	485	460	310	150	16
\$4,000-\$5,000	571	541	348	193	30
\$5,000-\$10,000	784	729	461	268	55
\$10,000 and over <sup>5</sup>	1,763	1,552	827	725	211
All levels <sup>6</sup>	248	242	163	79	6

## NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgage, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see pp. 137-138. See also table 28.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, an imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). Also includes, for nonfarm families, rent received as gift or pay, as well as net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139. See also table 28.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school, also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

<sup>5</sup> For average figures for imputed rental value and total money expense at income levels up to \$20,000 and over, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, table 9A, p. 79.

<sup>6</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.

TABLE 7.—*Household operation: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>*

Average expenditure per family for—													
Income level	All house- hold oper- ation	Fuel, light, refrigeration							Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>	Paid household service	Tele- phone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total	Money expense										
			Total	Coal	Electric- ity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500	57	44	38	15	7	3	3	10	6	1	1	1	10
\$500-\$750	85	64	55	21	12	5	4	13	9	2	3	2	14
\$750-\$1,000	106	79	71	26	17	9	6	13	8	3	4	3	17
\$1,000-\$1,250	130	92	85	30	21	13	7	14	7	6	6	6	20
\$1,250-\$1,500	149	101	93	32	25	15	7	14	8	9	9	8	22
\$1,500-\$1,750	166	106	100	33	30	17	7	13	6	12	12	11	25
\$1,750-\$2,000	186	114	109	35	33	20	6	15	5	16	17	13	26
\$2,000-\$2,500	213	121	117	37	37	23	6	14	4	24	20	19	29
\$2,500-\$3,000	290	136	131	41	43	27	6	14	5	40	26	25	33
\$3,000-\$4,000	319	147	144	41	49	32	5	17	3	74	30	30	38
\$4,000-\$5,000	400	161	157	41	56	37	4	19	4	121	35	40	43
\$5,000-\$10,000	584	200	193	43	63	50	5	32	7	225	48	57	54
\$10,000 and over	1,313	325	320	65	102	84	7	62	5	728	73	102	85
All levels <sup>4</sup>	162	95	88	29	25	15	5	14	7	24	11	10	22

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 139-140.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only, although the average figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value, see pp. 139-140. For separate estimates for farm families, see table 30 and table 149 (p. 53).

<sup>3</sup> The average figures for income levels up to \$20,000 and over used in deriving the estimates shown in tables 1 and 3, are \$6 for the \$10,000-\$15,000 level and \$5 for each of the 2 higher levels.

<sup>4</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.

TABLE 8.—*Furnishings: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>*

Average expenditure per family for—											
Income level <sup>2</sup>	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500	\$9	\$3	\$1	(3)	(3)	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$1	(3)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	22	9	3	\$2	(3)	4	5	3	2	\$1	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	42	19	8	3	\$1	7	9	5	4	1	4
\$1,500-\$2,000	61	27	13	3	2	9	13	8	6	1	6
\$2,000-\$3,000	79	31	15	3	3	10	18	11	8	2	9
\$3,000-\$4,000	102	32	14	3	4	11	26	16	12	3	13
\$4,000-\$5,000	110	31	15	2	4	10	27	19	12	4	17
\$5,000 and over	214	48	25	3	5	15	52	40	26	9	39
All levels <sup>4</sup>	47	18	8	2	1	7	11	7	5	1	5

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 140-141. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of furnishings are available only by 8 broad income levels. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164. For total furnishings expenditures by finer income levels, see table 167, p. 37.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

<sup>4</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.

TABLE 9.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of American families for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—											
	Adults' and children's clothing											
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Foot wear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	Infants' clothing <sup>3</sup>
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500	\$35	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$5	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$8	\$1	\$2	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	67	4	8	8	10	3	6	6	15	1	5	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	110	6	15	14	16	5	10	10	22	3	8	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	155	8	23	21	23	7	14	13	28	5	12	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	223	12	35	32	33	9	20	17	36	10	18	1
\$3,000-\$5,000	379	19	59	54	51	12	30	22	47	17	26	2
\$5,000 and over	845	44	154	158	125	26	72	47	97	47	72	3
All levels <sup>4</sup>	141	7	22	20	21	6	13	11	24	5	11	1

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 141.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of clothing are available only by 7 broad income levels. For further explanation, see pp. 164-169. For total clothing expenditures by finer income levels, see table 3.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.<sup>4</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 10.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of American families for five groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500	\$35	\$13	\$3	\$15	\$3	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	67	25	6	29	6	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	110	42	9	49	9	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	155	59	11	72	12	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	223	86	13	108	15	1
\$3,000-\$5,000	379	128	16	175	18	2
\$5,000 and over	845	305	33	464	40	3
All levels <sup>3</sup>	141	53	9	68	10	1

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that these estimates do not indicate average expenditures per person. Such estimates are not available by income level, except for nonrelief families (see tables 118-121, pp. 41-42). For all income levels combined, average expenditures per person are: \$41 for men, \$47 for boys, \$47 for women, \$18 for girls, and \$11 for infants. See tables 336 and 345, pp. 108 and 111. For items included as clothing, see p. 141.<sup>2</sup> See table 9, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 11.—*Automobile and other transportation: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—									
Income level	All transportation	Automobile							Other transportation
		Total	Purchase	Operation					
				Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items	
Under \$500.....	\$18	\$15	\$6	\$9	\$5	\$1	(2)	\$3	\$3
\$500-\$750.....	33	28	12	16	9	1	\$1	5	5
\$750-\$1,000.....	53	44	18	26	15	2	1	8	9
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	81	70	28	42	25	3	2	12	11
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	107	93	38	55	32	4	3	16	14
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	139	123	54	69	39	5	5	20	16
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	172	154	69	85	48	6	7	24	18
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	222	200	95	105	59	7	10	29	22
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	295	212	115	127	72	8	13	34	27
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	320	289	137	152	86	11	16	39	31
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	417	382	190	192	107	12	24	49	38
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	570	522	271	251	129	16	34	72	49
\$10,000 and over.....	1,378	1,085	679	496	186	26	79	115	277
All levels <sup>1</sup> .....	130	114	54	60	34	4	5	17	16

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 141-142.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.<sup>3</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 12.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Proportion of all families		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families		Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (per cent)	Operating cars (per cent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Percent		New	Used
					Total number <sup>3</sup>	Percent		
Under \$500	3.6	21.0	\$164	\$43	36	15.0	\$5.0	\$752
\$500-\$750	7.1	31.7	167	51	72	12.8	\$7.2	687
\$750-\$1,000	9.6	41.9	182	62	98	12.4	\$7.6	707
\$1,000-\$1,250	12.4	53.0	229	80	124	19.1	\$0.9	702
\$1,250-\$1,500	14.4	58.5	264	94	146	26.5	73.5	712
\$1,500-\$1,750	17.1	65.2	317	105	174	35.5	64.5	732
\$1,750-\$2,000	19.8	70.0	349	120	200	46.6	53.4	782
\$2,000-\$2,500	24.0	71.9	397	140	244	56.0	44.0	761
\$2,500-\$3,000	27.3	81.0	421	157	276	63.8	36.2	789
\$3,000-\$4,000	29.3	83.9	465	181	302	73.5	26.5	820
\$4,000-\$5,000	37.4	88.8	508	217	385	80.0	20.0	910
\$5,000-\$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	45.9	94.7	592	265	490	76.7	23.3	983

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 141-142. For methods of deriving estimates, see pp. 175-177.<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the average expenditures for purchase of cars is a net figure, covering gross price minus trade-in allowance or discount, and, in cases where car is used in part for business purposes, minus the amount properly chargeable to business. For further explanation, see pp. 141-142. It should also be noted that the estimates represent average expenditures per family, not per car. See footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> At most income levels, these estimates are a little higher than those in the first column showing proportion of families purchasing cars, since some families bought more than one car during the year.<sup>4</sup> Estimates for the \$10,000 and over income level have been omitted from this table, since they are highly tentative and could not be checked against other estimates presented in this study. For the figures for this income level and for an explanation of the methods by which they were derived, see p. 175 and table 348, p. 113.



TABLE 13.—*Medical care: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500.....	\$22	\$9	\$2	(?)	\$1	\$4	\$6
\$500-\$750.....	29	11	2	(?)	1	6	9
\$750-\$1,000.....	38	14	5	(?)	2	6	11
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	17	16	6	(?)	3	8	14
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	57	18	8	(?)	5	9	17
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	71	21	11	\$1	5	10	23
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	79	24	13	1	5	11	25
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	91	26	16	1	7	12	29
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	109	31	19	2	8	13	36
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	132	35	24	2	11	16	44
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	158	40	33	3	13	15	54
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	248	59	50	3	25	24	87
\$10,000 and over.....	467	77	106	5	48	35	196
All levels <sup>2</sup> .....	64	19	10	1	5	9	20

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 142-143.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$9.50.<sup>3</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 14.—*Recreation: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500.....	\$6	\$2	(?)	\$1	\$1	\$2
\$500-\$750.....	11	3	\$1	1	3	3
\$750-\$1,000.....	17	6	1	1	4	5
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	25	9	2	2	5	7
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	31	11	2	3	5	10
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	42	15	4	4	5	14
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	49	16	4	6	6	17
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	62	20	6	7	6	23
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	81	24	11	10	8	28
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	105	28	13	15	9	40
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	136	35	17	19	10	55
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	206	38	29	30	14	95
\$10,000 and over.....	562	51	83	133	21	274
All levels <sup>2</sup> .....	41	11	5	5	5	15

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 143.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$9.50.<sup>3</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 15.—*Personal care: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—			
	All personal care	Services	Toilet supplies	
			Cosmetics	Other supplies
Under \$500.....	\$9	\$4	\$1	\$4
\$500-\$750.....	14	6	2	6
\$750-\$1,000.....	18	9	2	7
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	24	12	2	10
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	27	13	3	11
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	32	16	3	13
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	35	18	4	13
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	42	22	5	15
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	49	26	6	17
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	54	29	7	18
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	66	36	8	22
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	89	51	12	26
\$10,000 and over.....	168	99	24	45
All levels <sup>2</sup> .....	28	14	3	11

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 143.<sup>2</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.TABLE 16.—*Tobacco, education, reading, other items: Average expenditures of American families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	Tobacco			Education	Reading	Other items
	Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco			
Under \$500.....	\$9	\$3	\$6	\$2	\$4	\$2
\$500-\$750.....	14	7	7	3	6	5
\$750-\$1,000.....	19	11	8	4	9	4
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	22	15	7	7	11	6
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	27	20	7	9	14	7
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	29	21	8	11	15	10
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	33	25	8	15	16	7
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	38	28	10	20	20	11
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	41	30	11	30	22	11
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	48	35	13	37	27	14
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	53	39	14	57	31	17
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	62	39	23	83	41	34
\$10,000 and over.....	100	53	47	382	82	49
All levels <sup>2</sup> .....	26	17	9	15	13	7

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 143-144.<sup>2</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.

TABLE 17.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of American families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average outlay per family for					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500	\$8	\$2	\$6	\$2	\$4	(3)
\$500-\$750	12	2	10	4	6	(2)
\$750-\$1,000	18	2	16	7	8	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,250	24	3	21	10	10	1
\$1,250-\$1,500	31	3	31	16	13	2
\$1,500-\$1,750	44	4	40	20	17	3
\$1,750-\$2,000	53	4	49	26	20	3
\$2,000-\$2,500	71	6	65	35	26	4
\$2,500-\$3,000	98	8	90	50	33	7
\$3,000-\$4,000	136	13	123	69	44	10
\$4,000-\$5,000	211	27	184	103	65	16
\$5,000-\$10,000	392	99	293	168	89	36
\$10,000-\$15,000 <sup>4</sup>	840	324	511	451	123	92
\$15,000-\$20,000 <sup>4</sup>	1,282	624	658			
\$20,000 and over <sup>4</sup>	5,820	4,921	899			
All levels <sup>5</sup>	69	24	45	25	17	3

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 144. This table is taken from table 10A in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 80.

<sup>2</sup> See table 1, footnote 4.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

<sup>4</sup> For the \$10,000 and over level (the highest level shown in most of the preceding tables), the figures are \$1,906 for average outlay per family for personal taxes, and \$666 for total gifts.

<sup>5</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.

TABLE 18.—*Distribution of family members, per capita income, and per capita expenditures for major categories of consumption, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Family income level	Persons		Average number of persons per family	Per capita income	Per capita expenditures for—					
	Number	Percent			All consumption items	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Medical care	Other items
Under \$500	15,661,726	13.5	3.7	\$83	\$124	\$54	\$42	\$9	\$6	\$13
\$500-\$750	14,870,870	12.8	3.9	160	181	79	58	14	8	22
\$750-\$1,000	17,157,249	14.8	4.0	218	228	95	73	19	9	32
\$1,000-\$1,250	15,492,033	13.4	4.0	281	282	109	93	25	12	43
\$1,250-\$1,500	11,312,254	9.8	3.9	345	333	123	108	31	14	57
\$1,500-\$1,750	9,166,568	7.9	3.9	412	387	135	125	38	18	71
\$1,750-\$2,000	7,464,327	6.4	3.9	465	428	142	141	42	20	83
\$2,000-\$2,500	9,778,999	8.4	4.0	560	496	156	161	52	23	104
\$2,500-\$3,000	5,296,310	4.6	4.0	674	571	171	186	63	27	124
\$3,000-\$4,000	4,830,903	4.2	4.1	830	668	189	222	77	32	148
\$4,000-\$5,000	1,704,022	1.5	4.2	1,038	774	201	255	96	38	184
\$5,000-\$10,000	2,130,147	1.8	4.2	1,645	1,066	248	365	133	59	261
\$10,000 and over	1,100,592	.9	3.9	5,838	2,475	432	874	352	120	697
All levels <sup>2</sup>	115,966,000	100.0	3.9	411	352	118	116	36	16	66

<sup>1</sup> For method of deriving these estimates, see p. 178. For aggregate family income and expenditures used as a basis for the estimates, see table 74 and table 337, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup> See table 1, footnote 6.

## SECTION 2. RURAL—URBAN DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY SPENDING

TABLE 19.—*Distribution of families by 6 types of community and average size of family and percent receiving relief in each group, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Type of community	Families			Average number of persons per family <sup>2</sup>	Percent of families receiving some relief
	Number	Percent of all families	Percent of families in group		
Rural communities:					
Farm	6,767,200	23.0	54.4	4.5	8.9
Nonfarm	5,680,000	19.3	45.6	3.9	19.3
All rural communities	12,447,200	42.3	100.0	4.2	13.6
Urban communities:					
Small cities (2,500 to 25,000 population)	4,888,200	16.6	28.8	3.8	10.5
Middle-sized cities (25,000 to 100,000 population)	3,190,400	10.9	18.8	3.7	18.3
Large cities (100,000 to 1,500,000 population)	5,579,400	19.0	32.9	3.7	16.4
Metropolises (1,500,000 population and over)	3,295,100	11.2	19.5	3.8	14.8
All urban communities	16,953,100	57.7	100.0	3.7	16.5
All communities	29,400,300	100.0		3.9	15.3

<sup>1</sup> Farm families include those living on farms in rural areas; rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms. Families are classified as receiving relief if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at anytime during year. For further explanation, see p. 146. For methods of estimating number of families and percent receiving relief, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pp. 71-77.

<sup>2</sup> For number of family members in each type of community, see table 361 (p. 119).

TABLE 20.—*Distribution of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families by relief status and income level, and average size of family in each group, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and income level	Number of families				Percent of families				Average number of persons per family			
	All groups	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	All groups	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	All groups	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
Receiving some relief	1,487,100	600,600	1,094,300	2,792,200	15.3	8.9	19.3	16.5	4.5	5.5	4.4	4.3
Not receiving relief:												
Under \$500	2,654,310	1,091,010	546,870	1,016,430	9.0	16.1	9.6	6.0	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.1
\$500-\$1,000	6,155,830	2,135,450	1,203,190	2,817,190	20.9	31.6	21.2	16.6	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.5
\$1,000-\$1,500	5,967,510	1,394,830	1,174,540	3,398,140	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.0	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.6
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,085,190	730,810	712,760	2,641,620	13.9	10.8	12.5	15.6	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.7
\$2,000-\$3,000	3,671,980	518,580	589,950	2,563,450	12.5	7.7	10.4	15.1	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.8
\$3,000-\$4,000	1,181,990	160,630	164,920	856,440	4.0	2.4	2.9	5.1	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.0
\$4,000-\$5,000	402,590	48,430	63,120	291,040	1.4	.7	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.2
\$5,000-\$10,000	510,010	63,950	91,540	354,520	1.7	.9	1.6	2.1	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.1
\$10,000 and over	283,790	22,910	38,810	222,070	1.0	.3	.7	1.3	3.9	4.5	3.3	3.9
All nonrelief families	24,913,200	6,166,600	4,585,700	14,160,900	84.7	91.1	80.7	83.5	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.6
All families	29,400,300	6,767,200	5,680,000	16,953,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.7

<sup>1</sup> See table 19, footnotes 1 and 2. For estimates by finer income levels, see tables 335 (p. 108) and 362 (p. 120). For distribution of all farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families (including those receiving some relief) by income level, see table 87.

TABLE 21.—Average outlay of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Type of community and income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Percentage of income for		
		Current con- sump- tion	Gifts and per- sonal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Sav- ings	Current con- sump- tion	Gifts and per- sonal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Sav- ings
<b>Farm:</b>							
Under \$500	\$339	\$537	\$10	\$-208	158.4	2.9	-61.3
\$500-\$1,000	751	816	11	-79	108.6	1.9	10.5
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,233	1,178	27	-28	95.5	2.2	2.3
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,719	1,454	39	226	84.6	2.3	13.1
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,388	1,764	55	599	73.9	2.3	23.8
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,320	2,149	71	1,197	63.4	2.2	31.4
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,396	2,395	96	1,905	54.5	2.2	43.3
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,587	2,946	178	3,463	44.7	2.7	52.6
<b>Rural nonfarm:</b>							
Under \$500	344	420	8	-81	122.1	2.3	-24.4
\$500-\$1,000	765	800	18	-53	104.6	2.3	-6.9
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,216	1,210	35	1	97.2	2.8	0.1
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,723	1,597	62	64	92.7	3.6	3.7
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,300	2,061	99	230	86.2	4.2	9.6
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,108	2,729	185	491	80.1	5.4	14.5
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,182	3,212	281	990	71.6	6.3	22.1
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,487	3,934	353	2,591	57.2	5.1	37.7
<b>Urban:</b>							
Under \$500	329	593	9	-273	180.3	2.7	-83.0
\$500-\$1,000	780	855	15	-81	108.1	1.9	-10.3
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,215	1,244	29	-28	99.9	2.3	-2.2
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,712	1,661	49	32	95.1	2.8	1.8
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,412	2,173	81	155	90.1	3.5	6.4
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,151	2,882	118	424	81.4	4.3	12.3
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,438	3,523	222	693	79.4	5.0	15.6
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,912	5,050	412	1,420	73.1	6.4	20.5

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during the year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For definitions of types of community, see table 19. For items included in each category, see pp. 136-146. For estimates by finer income levels, see tables 144-145 (p. 51), 161-162 (p. 56), and 178-179 (p. 61).

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 141.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 22.—Average outlay of families in 4 sizes of cities for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of city	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Percentage of income for—		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
\$500-\$1,000:							
Small cities	\$787	\$833	\$17	\$-63	105.8	2.2	-8.0
Middle-sized cities	791	849	17	-66	107.2	2.1	-8.3
Large cities	786	841	14	-69	107.0	1.8	-8.8
Metropolises	810	980	11	-181	121.0	1.3	-22.3
\$1,500-\$2,000:							
Small cities	1,740	1,627	55	58	93.5	3.2	3.3
Middle-sized cities	1,736	1,641	52	43	94.5	3.0	2.5
Large cities	1,712	1,654	49	39	95.0	2.8	2.2
Metropolises	1,752	1,733	38	-19	98.9	2.2	-1.1
\$3,000-\$4,000:							
Small cities	3,600	2,826	172	692	78.5	4.8	16.7
Middle-sized cities	3,388	2,791	146	451	82.4	4.3	13.3
Large cities	3,417	2,849	142	426	83.4	4.1	12.5
Metropolises	3,421	3,041	138	242	88.9	4.0	7.1
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
Small cities	6,908	4,675	425	1,808	67.7	6.1	26.2
Middle-sized cities	6,742	4,263	350	1,999	63.7	6.7	29.6
Large cities	6,833	4,936	379	1,518	72.2	5.6	22.2
Metropolises	7,098	5,803	528	707	81.8	7.4	10.8

<sup>1</sup> See table 19 and table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 195-202, pp. 66 to 68.

<sup>2</sup> See table 21, footnote 2.

TABLE 23.—Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for main categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Type of community and income level	Average expenditure per family for—												
	All items	Food	Housing	Shelter Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Transportation Automobile	Other	Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education
<b>Farm:</b>													
Under \$500	\$537	\$288	\$51	\$54	\$12	\$47	\$31	\$1	\$22	\$6	\$7	\$10	\$2
\$500-\$1,000	816	431	82	72	18	74	52	2	34	11	11	14	6
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,178	557	139	104	33	113	95	3	52	23	18	16	11
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,454	620	197	128	46	142	112	3	69	32	23	17	16
\$2,000-\$3,000	1,764	698	248	152	63	180	194	5	85	45	28	21	25
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,119	788	319	182	86	221	253	6	114	60	35	20	37
\$4,000-\$5,000	2,395	850	376	205	90	280	251	11	106	78	42	24	46
\$5,000-\$10,000	2,946	868	488	302	117	348	395	14	152	87	48	33	57
<b>Rural nonfarm:</b>													
Under \$500	420	175	85	56	8	32	12	1	20	5	9	10	3
\$500-\$1,000	800	315	136	108	24	70	41	3	35	15	18	17	5
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,210	423	190	159	45	115	105	5	53	30	27	26	10
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,597	509	236	207	63	159	179	6	77	50	36	32	16
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,061	592	302	266	81	240	258	7	100	72	45	35	35
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,729	713	382	366	118	329	338	13	146	105	56	42	70
\$4,000-\$5,000	3,212	755	447	406	147	431	451	20	160	128	70	41	105
\$5,000-\$10,000	3,934	894	510	494	151	552	514	32	310	168	89	53	98
<b>Urban:</b>													
Under \$500	593	232	147	77	10	39	11	7	26	8	13	11	2
\$500-\$1,000	855	328	186	108	24	65	28	11	35	16	19	19	3
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,244	411	251	146	46	110	70	17	54	30	28	28	6
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,661	542	323	185	65	162	126	23	77	49	37	36	11
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,173	655	407	242	83	231	204	28	104	74	48	43	20
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,882	793	538	346	99	312	281	36	112	113	63	51	36
\$4,000-\$5,000	3,523	899	643	439	115	430	371	46	186	151	72	56	59
\$5,000-\$10,000	5,050	1,143	963	676	176	601	543	67	284	245	98	68	104

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by finer income levels, see tables 144-145 (p. 51), 161-162 (p. 56), and 178-179 (p. 61).

TABLE 24.—Average expenditures of families in 4 sizes of city for main categories of consumption, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of city	Average expenditure per family for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>															
Small cities	\$833	\$311	\$162	\$112	\$27	\$70	\$38	\$3	\$38	\$17	\$20	\$18	\$5	\$9	\$3
Middle-sized cities	840	324	185	105	23	66	30	7	31	16	20	18	2	10	3
Large cities	811	317	179	105	26	63	26	17	37	16	19	19	2	9	6
Metropolises	980	400	264	108	16	59	6	25	31	14	20	20	4	11	2
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>															
Small cities	1,627	506	277	198	72	173	154	7	80	53	38	32	13	17	7
Middle-sized cities	1,611	520	307	190	74	162	111	14	79	48	36	34	11	17	8
Large cities	1,654	522	315	186	68	164	139	26	77	50	37	36	11	17	6
Metropolises	1,733	634	406	164	47	147	61	43	73	44	37	41	8	20	8
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>															
Small cities	2,826	719	473	375	96	367	321	15	147	114	65	43	51	28	12
Middle-sized cities	2,791	706	521	371	103	328	318	20	128	119	56	51	29	29	12
Large cities	2,819	765	529	343	106	333	308	34	139	110	61	49	31	26	15
Metropolises	3,041	955	622	310	88	344	183	69	147	113	67	61	35	34	13
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>															
Small cities	4,675	915	841	612	176	591	635	45	260	228	91	46	153	47	32
Middle-sized cities	4,293	910	784	608	155	549	559	35	204	212	82	58	77	37	23
Large cities	4,936	1,147	891	667	175	590	562	57	292	250	97	70	65	43	30
Metropolises	5,803	1,395	1,220	762	188	645	453	109	327	266	110	86	136	51	55

<sup>1</sup> See table 19 and table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 195-202, pp. 66 to 68.TABLE 25.—Average consumption expenditures involving imputed money value and direct money expense for farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families at different income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Type of community and income level	Average expenditure per family			Percentage of income for items involving—		Percentage of total expenditures involving—	
	Total	Imputed money value <sup>2</sup>	Direct money expense	Imputed money value <sup>2</sup>	Direct money expense	Imputed money value <sup>2</sup>	Direct money expense
<b>Farm:</b>							
Under \$500	\$537	\$244	\$293	72.0	\$6.4	45.4	54.6
\$500-\$1,000	816	387	429	51.5	57.1	47.4	52.6
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,178	516	662	41.8	53.7	43.8	56.2
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,454	597	857	34.7	49.9	41.1	58.9
\$2,000-\$3,000	1,764	667	1,097	27.9	46.0	37.8	62.2
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,119	757	1,362	22.3	11.1	35.2	64.8
\$4,000-\$5,000	2,395	812	1,583	18.5	36.0	33.9	66.1
\$5,000-\$10,000	2,946	857	2,089	13.0	31.7	29.1	70.9
<b>Rural nonfarm:</b>							
Under \$500	420	43	377	12.5	109.6	10.2	89.8
\$500-\$1,000	800	69	731	9.0	95.6	8.6	91.4
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,210	90	1,120	7.2	90.0	7.4	92.6
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,507	108	1,489	6.3	86.4	6.8	93.2
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,061	155	1,906	6.5	79.7	7.5	92.5
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,729	214	2,515	6.3	73.8	7.8	92.2
\$4,000-\$5,000	3,212	179	3,033	4.0	67.6	5.6	94.4
\$5,000-\$10,000	3,931	271	3,663	3.9	53.3	6.9	93.1
<b>Urban:</b>							
Under \$500	593	24	569	7.3	173.0	4.0	96.0
\$500-\$1,000	855	29	826	3.7	104.7	3.4	96.6
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,244	47	1,197	3.8	96.1	3.8	96.2
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,661	64	1,597	3.7	91.7	3.9	96.1
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,173	93	2,080	3.9	86.2	4.3	95.7
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,882	142	2,740	4.1	79.3	4.9	95.1
\$4,000-\$5,000	3,323	191	3,132	4.3	75.1	5.4	94.6
\$5,000-\$10,000	3,950	271	3,679	3.9	69.2	5.4	94.6

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> For farm families, includes rental value of both owned and rented houses, and value of home-produced food and farm-furnished fuel and ice. For rural nonfarm and urban families, includes net rental value of owned houses (rental value minus money expenses) and value of housing received as gift or pay. For rural nonfarm families, also includes value of home-produced food. See tables 26, 28, and 30. These imputed values are, of course, included in family income as well as in consumption expenditures. For further explanation, see pp. 136-140.TABLE 26.—Home-produced food: Average imputed value for farm and rural nonfarm families at different income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Farm families			Rural nonfarm families		
	Average value per family	Percentage of—		Average value per family	Percentage of—	
		Total income	Total food expenditure		Total income	Total food expenditure
Under \$500	\$171	50.4	59.4	\$17	4.9	9.7
\$500-\$1,000	279	37.2	64.7	30	3.9	9.5
\$1,000-\$1,500	355	28.8	63.7	33	2.6	7.8
\$1,500-\$2,000	388	22.6	62.6	41	2.4	8.1
\$2,000-\$3,000	426	17.8	61.0	49	2.1	8.3
\$3,000-\$4,000	464	13.7	58.9	76	2.2	10.7
\$4,000-\$5,000	463	11.2	58.0	58	1.3	7.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	440	6.7	50.7	78	1.1	8.8

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For methods of imputing money values, see p. 137. For estimates for finer income levels, see tables 147 (p. 52) and 164 (p. 57). Data on home-produced food were not obtained for urban families.TABLE 27.—Purchased food: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All purchased food	Food at home	Food away from home				
			Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages <sup>2</sup>	Other items
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>							
Farm	\$152	\$147	\$5	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1
Rural nonfarm	285	276	9	5	1	2	1
Urban	328	317	11	8	(2)	2	1
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>							
Farm	232	216	16	7	4	3	2
Rural nonfarm	408	432	36	21	5	7	3
Urban	542	491	51	42	1	6	2
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>							
Farm	324	279	45	14	21	6	4
Rural nonfarm	637	539	98	45	31	15	7
Urban	793	661	132	105	9	14	4
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
Farm	428	324	104	43	46	10	5
Rural nonfarm	813	633	180	96	55	18	11
Urban	1,143	889	254	197	28	21	8

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 147 (p. 52), 164 (p. 57), and 181 (p. 62).<sup>2</sup> These estimates cover only soft drinks and alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 28.—*Housing: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—				
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>3</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>4</sup>	
\$500-\$1,000:					
Farm .....	882	\$81	\$6	\$75	\$1
Rural nonfarm .....	136	135	96	39	1
Urban .....	186	186	157	29	(3)
\$1,500-\$2,000:					
Farm .....	197	194	23	171	3
Rural nonfarm .....	236	231	164	67	5
Urban .....	323	321	257	64	2
\$3,000-\$4,000:					
Farm .....	319	307	49	258	12
Rural nonfarm .....	382	354	216	138	28
Urban .....	538	523	381	142	15
\$5,000-\$10,000:					
Farm .....	488	450	68	382	38
Rural nonfarm .....	510	449	256	193	61
Urban .....	963	902	631	271	61

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 148 (p. 52), 165 (p. 57), and 182 (p. 62).

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see pp. 137-138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, an imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). Also includes, for nonfarm families, rent received as gift or pay, as well as net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing." Had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>4</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>5</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 29.—*Housing: Average expenditures for owned and for rented family homes<sup>1</sup> of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>2</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure for family home of families—		Ratio of expenditure of owning to renting families <sup>3</sup>  (percent)	Proportion of single-tenure families <sup>4</sup> —	
	Owning throughout year <sup>5</sup>	Renting throughout year <sup>6</sup>		Owning throughout year (percent)	Renting throughout year (percent)
\$500-\$1,000:					
Farm .....	\$109	\$59	184.7	42.4	57.6
Rural nonfarm .....	171	112	152.7	36.4	63.6
Urban .....	215	175	122.9	21.3	78.7
\$1,500-\$2,000:					
Farm .....	206	172	119.8	66.2	33.8
Rural nonfarm .....	252	199	126.6	48.4	51.6
Urban .....	343	304	112.8	35.1	64.9
\$3,000-\$4,000:					
Farm .....	329	237	138.8	76.2	23.8
Rural nonfarm .....	371	288	128.8	75.9	24.1
Urban .....	523	506	103.4	54.0	46.0
\$5,000-\$10,000:					
Farm .....	461	321	143.6	92.6	7.4
Rural nonfarm .....	488	351	139.0	82.5	17.5
Urban .....	887	927	95.7	63.8	36.2

<sup>1</sup> These figures apply only to families who maintained the same tenure status—either as owners or as renters—throughout the entire schedule year. For minor exception with respect to farm families, see table 148, footnote 4 (p. 52). For estimates of the size of the mixed-tenure nonfarm group (families who changed their tenure status during the year), see table 104 (p. 170). Figures for the mixed-tenure farm group are not available. For further explanation, see pp. 169-172.

<sup>2</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 148 (p. 52), 165 (p. 57), and 182 (p. 62).

<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families, money expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance, and the imputed rental value of the owned family dwelling (obtained by applying an arbitrary percentage to its estimated present value); for nonfarm families, includes money expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and the net imputed rental value of the owned family home (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). In order to obtain the estimate of imputed rental value of the owned family home of nonfarm families the assumption was made that, on the average, families in the mixed-tenure group owned their homes for one-half of the year, and that the average monthly rental value was equal to that of families owning throughout the year. For further explanation, see pp. 137-139 and 169-172.

<sup>4</sup> Includes, for farm families, occasional money expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance, and the imputed rental value of the rented family dwelling (obtained by applying an arbitrary percentage to its estimated present value); for nonfarm families, includes rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see pp. 137-138 and 169-172.

<sup>5</sup> Average shown in first column as percentage of that shown in second column.

TABLE 30.—*Household operation: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—									
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration								Paid household service
		Total	Money expense					Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>	Telephone	
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items		Laundry sent out
\$500-\$1,000:										
Farm .....	872	\$57	\$24	\$11	\$3	(3)	\$2	\$8	\$33	\$3
Rural nonfarm .....	108	79	79	32	19	\$4	5	19	4	3
Urban .....	168	79	79	27	19	13	7	13	2	4
\$1,500-\$2,000:										
Farm .....	128	91	53	25	11	1	4	12	38	12
Rural nonfarm .....	207	127	127	45	42	11	7	22	27	11
Urban .....	185	115	115	35	35	26	7	12	11	17
\$3,000-\$4,000:										
Farm .....	182	114	79	33	19	2	8	17	35	31
Rural nonfarm .....	306	174	174	53	67	21	6	27	95	23
Urban .....	346	153	153	41	52	40	4	16	80	37
\$5,000-\$10,000:										
Farm .....	302	153	118	41	32	5	13	24	35	87
Rural nonfarm .....	494	191	191	55	79	24	6	27	134	42
Urban .....	676	214	214	40	67	68	3	36	278	57

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 149 (p. 53), 166 (p. 58), and 183 (p. 62).

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value, see pp. 139-140.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 31.—Furnishings: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for										
	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment						Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings
	All furnishings <sup>2</sup>	Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
\$500-\$1,000:											
Farm	\$18	\$7	\$1	\$1	(3)	\$5	\$3	\$4	\$1	\$1	\$2
Rural nonfarm	24	11	4	2	(3)	5	5	3	2	1	2
Urban	24	10	4	2	(3)	4	7	3	2	(2)	2
\$1,500-\$2,000:											
Farm	46	19	4	1	\$1	10	9	8	5	1	4
Rural nonfarm	63	28	15	3	1	9	14	7	6	2	6
Urban	65	28	15	3	2	8	15	8	6	1	7
\$3,000-\$4,000:											
Farm	86	25	12	3	1	9	20	11	10	3	14
Rural nonfarm	118	41	23	2	3	13	30	17	14	5	11
Urban	99	30	12	3	5	10	26	16	11	3	13
\$5,000-\$10,000:											
Farm	117	41	22	4	1	14	25	22	12	4	13
Rural nonfarm	151	51	32	2	6	11	29	31	11	8	21
Urban	176	41	19	3	5	11	44	31	22	6	32

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 8 income levels, see tables 150 (p. 53), 167 (p. 58), and 184 (p. 63).<sup>2</sup> Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 32.—Clothing: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—											
	Adults' and children's clothing											
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')	Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
\$500—\$1,000:												
Farm	\$74	\$4	\$9	\$7	\$13	\$4	\$7	\$5	\$17	\$1	\$6	\$1
Rural nonfarm	70	3	8	9	10	3	7	6	15	2	6	1
Urban	65	3	9	8	8	3	6	7	15	1	4	1
\$1,500—\$2,000:												
Farm	142	7	21	17	24	7	13	9	29	2	12	1
Rural nonfarm	159	8	21	24	24	7	15	12	28	6	12	2
Urban	162	9	24	22	23	6	15	15	29	6	12	1
\$3,000—\$5,000:												
Farm	234	12	38	31	42	11	22	13	39	5	20	1
Rural nonfarm	357	19	56	60	55	13	33	20	50	21	27	3
Urban	365	20	66	59	53	13	32	24	40	19	28	2
\$5,000—\$10,000:												
Farm	348	18	59	54	65	15	32	18	48	11	26	2
Rural nonfarm	552	28	79	108	78	18	55	35	67	28	52	4
Urban	601	31	113	113	89	18	50	33	67	35	51	1

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 7 income levels, see tables 151 (p. 53), 168 (p. 58) and 185 (p. 63).<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.TABLE 33.—Clothing: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for 5 groups of persons, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average clothing expenditure per family for—						Average number of persons per family <sup>2</sup>				Average clothing expenditure per person			
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)
\$500-\$1,000:														
Farm	\$74	\$30	\$9	\$26	\$8	\$1	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	\$21	\$12	\$19	\$11
Rural nonfarm	70	26	6	31	6	1	1.1	.5	1.4	.5	22	12	23	11
Urban	65	24	5	30	5	1	1.2	.5	1.3	.4	21	12	23	12
\$1,500-\$2,000:														
Farm	142	56	15	55	15	1	1.5	.7	1.5	.7	36	21	38	21
Rural nonfarm	159	60	12	72	13	2	1.3	.6	1.4	.5	45	23	50	25
Urban	162	61	10	79	11	1	1.3	.5	1.4	.4	49	23	55	26
\$3,000-\$5,000:														
Farm	234	99	18	96	20	1	1.8	.6	1.5	.6	57	28	63	33
Rural nonfarm	357	129	20	185	20	3	1.4	.5	1.7	.4	91	43	111	45
Urban	365	137	15	193	18	2	1.5	.4	1.7	.4	92	40	111	48
\$5,000-\$10,000:														
Farm	348	145	25	154	22	2	1.7	.7	1.7	.6	84	37	94	36
Rural nonfarm	552	190	20	304	34	4	1.5	.4	1.7	.4	128	49	183	86
Urban	601	218	20	334	28	1	1.5	.4	1.8	.4	113	54	187	74

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 7 income levels, see tables 152-154 (p. 54), 169-171 (pp. 58-59), and 186-188 (pp. 63-64). For explanation of methods, see pp. 164-169.<sup>2</sup> Excludes infants under two years of age. For average size of family and average number of infants per family, see tables 364-366 (pp. 120-121).

TABLE 34.—Automobile: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All automobile items	Purchase	Operation				
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items
\$500-\$1,000:							
Farm	\$52	\$24	\$28	\$15	\$2	\$1	\$10
Rural nonfarm	41	17	24	13	2	1	8
Urban	28	9	19	11	1	1	6
\$1,500-\$2,000:							
Farm	142	71	71	41	5	4	21
Rural nonfarm	179	92	87	50	6	8	23
Urban	126	51	75	43	5	6	21
\$3,000-\$4,000:							
Farm	253	150	103	60	8	8	27
Rural nonfarm	338	162	176	100	19	16	41
Urban	281	127	154	86	10	18	40
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
Farm	395	200	195	115	13	15	52
Rural nonfarm	514	325	189	108	13	19	49
Urban	543	266	277	137	17	41	82

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 155 (p. 54), 172 (p. 59), and 189 (p. 64).

TABLE 35.—Automobile: Average expenditures of families operating and purchasing cars and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, for farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (per- cent)	Oper- ating cars (per- cent)	Pur- chase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Oper- ation by families oper- ating	Total num- ber <sup>3</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
\$500-\$1,000: Farm Rural non- farm Urban	12.2 8.9 7.0	52.6 38.0 32.0	\$198 189 137	\$54 63 59	125 92 68	14.2 16.6 6.1	85.8 83.4 93.9	\$704 683 728	\$192 196 153
\$1,500-\$2,000: Farm Rural non- farm Urban	21.7 24.6 16.2	80.9 70.7 64.3	330 375 314	88 122 118	224 248 163	36.0 57.4 35.1	64.0 42.6 64.9	689 734 810	295 342 310
\$3,000-\$4,000: Farm Rural non- farm Urban	31.9 34.1 27.6	85.2 92.7 80.0	469 477 462	120 190 192	340 373 278	63.9 87.2 72.3	36.1 12.8 27.7	746 787 846	342 470 538
\$5,000-\$10,000: Farm Rural non- farm Urban	36.4 56.2 44.2	88.1 99.4 94.3	550 577 603	221 191 264	392 612 468	79.6 89.6 71.9	20.4 10.4 28.1	788 897 1,053	547 419 696

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 156 (p. 55), 173 (p. 60), and 190 (p. 65). For methods of deriving estimates, see pp. 175-177.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the average expenditure for purchase of cars is a *net* figure, covering gross price minus trade-in allowance or discount, and, in cases where car is used in part for business purposes, minus the amount properly chargeable to business. For further explanation, see pp. 141-142. It should also be noted that the estimates represent average expenditure per family, not per car. See footnote 3.

<sup>3</sup> These estimates are a little higher than those in the first column showing proportion of families purchasing cars, since some families bought more than one car during the year.

TABLE 36.—Medical care: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oenlist, other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care	
\$500-\$1,000:							
Farm	\$34	\$13	\$3	\$3	\$7	\$8	
Rural nonfarm	35	13	4	2	6	10	
Urban	35	12	4	2	6	11	
\$1,500-\$2,000:							
Farm	69	23	9	7	10	20	
Rural nonfarm	77	21	10	8	10	28	
Urban	77	23	13	6	11	24	
\$3,000-\$4,000:							
Farm	111	33	14	12	11	41	
Rural nonfarm	146	33	19	18	17	59	
Urban	142	37	28	14	18	45	
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
Farm	152	40	24	10	15	63	
Rural nonfarm	310	64	48	43	31	124	
Urban	284	70	64	32	26	92	

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 157 (p. 55), 174 (p. 60), and 191 (p. 65).

TABLE 37.—Recreation: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
\$500-\$1,000:						
Farm	\$11	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$4
Rural nonfarm	15	6	1	1	3	4
Urban	16	6	1	1	4	4
\$1,500-\$2,000:						
Farm	32	6	4	3	7	12
Rural nonfarm	50	17	5	5	5	18
Urban	49	18	4	6	5	16
\$3,000-\$4,000:						
Farm	60	12	7	5	11	25
Rural nonfarm	105	26	10	14	8	47
Urban	113	32	15	17	9	40
\$5,000-\$10,000:						
Farm	87	20	11	7	11	38
Rural nonfarm	168	34	15	23	18	78
Urban	245	44	36	36	15	114

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 158 (p. 55), 175 (p. 60), and 192 (p. 65).

TABLE 38.—Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
\$500-\$1,000:							
Farm	\$11	\$5	\$1	\$5	\$14	\$3	\$11
Rural nonfarm	18	9	2	7	17	10	7
Urban	19	9	2	8	19	13	6
\$1,500-\$2,000:							
Farm	23	12	2	9	17	7	10
Rural nonfarm	36	20	4	12	32	24	8
Urban	37	18	4	15	36	28	8
\$3,000-\$4,000:							
Farm	35	18	4	13	20	11	9
Rural nonfarm	56	32	6	18	42	29	13
Urban	63	34	8	21	51	38	13
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
Farm	48	26	7	15	33	23	10
Rural nonfarm	89	53	14	22	53	33	20
Urban	98	56	13	29	68	43	25

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 159 (p. 55), 176 (p. 60), and 193 (p. 65).



TABLE 39.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Average outlay per family for—				
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts		
			Total	To individuals	To church Other gifts
\$500-\$1,000:					
Farm	\$14	\$2	\$12	\$5	\$7 (3)
Rural nonfarm	18	3	15	6	8
Urban	15	2	13	6	6
\$1,500-\$2,000:					
Farm	39	2	37	17	19
Rural nonfarm	62	7	55	27	24
Urban	49	4	45	25	17
\$3,000-\$4,000:					
Farm	74	3	71	33	34
Rural nonfarm	185	21	164	88	63
Urban	148	14	134	77	45
\$5,000-\$10,000:					
Farm	178	20	158	67	79
Rural nonfarm	353	81	272	145	104
Urban	442	119	323	193	87

<sup>1</sup> See table 21, footnote 1. For estimates by 12 income levels, see tables 160 (p. 55), 177 (p. 60), and 194 (p. 65).<sup>2</sup> See table 21, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 41.—*Per capita income and per capita expenditures for major categories of consumption of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Type of community and family income level	Per capita income	Per capita expenditures for					
		All consumption items	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Medical care	Other items
Farm families:							
Under \$500	\$85	\$134	\$72	\$29	\$12	\$5	\$16
\$500-\$1,000	171	185	98	39	17	7	24
\$1,000-\$1,500	274	262	124	61	25	12	40
\$1,500-\$2,000	382	323	138	82	32	15	56
\$2,000-\$3,000	519	383	152	101	39	18	73
\$3,000-\$4,000	737	467	171	128	48	23	96
\$4,000-\$5,000	935	510	181	143	60	22	104
\$5,000-\$10,000	1,372	614	181	189	72	32	140
Rural nonfarm families:							
Under \$500	101	127	53	45	10	6	13
\$500-\$1,000	212	222	88	74	19	10	31
\$1,000-\$1,500	328	318	111	104	30	14	59
\$1,500-\$2,000	442	410	130	130	41	20	89
\$2,000-\$3,000	598	515	198	162	58	25	122
\$3,000-\$4,000	831	666	174	211	80	36	165
\$4,000-\$5,000	1,121	803	189	250	108	40	216
\$5,000-\$10,000	1,720	984	223	280	138	78	256
Urban families:							
Under \$500	106	191	75	75	13	8	20
\$500-\$1,000	225	244	93	91	19	10	31
\$1,000-\$1,500	346	346	123	123	31	15	54
\$1,500-\$2,000	471	449	146	155	44	21	83
\$2,000-\$3,000	635	572	172	193	62	27	118
\$3,000-\$4,000	864	720	198	246	86	35	155
\$4,000-\$5,000	1,057	839	214	285	103	44	193
\$5,000-\$10,000	1,686	1,232	279	443	147	69	294

<sup>1</sup> These estimates were obtained by dividing the average per family figures for nonrelief families shown in tables 21 and 23 by the average number of persons per nonrelief family shown in table 20. See table 21, footnote 1. See also p. 178.TABLE 40.—*Average disbursements per family and per capita of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Average disbursements per family				Average disbursements per capita				Percentage of income			
	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Current consumption:												
Food:												
Purchased	\$395	\$187	\$352	\$492	\$100	\$42	\$90	\$132	24.4	15.4	25.0	26.5
Home-produced <sup>2</sup>	72	286	31		18	64	8		4.4	23.5	2.2	
All food	467	473	383	492	118	106	98	132	28.8	38.9	27.2	26.5
Housing:												
Money expense	169	18	127	244	43	4	32	65	10.5	1.5	9.0	13.1
Imputed value <sup>3</sup>	79	114	60	70	20	25	16	19	4.8	9.4	4.3	3.8
All housing	248	132	187	314	63	29	48	84	15.3	10.9	13.3	16.9
Household operation:												
Money expense	155	64	156	192	39	14	40	51	9.6	5.3	11.1	10.3
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>	7	29			2	6			.4	2.4		
All household operation	162	93	156	192	41	20	40	51	10.0	7.7	11.1	10.3
Furnishings	47	31	44	55	12	7	11	15	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.9
Clothing	141	103	123	162	36	23	32	43	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.7
Automobile	114	92	118	122	29	20	30	33	7.0	7.5	8.4	6.6
Other transportation	16	3	6	24	4	1	2	7	1.0	.3	.4	1.3
Medical care	64	47	59	72	16	10	15	19	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9
Recreation	41	21	35	52	10	5	9	14	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.8
Personal care	28	16	26	34	7	4	7	9	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.8
Tobacco	26	15	23	31	7	3	6	8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7
Education	15	11	18	16	4	2	5	4	.9	.9	1.3	.9
Reading	13	6	12	16	3	1	3	4	.8	.5	.9	.9
Other items	7	7	8	7	2	2	2	2	.4	.6	.6	.4
All consumption items	1,389	1,059	1,198	1,589	352	233	308	425	85.6	86.4	85.1	85.6
Gifts	45	23	44	54	11	5	11	14	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.9
Personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	24	3	11	36	6	1	3	10	1.5	.3	.8	2.0
Savings	164	139	156	176	42	31	40	47	10.1	11.4	11.0	9.5
All items	1,622	1,215	1,409	1,855	411	270	362	496	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> These estimates cover all families, including those receiving some relief during year. They were obtained by dividing the aggregate disbursements of each group of families, shown in tables 67 to 69, and 88 to 90, by the total number of families and the total number of family members in the group, shown in table 86. For method of deriving the aggregate estimates, and for relation of these estimates to other estimates shown in this report, see pp. 179-184. For limitations of average figures for all income levels combined, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 29-30. For definitions of types of community and for items included in each category, see pp. 136-147.<sup>2</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, to occupancy of owned homes, rented farm homes, and rent-free homes, and to farm-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 137, 138, 139 and 140.<sup>3</sup> See table 21, footnote 2.

## SECTION 3. REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY SPENDING

TABLE 42. Number of families in 5 geographic regions, and average size of family and percent receiving relief in each region, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Geographic region	Families		Average number of persons per family <sup>2</sup>	Percent of families receiving some relief
	Number	Percent		
New England	1,951,900	6.6	3.9	17.4
North Central	14,601,700	19.7	3.8	15.5
South	8,811,900	30.0	4.2	13.6
Mountain and Plains	1,891,900	6.4	4.0	20.1
Pacific	2,142,300	7.3	3.4	14.2
All regions	29,400,300	100.0	3.9	15.3

For States included in each geographic region, see p. 146. Families are classified as receiving relief if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 146. For number of relief and non-relief families in each region, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, tables 24B and 26B, p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> For number of family members in each region, see table 361, p. 149.

TABLE 44. Average outlay of families in 5 geographic regions for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for			Percent of income for		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
\$500-\$1,000:							
New England	\$807	\$900	\$18	-\$111	111.5	2.2	-13.7
North Central	791	871	16	-96	110.1	2.0	-12.1
South	743	743	13	-13	100.0	1.7	-1.7
Mountain and Plains	772	993	21	-242	128.6	2.7	0.3
Pacific	799	877	17	-95	109.8	2.1	-11.9
\$1,500-\$2,000:							
New England	1,736	1,708	51	-23	98.4	2.9	-1.3
North Central	1,732	1,594	44	94	92.0	2.6	5.4
South	1,728	1,613	53	62	93.3	3.1	3.6
Mountain and Plains	1,734	1,619	55	60	93.3	3.2	3.5
Pacific	1,757	1,640	53	64	93.4	3.0	3.6
\$3,000-\$4,000:							
New England	3,421	2,935	114	372	85.8	3.3	10.9
North Central	3,395	2,720	127	548	80.1	3.7	16.2
South	3,437	2,781	154	502	80.9	4.5	14.6
Mountain and Plains	3,357	2,561	139	657	76.3	4.1	19.6
Pacific	3,396	2,705	160	531	79.7	4.7	15.6
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
New England	7,339	5,158	527	1,654	70.3	7.2	22.5
North Central	6,869	4,491	367	2,001	65.4	5.3	29.3
South	6,636	4,228	392	2,016	63.7	5.9	30.4
Mountain and Plains	6,791	3,720	345	2,726	54.8	5.1	40.1
Pacific	6,917	4,468	434	2,015	64.6	6.3	29.1

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For States included in each geographic region, and for items included in each category, see pp. 136-146. For estimates by additional income levels, see reference tables.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 43. Distribution of families by geographic region and type of community, and average size of family for each group, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Region	Number of families			Percentage distribution of families in each type of community, by region			Percentage distribution of families in each region by type of community			Average number of persons per family		
	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
New England	154,200	322,000	1,475,700	2.3	5.7	8.7	7.9	16.5	75.6	4.1	3.8	3.9
North Central	2,100,800	2,378,300	10,032,600	32.4	11.9	59.2	15.0	16.3	68.7	4.2	3.8	3.8
South	3,486,200	2,092,500	3,243,200	51.5	36.7	19.1	39.6	23.6	36.8	4.7	4.1	3.8
Mountain and Plains	662,600	513,700	715,600	9.8	9.0	4.2	35.0	27.2	37.8	4.5	3.8	3.6
Pacific	273,400	383,500	1,486,000	4.0	6.7	8.8	12.8	17.9	69.3	4.0	3.6	3.3
All regions	6,767,200	5,680,000	16,953,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.0	19.3	57.7	4.5	3.9	3.7

<sup>1</sup> Farm families include those living on farms in rural areas; rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms. For States included in each geographic region, see p. 146. For number of family members in each group, see table 361, p. 149. For distribution of urban families within each region by size of city, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, table 10A (p. 75).

TABLE 45.—Average outlay of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in 5 geographic regions for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Farm families				Rural nonfarm families				Urban families			
	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>												
New England.....	\$786	\$917	\$27	-\$158	\$821	\$903	\$20	-\$102	\$812	\$902	\$18	-\$108
North Central.....	786	912	19	-145	769	809	18	-58	798	880	13	-95
South.....	732	725	9	-2	750	755	17	-22	754	759	18	-23
Mountain and Plains.....	753	1,097	24	-368	773	880	21	-128	793	907	20	-134
Pacific.....	774	926	20	-172	795	841	17	-63	806	898	15	-107
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>												
New England.....	1,724	1,486	58	180	1,721	1,678	45	-2	1,736	1,723	54	-41
North Central.....	1,725	1,423	38	264	1,712	1,546	59	107	1,710	1,647	45	48
South.....	1,708	1,497	36	175	1,726	1,619	67	40	1,743	1,680	56	7
Mountain and Plains.....	1,709	1,447	42	220	1,737	1,619	69	49	1,741	1,676	58	7
Pacific.....	1,740	1,492	52	196	1,727	1,630	57	40	1,759	1,659	53	47
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>												
New England.....	3,328	1,808	65	1,455	3,343	2,821	109	413	3,648	3,110	138	400
North Central.....	3,380	1,964	56	1,360	3,410	2,724	240	416	3,433	2,858	140	435
South.....	3,416	2,534	99	783	3,427	2,744	178	505	3,496	2,948	157	391
Mountain and Plains.....	3,312	1,723	52	1,537	3,343	2,646	138	559	3,430	2,790	188	452
Pacific.....	3,414	2,075	90	1,249	3,460	2,685	157	618	3,392	2,787	171	434
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>												
New England.....	7,189	2,560	119	4,510	7,370	4,573	347	2,450	7,587	5,583	446	1,558
North Central.....	6,619	2,282	126	4,211	6,196	3,453	254	2,489	6,911	5,093	428	1,390
South.....	6,345	3,477	218	2,650	7,125	4,184	425	2,516	6,619	4,841	434	1,344
Mountain and Plains.....	7,304	2,483	142	4,679	7,058	3,047	230	3,781	6,844	4,873	538	1,433
Pacific.....	6,574	3,347	216	3,011	7,501	4,581	385	2,535	6,779	4,613	539	1,636

<sup>1</sup> See table 44, footnote 1. For definitions of types of community, see table 43, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 44, footnote 2.TABLE 46.—Food: Average expenditures of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in 5 geographic regions, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family of—			
	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>				
New England.....	\$358	\$404	\$366	\$349
North Central.....	353	413	316	341
South.....	369	431	302	292
Mountain and Plains.....	413	504	328	311
Pacific.....	340	423	324	326
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>				
New England.....	572	572	577	569
North Central.....	543	553	506	555
South.....	583	747	501	525
Mountain and Plains.....	532	607	496	484
Pacific.....	499	565	514	487
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>				
New England.....	812	742	750	839
North Central.....	775	678	667	817
South.....	793	999	734	777
Mountain and Plains.....	703	668	730	669
Pacific.....	689	670	668	685
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>				
New England.....	1,098	914	835	1,152
North Central.....	1,059	677	793	1,202
South.....	1,023	1,093	986	1,026
Mountain and Plains.....	905	683	787	987
Pacific.....	924	803	774	965

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.TABLE 47.—Housing: Average expenditures of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in 5 geographic regions, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family of—			
	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>				
New England.....	\$204	\$155	\$197	\$209
North Central.....	182	142	150	207
South.....	81	43	104	127
Mountain and Plains.....	155	132	156	196
Pacific.....	162	117	153	182
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>				
New England.....	313	256	300	319
North Central.....	313	234	230	344
South.....	231	135	221	278
Mountain and Plains.....	259	179	264	306
Pacific.....	257	201	230	275
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>				
New England.....	513	280	439	569
North Central.....	518	327	364	553
South.....	453	324	392	513
Mountain and Plains.....	427	241	371	523
Pacific.....	431	327	335	472
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>				
New England.....	1,140	446	698	1,126
North Central.....	813	324	395	1,007
South.....	649	475	562	819
Mountain and Plains.....	621	515	380	879
Pacific.....	788	858	601	766

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.

TABLE 48. *Household operation and furnishings: Average expenditures of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in 5 geographic regions, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family of—			
	All families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>				
New England	\$134	\$147	\$140	\$136
North Central	130	119	139	132
South	93	68	121	130
Mountain and Plains	138	134	151	136
Pacific	122	109	122	127
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>				
New England	269	229	278	271
North Central	229	189	249	235
South	255	145	302	300
Mountain and Plains	249	175	280	256
Pacific	239	173	227	248
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>				
New England	491	323	428	509
North Central	395	255	495	409
South	481	293	498	543
Mountain and Plains	414	229	478	424
Pacific	401	274	396	422
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>				
New England	1,050	496	673	1,053
North Central	712	332	510	825
South	764	503	737	914
Mountain and Plains	565	380	534	743
Pacific	679	397	635	745

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.

TABLE 49.—*Fuel, light, refrigeration: Average expenditures of families in 5 geographic regions, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>
	All items	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items	
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>							
New England	\$91	\$14	\$20	\$9	\$5	\$34	\$9
North Central	83	36	18	10	5	8	6
South	54	9	6	2	6	12	19
Mountain and Plains	82	39	12	7	2	13	9
Pacific	63	2	22	7	2	26	4
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>							
New England	152	35	34	20	9	44	10
North Central	114	43	31	20	6	8	6
South	97	21	29	16	9	11	11
Mountain and Plains	119	45	32	21	1	12	5
Pacific	94	3	37	14	3	35	2
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>							
New England	266	50	53	35	4	61	3
North Central	145	47	16	32	4	12	4
South	142	35	51	31	6	11	8
Mountain and Plains	163	52	52	37	4	13	5
Pacific	143	5	62	23	3	48	2
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
New England	345	65	86	81	7	101	5
North Central	183	43	59	53	3	23	2
South	191	42	62	42	9	25	11
Mountain and Plains	182	60	68	32	4	13	5
Pacific	196	7	71	50	4	61	3

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only, although the average figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value, see pp. 139-140.

TABLE 50.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in 5 geographic regions, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family of—			
	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>				
New England	\$61	\$63	\$56	\$61
North Central	62	70	59	61
South	74	71	84	71
Mountain and Plains	91	104	85	77
Pacific	70	74	62	73
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>				
New England	157	115	119	167
North Central	119	134	147	154
South	169	157	183	177
Mountain and Plains	163	135	164	185
Pacific	173	119	151	179
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>				
New England	327	190	262	349
North Central	315	189	341	335
South	315	280	345	355
Mountain and Plains	300	168	323	365
Pacific	334	224	318	350
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>				
New England	596	270	488	687
North Central	510	267	451	591
South	576	457	639	585
Mountain and Plains	486	258	408	662
Pacific	513	312	506	576

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.

TABLE 52.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in 5 geographic regions, and proportion of all families purchasing and operating cars, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family of—				Percent of all families	
	All families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Purchasing cars	Operating cars
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>						
New England	\$26	\$46	\$34	\$34	8.5	32.6
North Central	37	73	44	25	7.6	43.9
South	32	37	33	21	9.5	28.5
Mountain and Plains	65	86	42	54	12.8	63.3
Pacific	58	85	68	56	10.9	52.2
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>						
New England	144	128	164	135	17.0	70.4
North Central	127	144	187	109	17.1	68.0
South	136	132	193	133	20.1	63.6
Mountain and Plains	160	153	119	173	21.7	73.0
Pacific	200	190	249	191	24.3	81.6
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>						
New England	341	64	439	334	31.7	87.3
North Central	273	290	345	262	28.5	83.2
South	262	228	319	220	30.6	86.2
Mountain and Plains	278	189	279	306	25.0	69.7
Pacific	350	230	462	354	29.7	87.7
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
New England	690	119	823	622	43.9	85.4
North Central	528	381	419	515	47.1	93.6
South	504	396	540	575	44.8	98.6
Mountain and Plains	434	318	318	639	28.9	63.7
Pacific	612	521	892	571	50.5	93.8

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.

TABLE 51.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of families in 5 geographic regions for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family for—											
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing										Infants' clothing
		Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts, (men's and boys')	Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
\$500-\$1,000:												
North.....	\$62	\$3	\$8	\$7	\$8	\$3	\$6	\$7	\$14	\$1	\$4	\$1
South.....	74	4	8	8	13	4	7	5	17	1	6	1
West.....	81	4	10	10	11	4	8	7	18	2	6	1
\$1,500-\$2,000:												
North.....	150	8	24	20	21	6	14	14	27	4	11	1
South.....	169	9	19	22	29	8	16	12	30	8	14	2
West.....	169	8	24	25	23	7	16	14	31	6	14	1
\$3,000-\$5,000:												
North.....	338	18	67	52	49	11	29	23	47	15	25	2
South.....	344	19	46	58	57	14	32	20	48	21	26	3
West.....	342	18	55	58	49	12	31	22	48	18	30	1
\$5,000-\$10,000:												
North.....	565	30	109	104	83	17	47	32	65	30	47	1
South.....	556	29	85	106	87	20	51	29	64	31	52	2
West.....	520	26	88	102	75	16	47	28	63	29	44	2

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1. Estimates for various categories of clothing are available for 3 regions only. For further explanation, see pp. 161-165. The North includes families living in the New England and North Central regions; the West includes families living in the Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions.

TABLE 53.—*Medical care: Average expenditures of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in 5 geographic regions, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family of—			
	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
\$500-\$1,000:				
New England.....	\$28	\$35	\$33	\$31
North Central.....	34	36	35	34
South.....	32	29	35	35
Mountain and Plains.....	49	57	40	52
Pacific.....	40	48	41	40
\$1,500-\$2,000:				
New England.....	76	74	66	78
North Central.....	71	67	73	73
South.....	77	66	75	83
Mountain and Plains.....	90	83	84	92
Pacific.....	91	87	99	87
\$3,000-\$4,000:				
New England.....	140	89	137	145
North Central.....	126	78	177	135
South.....	131	153	132	153
Mountain and Plains.....	129	92	116	150
Pacific.....	160	146	174	155
\$5,000-\$10,000:				
New England.....	200	130	368	292
North Central.....	267	120	529	280
South.....	223	198	188	314
Mountain and Plains.....	161	130	114	244
Pacific.....	291	123	405	334

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.

TABLE 54.—*Other consumption items: Average expenditures of families in 5 geographic regions, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and region	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All other items <sup>2</sup>	Transportation other than automobile	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading
\$500-\$1,000:							
New England.....	\$79	\$9	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$1	\$10
North Central.....	73	8	14	18	17	3	9
South.....	62	5	12	14	17	5	5
Mountain and Plains.....	82	4	22	20	14	6	8
Pacific.....	85	11	21	19	16	4	11
\$1,500-\$2,000:							
New England.....	177	20	48	34	35	8	18
North Central.....	162	19	43	33	31	12	16
South.....	162	14	42	33	34	17	13
Mountain and Plains.....	166	10	56	37	26	14	15
Pacific.....	181	17	61	36	28	14	18
\$3,000-\$4,000:							
New England.....	341	29	119	55	53	39	28
North Central.....	318	34	105	57	49	30	28
South.....	306	20	95	55	46	49	25
Mountain and Plains.....	310	22	110	59	38	43	24
Pacific.....	340	27	128	57	35	49	30
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
New England.....	584	53	206	81	55	108	39
North Central.....	552	51	211	92	65	66	40
South.....	509	24	182	89	61	89	38
Mountain and Plains.....	548	48	220	76	50	90	36
Pacific.....	631	66	255	80	50	103	40

<sup>1</sup> See table 43, footnote 1, and table 44, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a small amount of expenditure for miscellaneous items not shown separately in this table.

## SECTION 4. SPENDING PATTERNS OF WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES

TABLE 55. *Distribution of families by color group and by geographic region and type of community, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Region and type of community	Number of families				Percentage distribution of families in each color group by region and type of community				Percentage distribution of families in each region and type of community by color group			
	All families	White families	Negro families	Other color groups	All families	White families	Negro families	Other color groups	All families	White families	Negro families	Other color groups
South												
Farm	3,486,200	2,461,200	965,700	59,300	11.9	9.3	36.2	16.0	100.0	70.6	27.7	1.7
Rural nonfarm	2,082,500	1,632,700	418,600	31,200	7.1	6.2	15.7	8.4	100.0	78.4	20.1	1.5
Urban	3,243,200	2,442,200	728,700	72,300	11.0	9.3	27.4	19.4	100.0	75.3	22.5	2.2
All communities	8,811,900	6,536,100	2,113,000	162,800	30.0	24.8	79.3	43.8	100.0	74.2	24.0	1.8
North Central												
Cities of 100,000 population and over	5,830,800	5,491,100	339,600	9,100	19.8	20.8	12.4	2.4	100.0	94.1	5.7	2
Other communities	8,770,900	8,604,200	153,800	12,900	29.8	32.7	5.8	3.5	100.0	98.1	1.8	1
All communities	14,601,700	14,095,300	483,400	22,000	49.6	53.5	18.2	5.9	100.0	96.5	3.3	2
Other regions	5,986,700	5,732,900	66,600	187,200	20.4	21.7	2.5	50.3	100.0	95.8	1.1	3.1
All regions	29,400,300	26,364,300	2,664,000	372,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.6	9.1	1.3

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of color groups, geographic regions, and types of community, see pp. 146-147. For number of urban and rural families in each color group in 5 regions, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, table 11A, p. 76.

TABLE 56. *Average outlay of white and Negro families in Southern rural and urban communities for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Family group and income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Percentage of income for—		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings <sup>1</sup>	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
RURAL COMMUNITIES							
White families:							
Under \$500	\$391	\$457	\$5	—\$71	116.9	1.3	—18.2
\$500—\$1,000	756	765	11	—20	101.1	1.5	—2.6
\$1,000—\$1,500	1,212	1,196	28	18	96.3	2.3	1.4
\$1,500—\$2,000	1,718	1,571	53	94	91.4	3.1	5.5
Negro families:							
Under \$500	335	343	6	—14	102.4	1.8	—4.2
\$500—\$1,000	687	653	10	24	95.0	1.5	3.5
\$1,000—\$1,500	1,195	1,051	18	126	87.9	1.6	10.5
\$1,500—\$2,000	1,686	1,330	23	333	78.8	1.4	19.8
URBAN COMMUNITIES							
White families:							
Under \$500	360	560	8	—208	155.6	2.2	—57.8
\$500—\$1,000	784	808	16	—40	103.1	2.0	—5.1
\$1,000—\$1,500	1,246	1,242	34	—30	99.7	2.7	—2.4
\$1,500—\$2,000	1,746	1,688	55	3	96.6	3.2	2
\$2,000—\$3,000	2,420	2,182	104	134	90.2	4.3	5.5
\$3,000—\$4,000	3,496	2,949	157	390	84.3	4.5	11.2
Negro families:							
Under \$500	326	344	7	—25	105.6	2.1	—7.7
\$500—\$1,000	701	667	23	11	95.1	3.3	1.6
\$1,000—\$1,500	1,195	1,090	47	58	91.2	3.9	4.9
\$1,500—\$2,000	1,688	1,518	62	108	89.9	3.7	6.4
\$2,000—\$3,000	2,355	1,959	109	287	83.2	4.6	12.2
\$3,000—\$4,000	3,356	2,641	127	588	78.7	3.8	17.5

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For definitions of groups of families, and for items included in each category, see pp. 136-147. For more detailed estimates, see tables 290-293 (pp. 95-96) and 296-299 (pp. 97-98).

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 57.—*Average outlay of white and Negro families in North Central cities of 100,000 population and over for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Color group and income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Percentage of income for—		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>	Savings	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>	Savings
White families:							
Under \$500	\$296	\$851	\$10	—\$565	287.5	3.4	—190.9
\$500-\$1,000	801	928	11	—138	115.8	1.4	—17.2
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,255	1,286	22	—53	102.4	1.8	—4.2
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,747	1,690	40	17	96.7	2.3	1.0
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,428	2,231	71	126	91.9	2.9	5.2
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,409	2,931	131	347	86.0	3.8	10.2
Negro families:							
Under \$500	336	808	7	—479	240.5	2.1	—142.6
\$500-\$1,000	790	829	10	—40	103.7	1.3	—5.0
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,238	1,178	33	27	95.1	2.7	2.2
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,738	1,643	46	49	94.6	2.6	2.8
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,328	2,053	83	192	88.2	3.6	8.2
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,327	2,865	142	290	87.0	4.3	8.7

<sup>1</sup> See table 56, footnote 1. For more detailed estimates, see tables 294-295 and 300-301 (pp. 96 and 98).

<sup>2</sup> See table 56, footnote 2.

TABLE 58.—Average expenditures of white and Negro families in Southern rural and urban communities for major categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—							
Family group and income level	Food	Shelter		Clothing	Auto-mobile	Medical care	Other items
		Housing	Other items				
RURAL COMMUNITIES							
White families:							
Under \$500	\$251	\$42	\$57	\$12	\$14	\$20	\$31
\$500-\$1,000	405	66	87	77	38	34	58
\$1,000-\$1,500	546	120	158	127	91	51	103
\$1,500-\$2,000	619	183	230	172	118	72	147
Negro families:							
Under \$500	193	30	41	33	11	12	23
\$500-\$1,000	382	39	67	69	30	22	44
\$1,000-\$1,500	570	72	89	119	82	41	78
\$1,500-\$2,000	697	98	105	147	128	54	101
URBAN COMMUNITIES							
White families:							
Under \$500	252	94	100	41	7	17	49
\$500-\$1,000	319	133	145	73	24	32	82
\$1,000-\$1,500	420	201	231	127	79	55	129
\$1,500-\$2,000	530	279	304	175	135	83	182
\$2,000-\$3,000	621	363	393	240	219	114	242
\$3,000-\$4,000	778	513	541	355	291	152	316
Negro families:							
Under \$500	135	86	51	25	2	16	29
\$500-\$1,000	240	117	101	75	16	40	78
\$1,000-\$1,500	338	185	166	143	51	62	145
\$1,500-\$2,000	428	244	233	221	93	91	208
\$2,000-\$3,000	516	316	287	277	165	109	259
\$3,000-\$4,000	648	408	403	409	192	184	397

<sup>1</sup> See table 56, footnote 1.TABLE 59.—Average expenditures of white and Negro families in North Central cities of 100,000 population and over for major categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Color group and income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Food	Shelter		Clothing	Auto-mobile	Medical care	Other items
		Housing	Other items				
White families:							
Under \$500	\$329	\$228	\$112	\$46	\$10	\$39	\$87
\$500-\$1,000	364	234	131	56	15	38	90
\$1,000-\$1,500	481	300	171	97	54	48	135
\$1,500-\$2,000	587	375	223	150	92	73	190
\$2,000-\$3,000	724	459	296	225	165	104	258
\$3,000-\$4,000	877	578	401	340	238	137	360
Negro families:							
Under \$500	305	311	75	37	(2)	16	64
\$500-\$1,000	296	251	111	52	11	29	79
\$1,000-\$1,500	413	314	155	102	25	38	131
\$1,500-\$2,000	528	390	228	168	55	65	209
\$2,000-\$3,000	631	484	236	249	112	74	267
\$3,000-\$4,000	779	790	427	312	132	90	365

<sup>1</sup> See table 56, footnote 1. For more detailed estimates, see tables 294-295 and 300-301 (pp. 96 and 98.)<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## SECTION 5. SPENDING PATTERNS OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES

TABLE 60. Distribution of families by relief status and size of family in 3 types of community, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and size of family	All families			Farm families		Rural nonfarm families		Urban families		Percentage distribution of all families in each group by type of community			
	Number	Percent	Average number of persons per family	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	All communities	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
Families not receiving relief:													
2 persons	6,688,800	22.7	2.0	1,131,100	16.8	1,287,600	22.7	1,247,100	25.1	100.0	17.0	19.3	63.7
3-6 persons	15,971,800	54.3	4.0	3,888,100	57.4	3,006,100	52.9	9,080,300	53.5	100.0	24.3	18.8	56.9
7 or more persons	2,269,600	7.7	8.1	1,141,400	16.9	291,700	5.1	833,500	4.9	100.0	50.4	12.9	36.7
All nonrelief families	24,913,200	84.7	3.8	6,160,600	91.1	4,585,700	80.7	14,160,900	83.5	100.0	21.8	18.1	59.8
Families receiving some relief	4,187,100	15.3	4.5	600,600	8.9	1,094,300	19.3	2,792,200	16.5	100.0	13.4	24.4	62.2
All families	29,100,300	100.0	3.9	6,767,200	100.0	5,680,000	100.0	16,953,100	100.0	100.0	23.0	19.3	57.7

<sup>1</sup> Families are classified as receiving relief if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. Farm families include those living on farms in rural areas; rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms. Estimates of the distribution of relief families by size of family are not available. It should be noted, however, that in each type of community the relief group includes a higher proportion of large families than the nonrelief group. See table 20, for average size of relief and nonrelief families. For further explanation, see pp. 146, 147, and 178. For distribution of nonrelief families by 4 size groups, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, table 4 (p. 21) and tables 30B and 31B (pp. 102-103).

TABLE 61.—Average outlay of families of 3 sizes for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Percentage of income for—			Income level and size of family	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Percentage of income for—		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings			Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
\$750-\$1,000:								\$5,000-\$10,000:							
2 persons	\$869	\$875	\$23	—\$29	100.7	2.6	—3.3	2 persons	6,926	4,306	529	2,091	62.2	7.6	30.2
3-6 persons	887	939	17	—69	105.9	1.9	—7.8	3-6 persons	6,855	4,599	364	1,892	67.1	5.3	27.6
7 or more persons	886	944	10	—68	105.6	1.1	—7.7	7 or more persons	6,757	5,128	304	1,325	75.9	4.5	19.6
\$1,500-\$1,750:															
2 persons	1,612	1,435	54	123	89.0	3.4	7.6								
3-6 persons	1,625	1,542	41	12	91.9	2.5	2.6								
7 or more persons	1,628	1,609	30	—11	98.8	1.9	—7.7								
\$2,500-\$3,000:															
2 persons	2,716	2,143	134	439	78.9	4.9	16.2								
3-6 persons	2,729	2,349	94	286	86.1	3.1	10.5								
7 or more persons	2,746	2,454	70	222	89.4	2.5	8.1								

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For items included in each category, see pp. 136-146.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 62. Average outlay of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families of 3 sizes for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Farm families				Rural nonfarm families				Urban families			
	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—			Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
\$750-\$1,000:												
2 persons	\$869	\$833	\$23	\$13	\$845	\$833	\$26	—\$14	\$880	\$907	\$22	—\$49
3-6 persons	879	910	18	—79	888	910	20	—42	890	948	16	—74
7 or more persons	884	941	7	—61	898	930	12	—44	901	975	14	—88
\$1,500-\$1,750:												
2 persons	1,613	1,176	48	389	1,598	1,402	67	129	1,615	1,489	52	74
3-6 persons	1,620	1,119	37	164	1,628	1,545	52	29	1,628	1,581	39	8
7 or more persons	1,624	1,545	27	52	1,620	1,573	37	10	1,637	1,683	30	—76
\$2,500-\$3,000:												
2 persons	2,731	1,577	61	1,093	2,742	2,105	146	191	2,710	2,212	140	358
3-6 persons	2,705	1,842	64	802	2,710	2,313	116	281	2,736	2,451	95	190
7 or more persons	2,740	2,222	47	481	2,713	2,438	81	194	2,750	2,565	78	107
\$5,000-\$10,000:												
2 persons	6,420	2,470	254	3,696	7,026	3,126	388	3,512	6,109	4,879	603	1,467
3-6 persons	6,757	3,080	178	3,499	6,774	4,084	346	2,344	6,893	4,908	402	1,493
7 or more persons	5,987	2,726	121	3,140	7,429	5,448	289	1,692	6,906	6,009	380	517

<sup>1</sup> See table 60, footnote 1, and table 61, footnote 1. For percentage of income figures, see tables 310 (p. 101), 318 (p. 103), and 326 (p. 105).

<sup>2</sup> See table 61, footnote 2.



TABLE 63.—Average expenditures of families of 3 sizes for main categories of consumption, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>															
2 persons .....	\$875	\$320	\$190	\$110	\$32	\$60	\$51	\$9	\$36	\$16	\$17	\$20	(?)	\$10	\$4
3-6 persons .....	939	402	153	107	26	83	45	7	41	18	20	18	86	8	5
7 or more persons .....	944	510	88	81	22	94	44	5	34	13	15	18	11	5	4
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>															
2 persons .....	1,435	429	295	166	69	126	139	18	64	42	30	32	3	15	7
3-6 persons .....	1,542	543	269	168	54	152	123	16	75	42	33	30	14	15	8
7 or more persons .....	1,609	721	201	153	41	178	92	15	67	40	30	27	20	12	12
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>															
2 persons .....	2,143	551	428	254	102	213	298	21	104	76	46	42	2	24	12
3-6 persons .....	2,319	709	467	267	86	262	235	24	114	84	49	41	36	23	12
7 or more persons .....	2,454	932	321	232	76	291	206	29	113	75	53	47	46	19	11
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>															
2 persons .....	4,306	848	948	623	203	447	481	66	251	203	83	55	3	44	51
3-6 persons .....	4,599	1,086	801	595	158	574	512	51	274	211	91	60	118	41	27
7 or more persons .....	5,128	1,385	702	535	128	706	689	48	310	236	100	84	141	33	51

<sup>1</sup> See table 61, footnote 1. For additional estimates, see tables 302-309 (pp. 99-100).<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 64.—Average expenditures of farm families of 3 sizes for main categories of consumption, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other							
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>															
2 persons . . . . .	\$833	\$372	\$132	\$94	\$23	\$53	\$74	\$1	\$36	\$12	\$12	\$12	(2)	\$7	\$5
3-6 persons . . . . .	940	478	101	81	19	90	64	2	42	16	11	13	88	6	6
7 or more persons . . . . .	941	555	49	59	24	94	60	4	37	11	10	19	12	3	4
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>															
2 persons . . . . .	1,176	420	215	142	50	87	129	2	55	25	18	14	(4)	10	9
3-6 persons . . . . .	1,419	601	192	124	42	142	141	3	65	34	23	17	17	9	9
7 or more persons . . . . .	1,545	808	148	107	39	162	100	6	68	28	22	19	21	7	10
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>															
2 persons . . . . .	1,577	480	313	181	104	110	203	6	83	40	19	14	(2)	11	13
3-6 persons . . . . .	1,812	699	256	161	70	194	208	4	88	53	31	23	32	12	11
7 or more persons . . . . .	2,222	1,003	219	156	65	232	262	15	101	48	33	25	42	13	8
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>															
2 persons . . . . .	2,470	585	511	370	126	283	289	19	87	65	45	37	(2)	20	33
3-6 persons . . . . .	3,080	867	523	315	116	355	419	9	162	95	53	33	68	21	14
7 or more persons . . . . .	2,726	1,084	322	201	115	370	234	32	160	64	30	27	53	14	20

<sup>1</sup> See table 60, footnote 1 and table 61, footnote 1. For additional estimates, see tables 310-317 (pp. 101-102).<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 65.—Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families of 3 sizes for main categories of consumption, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other							
\$750-\$1,000:															
2 persons	\$833	\$280	\$171	\$124	\$52	\$61	\$61	\$3	\$36	\$14	\$17	\$18	(1)	\$10	\$6
3-6 persons	910	367	142	120	28	87	43	3	38	19	21	20	\$7	9	6
7 or more persons	930	463	119	103	16	95	14	3	29	16	23	17	14	8	10
\$1,500-\$1,750:															
2 persons	1,402	386	229	193	68	119	210	6	58	43	30	32	(1)	17	11
3-6 persons	1,545	507	230	201	57	157	152	6	75	50	35	30	20	16	9
7 or more persons	1,573	666	176	189	26	167	166	6	87	37	34	30	21	13	15
\$2,500-\$3,000:															
2 persons	2,105	491	339	308	100	218	317	5	112	79	46	32	(1)	26	32
3-6 persons	2,313	648	328	300	95	274	268	7	123	87	49	37	53	25	19
7 or more persons	2,438	892	303	269	50	286	219	6	122	78	56	61	59	18	19
\$5,000-\$10,000:															
2 persons	3,126	614	433	445	224	416	443	53	145	124	76	47	1	39	66
3-6 persons	4,084	974	517	519	133	575	449	26	381	181	90	47	127	42	23
7 or more persons	5,448	1,081	730	418	60	834	1,465	17	169	192	133	134	166	15	4

<sup>1</sup> See table 60, footnote 1 and table 61, footnote 1. For additional estimates, see tables 318-325 (pp. 103-104).<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 66.—Average expenditures of urban families of 3 sizes for main categories of consumption, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—															
Income level and size of family	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other							
\$750-\$1,000:															
2 persons.....	\$907	\$314	\$219	\$112	\$35	\$63	\$40	\$14	\$37	\$18	\$19	\$23	(1)	\$11	\$2
3-6 persons.....	948	370	190	117	28	77	34	12	41	18	22	20	\$5	10	4
7 or more persons.....	975	424	171	126	22	93	21	10	30	17	24	17	8	9	3
\$1,500-\$1,750:															
2 persons.....	1,489	441	327	163	73	135	122	24	66	44	33	35	4	16	6
3-6 persons.....	1,581	535	306	172	57	154	108	23	79	42	35	34	12	17	7
7 or more persons.....	1,683	666	259	181	48	196	81	27	58	51	36	32	19	15	14
\$2,500-\$3,000:															
2 persons.....	2,212	570	457	252	103	223	266	25	105	79	49	47	3	25	8
3-6 persons.....	2,451	724	452	279	87	272	233	31	117	90	53	45	33	25	10
7 or more persons.....	2,565	910	374	257	89	326	176	41	116	86	61	53	45	21	10
\$5,000-\$10,000:															
2 persons.....	4,879	951	1,157	707	204	474	514	75	303	243	90	59	4	49	48
3-6 persons.....	4,998	1,153	920	664	171	614	539	65	268	239	98	68	125	44	30
7 or more persons.....	6,009	1,575	846	696	148	810	660	61	395	314	121	95	170	44	74

<sup>1</sup> See table 60, footnote 1 and table 61, footnote 1. For additional estimates, see tables 326-334 (pp. 105-107).<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## PART II. AGGREGATE FAMILY CONSUMPTION IN 1935-36

### SECTION 1. TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS OF ALL FAMILIES

TABLE 67.—Aggregate disbursements of American families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)	Percentage of—	
		Total income	Total consumption expenditures
<b>Current consumption:</b>			
Food .....	\$13,713	28.8	33.6
Housing .....	7,287	15.3	17.9
Household operation .....	4,764	10.0	11.7
Furnishings .....	1,389	2.9	3.4
Clothing .....	4,137	8.7	10.1
Automobile .....	3,355	7.0	8.2
Other transportation .....	463	1.0	1.2
Medical care .....	1,873	4.0	4.6
Recreation .....	1,216	2.5	2.9
Personal care .....	831	1.7	2.0
Tobacco .....	755	1.6	1.9
Education .....	452	.9	1.1
Reading .....	388	.8	.9
Other items .....	220	.4	.5
<b>All consumption items .....</b>	<b>40,843</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Gifts .....	1,324	2.8	
Personal taxes <sup>2</sup> .....	704	1.5	
Savings .....	4,809	10.1	
<b>All items .....</b>	<b>47,680</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 136-144. For per capita figures, see table 40. The figures in this table are taken from the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, tables 5, 24A, 25A, and 27A (pp. 36 and 86-87).

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 68.—Food: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—		
		Total income	Total consumption expenditures	Total food expenditures
<b>Purchased food:</b>				
At home .....	\$10,465	22.0	25.6	76.3
Away from home:				
Meals .....	815	1.7	2.0	6.0
Board at school .....	128	.3	.3	.9
Beverages .....	132	.3	.3	1.0
Other items .....	61	.1	.2	.4
<b>Total away from home .....</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>All purchased food .....</b>	<b>11,601</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>
Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>2</sup> .....	2,112	4.4	5.2	15.4
<b>All food .....</b>	<b>13,713</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 137. It should be noted that the separate estimates for beverages cover only soft drinks and alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were collected from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value, see p. 137.

TABLE 69.—Shelter: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—		
		Total income	Total consumption expenditures	Total expenditures for major categories under shelter
<b>Housing:</b>				
Family home:				
Money expense <sup>1</sup> .....	\$4,804	10.1	11.8	65.9
Imputed rental value:				
Owned family home <sup>2</sup> .....	1,892	3.9	4.7	26.0
Other imputed value <sup>3</sup> .....	417	.9	1.0	5.7
<b>Total imputed value .....</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>
<b>Total family home .....</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>97.6</b>
Other housing <sup>4</sup> .....	174	.4	.4	2.4
<b>All housing .....</b>	<b>7,287</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household operation:<sup>5</sup></b>				
Fuel, light, refrigeration:				
Money expense:				
Coal .....	856	1.8	2.1	18.0
Electricity .....	725	1.5	1.8	15.2
Gas .....	432	.9	1.0	9.1
Ice .....	160	.3	.4	3.3
Other items .....	418	.9	1.0	8.8
<b>Total money expense .....</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>54.4</b>
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>6</sup> .....	198	.4	.5	4.1
<b>Total fuel, light, refrigeration .....</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>58.5</b>
Paid household service .....	699	1.5	1.7	14.7
Telephone .....	320	.7	.8	6.7
Laundry sent out .....	310	.7	.8	6.5
Other household operation .....	646	1.3	1.6	13.6
<b>All household operation .....</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Furnishings:<sup>7</sup></b>				
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:				
Refrigerator (mechanical) .....	236	.5	.6	17.0
Washing machine (power) .....	70	.1	.2	5.0
Vacuum cleaner .....	35	.1	.1	2.5
Other equipment .....	194	.4	.4	14.0
<b>Total equipment .....</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>
Furniture .....	318	.7	.8	22.9
Household textiles .....	205	.4	.5	14.8
Floor coverings .....	137	.3	.3	9.9
Glass, china, silver .....	35	.1	.1	2.5
Other furnishings .....	159	.3	.4	11.4
<b>All furnishings .....</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All shelter .....</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance; and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see pp. 137-138.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families owning the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families renting the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); this item is responsible for more than half of the aggregate for this category (see table 90). For nonfarm families, includes rent received as gift or pay, and also the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>4</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>5</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 139-141. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.

<sup>6</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were collected from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value, see pp. 139-140.

TABLE 70. *Clothing: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—		
		Total income	Total consumption expenditures	Total clothing expenditures
Adults' and children's clothing:				
Hats, caps	\$214	0.4	0.5	5.2
Coats, wraps	630	1.3	1.5	15.2
Outer clothing:				
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	595	1.2	1.5	14.4
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	610	1.3	1.5	14.8
Shirts (men's and boys')	167	.4	.4	4.0
Underwear, nightwear	378	.8	.9	9.1
Hose	320	.7	.8	7.7
Footwear	710	1.5	1.7	17.2
Cleaning, pressing	156	.3	.4	3.8
Other items	320	.7	.8	7.7
Total	4,100	8.6	10.0	99.1
Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>	37	.1	.1	.9
All clothing	4,137	8.7	10.1	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 141.<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.TABLE 73. *Gifts: Aggregate disbursements of American families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)	Percentage of—	
		Total income	Total disbursements for gifts
Gifts to individuals	\$723	1.5	54.6
Gifts to church	490	1.1	37.0
Other gifts	111	.2	8.4
All gifts	1,324	2.8	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 144. These estimates are taken from the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, tables 10A and 27A (pp. 80 and 87).TABLE 72. *Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—		
		Total income	Total consumption expenditures	Total expenditures for major categories
Transportation:				
Automobile:				
Purchase	\$1,576	3.3	3.9	41.3
Operation:				
Gasoline	994	2.1	2.4	26.0
Oil	123	.3	.3	3.2
Insurance	163	.3	.4	4.3
Other items	499	1.0	1.2	13.1
Total operation	1,779	3.7	4.3	46.6
All automobile	3,355	7.0	8.2	87.9
Other transportation	463	1.0	1.2	12.1
All transportation	3,818	8.0	9.4	100.0
Medical care:				
Physician	554	1.2	1.4	29.6
Dentist	294	.6	.7	15.7
Oculist	21	(2)	.1	1.1
Other specialist	141	.3	.3	7.5
Medicine, drugs	258	.6	.6	13.8
Other medical care	605	1.3	1.5	32.3
All medical care	1,873	4.0	4.6	100.0
Recreation:				
Movies	334	.7	.8	27.5
Other paid admissions	154	.3	.3	11.0
Sports, games	156	.3	.4	12.8
Radio purchase	139	.3	.3	11.4
Other recreation	453	.9	1.1	37.3
All recreation	1,216	2.5	2.9	100.0
Personal care:				
Services	426	.9	1.0	51.3
Toilet supplies:				
Cosmetics	93	.2	.2	11.2
Other toilet supplies	312	.6	.8	37.5
All personal care	831	1.7	2.0	100.0
Tobacco:				
Cigarettes	500	1.1	1.3	66.2
Other tobacco	255	.5	.6	33.8
All tobacco	755	1.6	1.9	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 141-143.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 74.—*Clothing: Aggregate expenditures of American families for various categories, by 4 groups of persons, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—				Percentage of—							
	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Total clothing expenditures for—				Total expenditure for each category for—			
					Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)
Hats, caps	\$80	\$7	\$117	\$10	5.1	2.6	5.9	3.5	37.4	3.3	54.6	4.7
Coats, wraps	175	36	367	52	11.2	13.2	18.5	18.0	27.8	5.7	58.2	8.3
Outer clothing:												
Dresses, suits, etc.			533	62			26.9	21.4			89.6	10.4
Suits, trousers, overalls	532	78			34.1	28.7			87.2	12.8		
Shirts	145	22			9.3	8.1			86.8	13.2		
Underwear, nightwear	105	23	218	32	6.7	8.5	11.0	11.1	27.8	6.1	57.6	8.5
Hose	72	17	207	24	4.6	6.2	10.5	8.3	22.5	5.3	64.7	7.5
Footwear	261	71	305	73	16.8	26.1	15.4	25.2	36.8	10.0	42.9	10.3
Cleaning, pressing	89	4	59	4	5.7	1.5	3.0	1.4	57.0	2.6	37.8	2.6
Other items	101	14	173	32	6.5	5.1	8.8	11.1	31.5	4.4	54.1	10.0
All items	1,560	272	1,979	286	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.1	6.6	48.3	7.0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes infants under 2 years of age. For items included in each category, see p. 141.

## SECTION 2. THE SHARES OF DIFFERENT INCOME GROUPS

TABLE 74.—Aggregate outlay of American families for consumption, gifts, personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Families		Aggregate income		Aggregate outlay for—							
					Current consumption		Gifts		Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		Savings	
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent
Under \$500.....	4,178,284	14.2	\$1,302	2.8	\$1,946	4.7	\$26	2.0	\$8	1.1	-\$678	-11.1
\$500-\$750.....	3,799,215	12.9	2,384	5.0	2,687	6.6	37	2.8	8	1.1	-348	-7.2
\$750-\$1,000.....	4,277,048	14.6	3,738	7.8	3,910	9.6	65	4.9	10	1.4	-247	-5.1
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	3,882,444	13.2	4,348	9.1	4,374	10.7	85	6.4	11	1.6	-122	-2.5
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	2,865,472	9.8	3,908	8.2	3,771	9.2	89	6.7	9	1.3	39	.8
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	2,343,358	8.0	3,778	7.9	3,544	8.7	94	7.1	8	1.1	132	2.7
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	1,897,037	6.4	3,469	7.3	3,195	7.8	92	6.9	8	1.1	174	3.6
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	2,464,860	8.4	5,474	11.5	4,850	11.9	161	12.2	14	2.0	449	9.3
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	1,314,199	4.5	3,569	7.5	3,026	7.4	118	8.9	11	1.6	414	8.6
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	1,181,987	4.0	4,012	8.4	3,226	7.9	145	11.0	15	2.1	626	13.0
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	492,595	1.4	1,768	3.7	1,319	3.2	74	5.6	11	1.6	364	7.6
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	510,010	1.7	3,505	7.4	2,271	5.6	149	11.2	51	7.2	1,034	21.5
\$10,000-\$15,000.....	131,821	.4	1,497	3.1	804	2.0	67	5.1	44	6.3	582	12.1
\$15,000-\$20,000.....	58,487	.2	1,014	2.1	534	1.3	38	2.9	36	5.1	406	8.4
\$20,000 and over.....	93,483	.3	3,914	8.2	1,386	3.4	84	6.3	460	65.4	1,984	41.3
All levels.....	29,490,300	100.0	47,680	100.0	40,843	100.0	1,324	100.0	704	100.0	4,809	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 136-146. This table is taken from tables 24A and 27A in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States* (pp. 80 and 87).

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 75.—Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families in 5 income groups for main categories of consumption, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income group	Per-centage of fam-ilies	Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—														
		All items	Food	Shelter			Cloth-ing	Transportation		Medi-cal care	Recre-ation	Per-sonal care	To-bacco	Educa-tion	Read-ing	Other items
				Hous-ing	House-hold opera-tion	Fur-nish-ings		Auto-mobile	Other							
Under \$1,000.....	41.7	20.9	26.6	21.2	21.3	15.3	16.7	10.7	14.7	19.5	11.1	20.3	23.2	8.6	18.8	20.9
\$1,000-\$2,000.....	37.4	36.4	39.2	36.2	35.1	39.2	33.7	33.3	33.5	35.4	31.1	37.4	29.2	23.7	38.2	35.9
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	12.9	19.3	17.7	19.1	18.2	21.4	20.4	24.2	18.8	19.6	21.4	20.2	19.3	19.5	20.1	18.6
\$3,000-\$5,000.....	5.4	11.1	9.1	11.1	11.3	11.9	13.0	14.7	10.8	11.7	14.7	10.9	10.4	11.8	11.3	10.5
\$5,000 and over.....	2.6	12.3	7.4	12.4	14.1	12.2	16.2	17.1	22.2	13.8	21.7	11.2	7.9	33.4	11.6	14.1
All groups.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 136-144. For distribution of aggregate expenditures by finer income levels, see tables 337-338, pp. 108-109.

TABLE 76.—Food: Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families in 5 income groups, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by families with incomes of—				
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
Purchased food:					
At home.....	26.0	40.2	18.1	9.0	6.7
Away from home:					
Meals.....	6.4	28.6	26.1	17.3	21.6
Board at school.....	3.2	14.0	21.1	19.5	42.2
Beverages.....	11.4	36.4	22.7	16.6	12.9
Other items.....	16.4	32.8	21.3	11.5	18.0
Total away from home.....	7.1	28.1	24.9	17.2	22.7
All purchased food.....	21.2	39.0	18.7	9.8	8.3
Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>2</sup> .....	40.3	40.1	11.9	5.5	2.2
All food.....	26.6	39.2	17.7	9.1	7.4

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 137. For estimates by finer income levels, see table 339, p. 109. It should be noted that the separate estimates for beverages cover only soft drinks and alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were collected from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value, see p. 137.

TABLE 77.—*Shelter: Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families in 5 income groups, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by families with incomes of—				
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
<b>Housing:</b>					
Family home:					
Money expense <sup>2</sup> .....	22.4	38.0	19.3	10.5	9.8
Imputed rental value:					
Owned family home <sup>3</sup> .....	18.1	32.9	19.9	12.6	16.5
Other imputed value <sup>4</sup> .....	30.7	41.5	14.0	6.9	6.9
Total imputed value.....	20.3	34.5	18.8	11.6	11.8
Total family home.....	21.6	36.9	19.2	10.9	11.4
Other housing <sup>5</sup> .....	3.5	12.0	16.1	17.8	50.6
All housing.....	21.2	36.2	19.1	11.1	12.4
<b>Household operation:</b>					
Fuel, light, refrigeration:					
Money expense:					
Coal.....	29.7	41.2	16.9	7.5	4.7
Electricity.....	19.8	40.0	20.6	11.2	8.4
Gas.....	16.2	39.0	21.1	12.1	11.6
Ice.....	33.1	45.0	13.8	5.0	3.1
Other items.....	35.4	36.8	13.0	6.7	8.1
Total money expense.....	25.8	40.1	17.8	9.0	7.3
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>6</sup> .....	47.5	37.9	9.1	3.0	2.5
Total fuel, light, refrigeration.....	27.3	40.0	17.2	8.5	7.0
Paid household service.....	3.7	14.9	15.9	19.5	46.0
Telephone.....	10.0	34.7	25.6	15.6	14.1
Laundry sent out.....	8.7	30.3	25.4	16.8	18.8
Other household operation.....	25.7	38.8	18.1	9.4	8.0
All household operation.....	21.3	35.1	18.2	11.3	14.1
<b>Furnishings:</b> <sup>7</sup>					
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:					
Refrigerator (mechanical).....	10.6	47.0	24.6	9.3	8.5
Washing machine (power).....	24.3	48.6	17.1	7.1	2.9
Vacuum cleaner.....	5.7	37.1	28.6	17.2	11.4
Other equipment.....	22.1	42.8	20.1	8.8	6.2
Total equipment.....	16.3	45.0	22.3	9.3	7.1
Furniture.....	15.7	37.4	20.8	13.2	12.9
Household textiles.....	16.1	35.1	21.0	12.7	15.1
Floor coverings.....	13.1	36.6	21.2	13.8	15.3
Glass, china, silver.....	14.3	28.6	20.0	17.1	20.0
Other furnishings.....	12.6	33.3	20.8	13.8	19.5
All furnishings.....	15.3	39.2	21.4	11.9	12.2
All shelter.....	20.6	36.2	19.0	11.2	13.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 137-139. For estimates by finer income levels, see tables 340-344, pp. 109-111.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see pp. 137-138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families owning the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>4</sup> Includes for farm families renting the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); this item is responsible for more than half of the aggregate for this category (see table 90). For nonfarm families includes rent received as gift or pay, and also the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>5</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>6</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value see pp. 139-140.

<sup>7</sup> Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.

TABLE 78.—*Clothing: Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families in 5 income groups, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by families with incomes of—				
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
<b>Adults' and children's clothing:</b>					
Hats, caps.....	16.4	32.9	20.8	13.7	16.2
Coats, wraps.....	13.2	31.5	21.0	14.9	19.4
Outer clothing:					
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls').....	13.4	30.5	20.5	14.5	21.1
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys').....	16.2	33.6	20.6	13.3	16.3
Shirts (men's and boys').....	20.6	35.4	19.9	11.6	12.5
Underwear, nightwear.....	17.4	34.6	20.4	12.5	15.1
Hose.....	19.3	38.1	20.3	10.7	11.6
Footwear.....	22.1	37.3	19.3	10.5	10.8
Cleaning, pressing.....	7.6	27.4	23.7	17.5	23.8
Other items.....	15.9	32.8	20.5	12.9	17.9
Total.....	16.6	33.6	20.5	13.0	16.3
<b>Infants' clothing</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	29.7	40.6	13.5	8.1	8.1
All clothing.....	16.7	33.7	20.4	13.0	16.2

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 141. For estimates by finer income levels and by five groups of persons, see tables 345-346, pp. 111-112.

<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.

TABLE 79.—*Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families in 5 income groups, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by families with incomes of—				
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
<b>Transportation:</b>					
Automobile:					
Purchase.....	9.3	30.3	24.4	15.0	21.0
Operation:					
Gasoline.....	11.7	37.5	24.3	14.6	11.9
Oil.....	13.0	37.3	22.8	14.7	12.2
Insurance.....	6.2	26.4	25.1	17.8	24.5
Other items.....	13.8	35.8	23.3	13.3	13.8
Total operation.....	11.9	36.0	23.9	14.5	13.7
All automobile.....	10.7	33.3	24.2	14.7	17.1
Other transportation.....	14.7	33.5	18.8	10.8	22.2
All transportation.....	11.2	33.3	23.5	14.3	17.7
<b>Medical care:</b>					
Physician.....	24.2	37.3	18.8	10.3	9.4
Dentist.....	11.9	33.4	21.7	14.3	18.7
Oculist.....	14.3	33.3	23.8	14.3	14.3
Other specialist.....	14.3	34.0	19.8	12.8	19.1
Medicine, drugs.....	26.0	37.5	18.2	9.7	8.6
Other medical care.....	17.5	33.9	19.8	12.4	16.4
All medical care.....	19.5	35.4	19.6	11.7	13.8
<b>Recreation:</b>					
Movies.....	13.2	38.6	24.0	14.3	9.9
Other paid admissions.....	7.4	25.5	22.4	16.4	28.3
Sports, games.....	6.4	23.8	19.8	16.0	34.0
Radio purchase.....	22.3	38.8	18.0	10.8	10.1
Other recreation.....	8.8	27.4	20.8	15.2	27.8
All recreation.....	11.1	31.1	21.4	14.7	21.7
<b>Personal care:</b>					
Services.....	18.5	36.4	20.7	11.5	12.9
Cosmetics.....	17.2	35.5	21.5	11.8	14.0
Other toilet supplies.....	23.4	39.3	19.3	10.0	8.0
Total toilet supplies.....	21.9	38.5	19.8	10.4	9.4
All personal care.....	20.3	37.4	20.2	10.9	11.2
<b>Tobacco:</b>					
Cigarettes.....	17.8	42.2	21.6	11.4	7.0
Other tobacco.....	33.7	33.3	14.9	8.3	9.8
All tobacco.....	23.2	39.2	19.3	10.4	7.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 141-143. For estimates by finer income levels, see tables 347, 349-352, pp. 112-114.

TABLE 80.—Automobile: Number and percent of new and used cars purchased by families in 5 income groups, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income group	Number of cars (in thousands)			Percent of cars		
	Total	New	Used	Total	New	Used
Under \$1,000	844	110	734	18.7	5.4	29.3
\$1,000-\$2,000	1,688	524	1,164	37.3	26.1	46.5
\$2,000-\$3,000	964	568	396	21.4	28.2	15.8
\$3,000-\$5,000	512	386	126	11.3	19.2	5.0
\$5,000 and over	511	425	86	11.3	21.1	3.4
All groups	4,519	2,013	2,506	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> These estimates include only automobiles purchased partly or entirely for family use. Cars purchased solely for business use are excluded. For explanation, see pp. 141-142 and 175-178. For estimates by finer income levels, see table 348, p. 113.

TABLE 81.—Gifts: Percentage of aggregate outlay made by families in 5 income groups, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income group	Percentage of aggregate outlay for—			
	All gifts	Gifts to individuals	Gifts to church	Other gifts
Under \$1,000	9.7	7.2	14.3	5.4
\$1,000-\$2,000	27.1	25.1	31.6	20.7
\$2,000-\$3,000	21.1	21.0	21.9	18.0
\$3,000-\$5,000	16.6	17.0	15.9	16.2
\$5,000 and over	25.5	29.7	16.3	39.7
All groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see p. 144. For estimates by finer income levels, see table 353, p. 114. These estimates are taken from the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, table 27A (p. 87).

TABLE 82.—Aggregate and average income of each quarter of Nation's families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Proportion of families	Income range	Average number of persons in family <sup>2</sup>	Aggregate income		Average income (mean)	
			Amount (in millions)	Per cent	Per family	Per capita
Lowest quarter	Under \$710	3.8	\$3,228	6.8	\$440	\$115
Second quarter	\$710-\$1,160	4.0	6,822	14.3	928	232
Third quarter	\$1,160-\$1,840	3.9	10,665	22.4	1,452	368
Highest quarter	\$1,840 and over	4.0	26,965	56.5	3,669	913
All families		3.9	47,680	100.0	1,622	411

<sup>1</sup> For method of deriving these estimates, see p. 184.

<sup>2</sup> Based on distribution of family members by income level, shown in table 18 and table 335 (p. 108).

TABLE 83.—Distribution of each quarter of Nation's families by relief status and type of community, and aggregate income of each group, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income group, relief status and type of community	Families		Aggregate income	
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent
Lowest quarter—Incomes under \$710:				
Receiving some relief	2,343,000	8.0	\$968	2.0
Not receiving relief:				
Farm	2,016,000	6.0	888	1.8
Rural nonfarm	1,000,000	3.4	457	1.0
Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	1,149,000	3.9	530	1.2
Cities of 100,000 population and over	842,000	2.8	385	.8
Total	7,350,000	25.0	3,228	6.8
Second quarter—Incomes of \$710 to \$1,160:				
Receiving some relief	1,483,000	5.0	1,342	2.8
Not receiving relief:				
Farm	1,710,000	5.8	1,567	3.3
Rural nonfarm	1,155,000	3.9	1,080	2.3
Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	1,633,000	5.6	1,538	3.2
Cities of 100,000 population and over	1,369,000	4.7	1,245	2.7
Total	7,350,000	25.0	6,822	14.3
Third quarter—Incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840:				
Receiving some relief	512,000	1.8	692	1.5
Not receiving relief:				
Farm	1,439,000	4.9	2,084	4.4
Rural nonfarm	1,295,000	4.4	1,825	3.8
Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	1,946,000	6.6	2,852	6.0
Cities of 100,000 population and over	2,158,000	7.3	3,212	6.7
Total	7,350,000	25.0	10,665	22.4
Highest quarter—Incomes of \$1,840 and over:				
Receiving some relief	149,000	.5	318	.7
Not receiving relief:				
Farm	1,002,000	3.4	3,225	6.7
Rural nonfarm	1,135,000	3.9	1,009	8.4
Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	1,959,000	6.6	6,553	13.7
Cities of 100,000 population and over	3,105,000	10.6	12,860	27.0
Total	7,350,000	25.0	26,965	56.5
All income groups:				
Receiving some relief	4,487,000	15.3	3,320	7.0
Not receiving relief:				
Farm	6,167,000	21.0	7,764	16.2
Rural nonfarm	4,585,000	15.6	7,371	15.5
Cities of 2,500 to 100,000 population	6,687,000	22.7	11,473	24.1
Cities of 100,000 population and over	7,474,000	25.4	17,752	37.2
Total	29,400,000	100.0	47,680	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Families are classified as receiving relief if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. Farm families include those living on farms in rural areas only; rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms.

TABLE 84. *Share of each quarter of Nation's families in aggregate disbursements, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)				Percentage of aggregate disbursement for each category made by--			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$700)	Second quarter (incomes of \$700 to \$1,000)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,000 to \$1,800)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,800 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
Current consumption:								
Food	\$1,801	\$2,870	\$3,680	\$5,362	13.1	20.9	26.9	39.1
Housing	763	1,258	1,809	3,460	10.5	17.2	24.8	47.5
Household operation	199	819	1,143	2,303	10.5	17.2	24.0	48.3
Furnishings	55	217	371	713	6.1	15.6	26.9	51.4
Clothing	316	607	962	2,252	7.6	14.7	23.3	54.4
Automobile	150	373	767	2,065	4.5	11.1	22.9	61.5
Other transportation	28	67	107	261	6.0	14.5	23.1	56.4
Medical care	183	202	457	941	9.8	15.6	24.4	50.2
Recreation	56	136	260	764	4.6	11.2	21.4	62.8
Personal care	79	144	244	394	9.5	17.3	25.8	47.4
Tobacco	83	145	203	324	11.0	19.2	26.9	42.9
Education	17	37	74	324	3.7	8.2	16.4	71.7
Reading	32	68	102	186	8.3	17.5	26.3	47.9
Other items	24	35	56	105	10.9	15.9	25.5	47.7
All consumption items	4,116	7,968	10,205	16,454	10.1	17.3	25.0	47.6
Gifts	56	123	249	896	4.2	9.8	18.8	67.7
Personal taxes	14	18	27	647	2.0	2.6	3.7	91.9
Savings	95	387	186	5,968	19.9	8.4	3.9	124.1
All items	3,228	6,822	10,665	26,965	6.8	14.3	22.4	56.5

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see pp. 136-144. For methods of deriving these estimates, see p. 184. For detailed estimates for various categories, see tables 351-358, pp. 115-117. For average disbursements, see tables 129-134, pp. 45-48.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 85.—*Share of each tenth of Nation's families in aggregate outlay for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Proportion of families	Income range	Aggregate income		Aggregate outlay (in millions)			Percentage of aggregate outlay		
		Amount (in millions)	Percent	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings	Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
Highest tenth	\$2,800 and over	\$17,315	36.3	\$10,990	\$1,233	\$5,182	26.7	6.08	107.8
Ninth	\$2,050-\$2,800	6,878	14.4	6,019	228	631	14.7	11.2	13.1
Eighth	\$1,675-\$2,050	5,329	11.2	4,910	154	265	12.0	7.6	5.5
Seventh	\$1,375-\$1,675	4,433	9.3	4,211	116	106	10.3	5.7	2.2
Sixth	\$1,160-\$1,375	3,674	7.7	3,616	87	29	8.9	4.3	0.6
Fifth	\$970-\$1,160	3,112	6.5	3,150	67	195	7.7	3.3	2.2
Fourth	\$800-\$970	2,599	5.4	2,718	52	171	6.7	2.6	3.6
Third	\$610-\$800	2,087	4.4	2,301	40	254	5.6	2.0	5.3
Second	\$410-\$610	1,516	3.2	1,814	30	328	4.4	1.5	6.8
Lowest tenth	Under \$410	737	1.6	1,204	21	488	3.0	1.0	10.1
Total		17,680	100.0	40,843	2,028	4,809	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> These figures for each tenth of the Nation's 29,400,300 families should not be confused with the figures for each tenth of the Nation's 39,458,300 consumer units (including single individuals as well as families) shown in table 10 and chart 4 of the preceding report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*. The estimates of aggregate income received by each tenth of families differ somewhat from those presented in table 613 of *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, due to more exact interpolation between income classes for the present estimates. See p. 184. For items included in each category, see pp. 136-146.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.



## SECTION 3. THE SHARES OF RURAL, RURAL NONFARM, AND URBAN FAMILIES

TABLE 86.—Number of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families and family members, and aggregate and average income of each group, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Type of community	Families		Persons		Average number of persons per family	Aggregate income		Average income (mean)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Amount (in millions)	Percent	Per family	Per capita
Rural communities:									
Farm	6,767,200	23.0	30,442,000	26.2	4.5	\$8,224	17.2	\$1,215	\$270
Rural nonfarm	5,680,000	19.3	22,105,000	19.1	3.9	8,602	16.8	1,409	362
All rural communities	12,447,200	42.3	52,547,000	45.3	4.2	16,226	34.0	1,301	309
Urban communities	16,953,100	57.7	63,419,000	54.7	3.7	31,451	66.0	1,855	496
All communities	29,400,300	100.0	115,966,000	100.0	3.9	47,680	100.0	1,622	411

<sup>1</sup> Farm families include those living on farms in rural areas only; rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms; urban families include those living in communities with population of 2,500 and over. The figures in this table cover all families in each type of community, including those receiving some relief during year. For method of deriving the estimates for relief families, see pp. 181-183. For separate estimates for relief and nonrelief families, see table 360 (p. 119).

TABLE 87.—Distribution of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families and family income, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Families						Aggregate family income					
	Number			Percent			Amount (in millions)			Percent		
	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
Under \$500	1,291,203	1,075,692	1,811,389	19.1	18.9	10.7	\$395	\$345	\$562	4.8	4.3	1.8
\$500-\$1,000	2,393,200	1,660,599	4,022,464	35.4	29.3	23.7	1,779	1,243	3,100	21.6	15.5	9.8
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,484,876	1,255,298	4,007,742	22.0	22.1	23.6	1,817	1,541	4,898	22.1	19.4	15.6
\$1,500-\$2,000	765,661	732,184	2,742,550	11.3	12.9	16.2	1,316	1,194	4,737	16.0	14.9	15.1
\$2,000-\$3,000	536,353	597,850	2,644,856	7.9	10.5	15.6	1,282	1,427	6,334	15.6	17.8	20.1
\$3,000-\$4,000	194,628	164,908	856,451	2.4	2.9	5.1	545	559	2,908	6.6	7.0	9.2
\$4,000-\$5,000	48,427	63,120	291,048	.7	1.1	1.7	210	278	1,280	2.6	3.5	4.1
\$5,000-\$10,000	63,949	91,537	354,524	.9	1.6	2.1	444	619	2,442	5.4	7.7	7.8
\$10,000 and over	22,903	38,812	222,076	.3	.7	1.3	436	796	5,193	5.3	9.9	16.5
All levels	6,767,200	5,680,000	16,953,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	8,224	8,602	31,451	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 86, footnote 1. For distribution of nonrelief families in each type of community by income level, see table 20.

TABLE 88.—Aggregate disbursements of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)			Percentage of total income			Percentage of total consumption expenditures			Percentage of total disbursement for each category made by—		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Current consumption:												
Food	\$3,201	\$2,177	\$8,335	38.9	27.2	26.5	45.1	32.0	30.9	23.3	15.9	60.8
Housing	895	1,062	5,330	10.9	13.3	16.9	12.6	15.6	19.8	12.3	14.6	73.1
Household operation	630	885	3,249	7.7	11.1	10.3	8.9	13.0	12.1	13.2	18.6	68.2
Furnishings	210	249	930	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.5	15.1	17.9	67.0
Clothing	695	701	2,741	8.4	8.8	8.7	9.8	10.3	10.2	16.8	16.9	66.3
Automobile	621	660	2,065	7.5	8.4	6.6	8.7	9.8	7.7	18.5	19.9	61.6
Other transportation	21	35	407	.3	.4	1.3	.3	.5	1.5	4.5	7.6	87.9
Medical care	319	337	1,217	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	17.0	18.0	65.0
Recreation	141	196	879	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.9	3.3	11.6	16.1	72.3
Personal care	108	147	576	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	13.0	17.7	69.3
Tobacco	102	130	523	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	13.5	17.2	69.3
Education	72	102	278	.9	1.3	.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	15.9	22.6	61.5
Reading	43	69	276	.5	.9	.9	.6	1.0	1.0	11.1	17.8	71.1
Other items	46	48	126	.6	.6	.4	.6	.7	.5	20.9	21.8	57.3
All consumption items	7,104	6,807	26,932	86.4	85.1	85.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.4	16.7	65.9
Gifts	157	247	920	1.9	3.1	2.9				11.9	18.6	69.5
Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	22	64	618	.3	.8	2.0				3.1	9.1	87.8
Savings	941	884	2,984	11.4	11.0	9.5				19.6	18.4	62.0
All items	8,224	8,002	31,454	100.0	100.0	100.0				17.2	16.8	66.0

<sup>1</sup> These estimates cover all families in each type of community, including those receiving some relief during year. For method of deriving estimates, and for relation of these figures to other estimates shown in this report, see pp. 179-184. For average disbursements per family and per capita, see table 40. For definition of types of community, see table 86, footnote 1. For items included in each category, see pp. 136-144.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 89.—*Food: Aggregate expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)			Percentage of total expenditure for each category made by—		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Purchased food:						
At home	\$1,184	\$1,844	\$7,437	11.3	17.6	71.1
Away from home:						
Meals	34	81	700	4.2	9.9	85.9
Board at school	22	35	71	17.2	27.3	55.5
Beverages	15	26	91	11.4	19.7	68.9
Other items	12	13	36	19.7	21.3	59.0
Total away from home	83	155	898	7.3	13.7	79.0
All purchased food	1,267	1,999	8,335	10.9	17.2	71.9
Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>2</sup>	1,934	178		91.6	8.4	
All food	3,201	2,177	8,335	23.3	15.9	60.8

<sup>1</sup> See table 88, footnote 1 and table 367 (p. 121). It should be noted that the separate estimates for beverages cover only soft drinks and alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value, see p. 137.

TABLE 91.—*Clothing: Aggregate expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditure (in millions)			Percentage of total expenditure for each category made by—		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Adults' and children's clothing:						
Hats, caps	\$36	\$35	\$143	16.8	16.4	66.8
Coats, wraps	94	96	440	14.9	15.2	69.9
Outer clothing:						
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	79	104	412	13.3	17.5	69.2
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	119	105	386	19.5	17.2	63.3
Shirts (men's and boys')	37	28	102	22.1	16.8	61.1
Underwear, nightwear	65	69	244	17.2	18.3	64.5
Hose	44	51	225	13.8	15.9	70.3
Footwear	144	123	443	20.3	17.3	62.4
Cleaning, pressing	9	27	120	5.8	17.3	76.9
Other items	59	54	207	18.4	16.9	64.7
Total	686	692	2,722	16.7	16.9	66.4
Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>	9	9	19	24.3	24.3	51.4
All clothing	695	701	2,741	16.8	16.9	66.3

<sup>1</sup> See table 88, footnote 1 and table 369 (p. 122).

<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.

TABLE 90.—*Shelter: Aggregate expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditure (in millions)			Percentage of total expenditure for each category made by—		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Housing:						
Family home:						
Money expense <sup>1</sup>	\$103	\$681	\$4,020	2.1	14.2	83.7
Imputed rental value:						
Owned family home <sup>2</sup>	517	295	1,080	27.3	15.6	57.1
Other imputed value <sup>3</sup>	255	48	114	61.2	11.5	27.3
Total imputed value	772	343	1,194	33.4	14.9	51.7
Total family home	875	1,024	5,214	12.3	14.4	73.3
Other housing <sup>4</sup>	20	38	116	11.5	21.8	66.7
All housing	895	1,062	5,330	12.3	14.6	73.1
Household operation:						
Fuel, light, refrigeration:						
Money expense:						
Coal	114	202	540	13.3	23.6	63.1
Electricity	44	163	518	6.1	22.5	71.4
Gas	6	41	385	1.4	9.5	89.1
Ice	20	28	112	12.5	17.5	70.0
Other items	67	110	241	16.0	26.3	57.7
Total money expense	251	544	1,796	9.7	21.0	69.3
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>5</sup>	198			100.0		
Total fuel, light, refrigeration	449	544	1,796	16.1	19.5	64.4
Paid household service	61	116	522	8.7	16.6	74.7
Telephone	30	44	246	9.4	13.7	76.9
Laundry sent out	12	53	245	3.9	17.1	79.0
Other household operation	78	128	440	12.1	19.8	68.1
All household operation	630	885	3,249	13.2	18.6	68.2
Furnishings: <sup>7</sup>						
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:						
Refrigerator (mechanical)	18	49	169	7.6	20.8	71.6
Washing machine (power)	15	12	43	21.4	17.2	61.4
Vacuum cleaner	2	6	27	5.7	17.1	77.2
Other equipment	45	34	115	23.2	17.5	59.3
Total equipment	80	101	354	14.9	18.9	66.2
Furniture	40	57	221	12.6	17.9	69.5
Household textiles	41	33	131	20.0	16.1	63.9
Floor coverings	21	24	92	15.3	17.5	67.2
Glass, china, silver	6	9	20	17.1	25.7	57.2
Other furnishings	22	25	112	13.8	15.7	70.5
All furnishings	210	249	930	15.1	17.9	67.0
All shelter	1,735	2,196	9,509	12.9	16.3	70.8

<sup>1</sup> See table 88, footnote 1 and table 368 (p. 122).

<sup>2</sup> Includes for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance; and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see pp. 137-138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families owning the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>4</sup> For farm families includes only imputed rental value of rented family homes (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm families includes only rent received as gift or pay, and also the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>5</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>6</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value see pp. 139-140.

<sup>7</sup> Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.

# Family Expenditures

TABLE 92.—*Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Aggregate expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)			Percentage of total expenditure for each category made by—		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
Transportation:						
Automobile:						
Purchase.....	\$310	\$349	\$917	19.7	22.1	58.2
Operation:						
Gasoline.....	177	183	634	17.8	18.4	63.8
Oil.....	22	25	76	17.9	20.3	61.8
Insurance.....	17	29	117	10.4	17.8	71.8
Other items.....	95	83	321	19.1	16.6	64.3
Total operation.....	311	320	1,148	17.5	18.0	64.5
All automobile.....	621	669	2,065	18.5	19.9	61.6
Other transportation.....	21	35	407	4.5	7.6	87.9
All transportation.....	642	704	2,472	16.8	18.4	64.8
Medical care:						
Physician.....	109	93	352	19.7	16.8	63.5
Dentist.....	38	42	214	12.9	14.3	72.8
Oculist.....	3	4	14	14.3	19.0	66.7
Other specialist.....	26	32	83	18.4	22.7	58.9
Medicine, drugs.....	50	43	165	19.4	16.7	63.9
Other medical care.....	93	123	389	15.4	20.3	64.3
All medical care.....	319	337	1,217	17.0	18.0	65.0
Recreation:						
Movies.....	26	60	248	7.8	18.0	74.2
Other paid admissions.....	16	20	98	12.0	14.9	73.1
Sports, games.....	13	20	123	8.3	12.8	78.9
Radio purchase.....	33	21	85	23.7	15.1	61.2
Other recreation.....	53	75	325	11.7	16.6	71.7
All recreation.....	141	196	879	11.6	16.1	72.3
Personal care:						
Services.....	52	81	293	12.2	19.0	68.8
Toilet supplies:						
Cosmetics.....	12	16	65	12.9	17.2	69.9
Other toilet supplies.....	44	50	218	14.1	16.0	69.9
Total toilet supplies.....	56	66	283	13.8	16.3	69.9
All personal care.....	108	147	576	13.0	17.7	69.3
Tobacco:						
Cigarettes.....	35	85	380	7.0	17.0	76.0
Other tobacco.....	67	45	143	26.3	17.6	56.1
All tobacco.....	102	130	523	13.5	17.2	69.3

<sup>1</sup> See table 88, footnote 1, and table 370 (pp. 122-123).

TABLE 93.—*Automobile: Number and percent of new and used cars purchased by farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Type of community	Number of cars (in thousands)			Percent of cars		
	Total	New	Used	Total	New	Used
Farm.....	1,080	374	706	23.9	18.6	28.2
Rural nonfarm.....	979	533	446	21.7	26.5	17.8
Urban.....	2,460	1,106	1,354	54.4	54.9	54.0
All families.....	4,519	2,013	2,506	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 88, footnote 1. These estimates include only automobiles purchased partly or entirely for family use. Cars purchased solely for business use are excluded. For explanation, see pp. 141-142 and 175-177.

TABLE 94.—*Gifts: Aggregate disbursements of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)			Percentage of total disbursement for each category made by—		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
Gifts to individuals.....	\$68	\$122	\$533	9.4	16.9	73.7
Gifts to church.....	83	107	300	17.0	21.8	61.2
Other gifts.....	6	18	87	5.4	16.2	78.4
All gifts.....	157	247	920	11.9	18.6	69.5

<sup>1</sup> See table 88, footnote 1 and table 371 (p. 123).

## SECTION 4. CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES ACCORDING TO DURABILITY

TABLE 95. Aggregate expenditures of American families for main categories of consumption classified as durable, semidurable, and perishable goods, as services, and as housing, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Amount of expenditure (in millions)					Percentage of total expenditure of class				Percentage of expenditure for each category				
	Total	Classified as—				Durable goods	Semi-durable goods	Perishable goods	Services	Total	Classified as—			
		Durable goods	Semi-durable goods	Perishable goods	Services						Durable goods	Semi-durable goods	Perishable goods	Services
Food	\$13,713				\$13,713			70.8		100.0			100.0	
Housing <sup>2</sup>	7,287									100.0				
Household operation	1,764				2,459	\$2,305				100.0				48.4
Furnishings	1,389	\$1,226	\$109			54	34.0	2.8	12.7	34.6	100.0	88.3	7.8	3.9
Clothing	1,137	268	3,420	258	191	7.5	87.5	1.3	2.9	100.0	6.5	82.7	6.2	4.6
Automobile	3,355	1,592	194	1,117	452	44.2	5.0	5.8	6.8	100.0	47.4	5.8	33.3	13.5
Other transportation	463				463				6.9	100.0				100.0
Medical care	1,873	92		263	1,518	2.6		1.3	22.8	100.0	4.9		11.0	81.1
Recreation	1,216	323	123	39	731	9.0	3.1	2	11.0	100.0	26.6	10.1	3.2	60.1
Personal care	831	44		361	426	1.2		1.9	6.4	100.0	5.3		43.1	51.3
Tobacco	755		4	751			1	3.9		100.0		.5	99.5	
Education	425	30	60	60	302	.8	1.5	.3	4.5	100.0	6.7	13.3	13.3	66.7
Reading	388	26		359	3	.7		1.8	(3)	100.0	6.7		92.6	.7
Other consumption items	220				220				3.3	100.0				100.0
All consumption items <sup>1</sup>	\$40,843	3,601	3,910	19,380	6,665	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.8	9.6	47.4	16.3

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of classes of expenditures, see pp. 185-186. For list of categories included in each durability classification, see tables 96-99. For items included in each category, see pp. 136-144.

<sup>2</sup> Housing expenditures, accounting for 17.9 percent of total consumption expenditures, have not been classified according to durability.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 96.—Durable goods: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—	
		Total durable goods expenditures	Total consumption expenditures
Transportation			
Automobile purchase	\$1,576	13.8	3.8
"Other" automobile operation	16	.4	(2)
Total	1,592	14.2	3.8
Furnishings:			
Furniture	318	8.8	.8
Refrigerator (mechanical)	236	6.5	.6
"Other" equipment	176	4.9	.4
Floor coverings	137	3.8	.3
Household textiles	128	3.6	.3
"Other" furnishings	91	2.5	.2
Washing machine (power)	70	1.9	.2
Vacuum cleaner	35	1.0	.1
Glass, china, silver	35	1.0	.1
Total	1,226	34.0	3.0
Recreation:			
Radio purchase	139	3.9	.3
Sports, games	93	2.6	.3
"Other" recreation	91	2.5	.2
Total	323	9.0	.8
Clothing:			
Coats, wraps	268	5.8	.6
"Other" clothing	60	1.7	.1
Total	268	7.5	.7
Medical care: "Other"	92	2.6	.2
Personal care: "Other" toilet supplies	44	1.2	.1
Education	30	.8	.1
Reading	26	.7	.1
All items	3,601	100.0	8.8
Total classified directly	2,546	70.7	6.2
Total allocated from mixed categories <sup>1</sup>	1,055	29.3	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Italicized items are those which were allocated from mixed categories—that is, from those categories among the 89 consumption categories shown in this report which comprise goods and services assignable to 2 or more of the durability classifications. For explanation of method of allocating the mixed categories to the various durability classes, see pp. 188-192. For definition of durable goods, see p. 185. For items included in each category, see pp. 140-144.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 97.—Semidurable goods: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—	
		Total semidurable goods expenditures	Total consumption expenditures
Clothing:			
Footwear	\$646	16.5	1.6
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	610	15.6	1.5
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	595	15.2	1.5
Coats, wraps	422	10.8	1.0
Underwear, nightwear	378	9.7	.9
"Other" clothing items	238	6.1	.6
Hats, caps	214	5.5	.5
Shirts (men's and boys')	167	4.3	.4
Hose (men's and boys')	113	2.9	.3
Infants' clothing	37	.9	.1
Total	3,420	87.5	8.4
Transportation: "Other" automobile operation	194	5.0	.5
Recreation:			
"Other" recreation	107	2.7	.3
Sports, games	16	.4	(2)
Total	123	3.1	.3
Furnishings:			
Household textiles	77	2.0	.2
"Other" equipment	18	.5	.1
"Other" furnishings	14	.3	(2)
Total	109	2.8	.3
Education	60	1.5	.1
Tobacco "Other"	4	.1	(2)
All items	3,910	100.0	9.6
Total classified directly	2,114	54.1	5.2
Total allocated from mixed categories <sup>1</sup>	1,796	45.9	4.4

<sup>1</sup> Italicized items are those which were allocated from mixed categories—that is, from those categories among the 89 consumption categories shown in this report which comprise goods and services assignable to 2 or more of the durability classifications. For explanation of method of allocating the mixed categories to the various durability classes, see pp. 188-192. For definition of semidurable goods, see p. 185. For items included in each category, see pp. 140-143.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 98.—*Perishable goods: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—	
		Total perishable goods expenditures	Total consumption expenditures
<b>Food:</b>			
Purchased at home	\$10,465	54.0	25.6
Home-produced <sup>2</sup>	2,412	10.9	5.2
Purchased, away from home	1,136	5.9	2.8
Total	13,713	70.8	33.6
<b>Household operation:</b>			
Coal	856	4.4	2.1
Gas	432	2.2	1.1
"Other" fuel, light, refrigeration	418	2.2	1.0
"Other" household operation	395	2.1	1.0
Fuel and ice, imputed value <sup>3</sup>	198	1.0	.5
Ice, purchased	160	.8	.4
Total	2,459	12.7	6.1
<b>Transportation:</b>			
Gasoline (automobile)	994	5.1	2.5
Oil (automobile)	123	.7	.3
Total	1,117	5.8	2.8
<b>Tobacco:</b>			
Cigarettes	500	2.6	1.2
"Other" tobacco	251	1.3	.6
Total	751	3.9	1.8
<b>Personal care:</b>			
"Other" toilet supplies	268	1.4	.7
Cosmetics	93	.5	.2
Total	361	1.9	.9
<b>Reading</b>	379	1.8	.9
<b>Clothing:</b>			
Hose (women's)	207	1.1	.5
Footwear	51	.2	.1
Total	258	1.3	.6
<b>Medical care:</b>			
Medicine, drugs	258	1.3	.6
"Other" medical care	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Total	263	1.3	.6
<b>Education</b>	69	.3	.1
<b>Recreation:</b>			
"Other" recreation	23	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Sports, games	16	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Total	39	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )
All items	19,380	100.0	47.4
Total classified directly	17,952	92.7	44.0
Total allocated from mixed categories <sup>1</sup>	1,428	7.3	3.4

<sup>1</sup> Italicized items are those which were allocated from mixed categories—that is, from those categories among the 89 consumption categories shown in this report which comprise goods and services assignable to 2 or more of the durability classifications. For explanation of method of allocating the mixed categories to the various durability classes, see pp. 188-192. For definitions of perishable goods, see p. 185. For items included in each category, see pp. 137-144.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value, see p. 137.

<sup>3</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value, see pp. 139-140.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 99.—*Services: Aggregate expenditures of American families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Percentage of—	
		Total expenditures for services	Total consumption expenditures
<b>Household operation:</b>			
Electricity	\$725	10.9	1.8
Paid household service	699	10.5	1.7
Telephone	320	1.8	.8
Laundry sent out	310	1.6	.8
"Other" household operation	251	3.8	.6
Total	2,305	34.6	5.7
<b>Medical care:</b>			
Physician	554	8.3	1.4
"Other" medical care	508	7.7	1.2
Dentist	294	4.4	.7
Other specialist	141	2.1	.3
Oculist	21	.3	.1
Total	1,518	22.8	3.7
<b>Transportation:</b>			
Other than automobile	463	6.9	1.1
"Other" automobile operation	289	4.3	.7
Insurance (automobile)	165	2.5	.4
Total	915	13.7	2.2
<b>Recreation:</b>			
Movies	334	5.0	.8
"Other" recreation	232	3.5	.6
Paid admissions other than movies	134	2.0	.3
Sports, games	31	.5	.1
Total	731	11.0	1.8
<b>Personal care: Services</b>	426	6.4	1.0
Education	302	4.5	.8
Other consumption items	220	3.3	.5
<b>Clothing:</b>			
Cleaning, pressing	156	2.4	.4
"Other" clothing items	22	.3	.1
Footwear (shoe shines)	13	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total	191	2.9	.5
<b>Furnishings: "Other"</b>	51	.8	.1
Reading	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
All items	6,665	100.0	16.3
Total classified directly	4,960	74.4	12.1
Total allocated from mixed categories <sup>1</sup>	1,705	25.6	4.2

<sup>1</sup> Italicized items are those which were allocated from mixed categories—that is, from those categories among the 89 consumption categories shown in this report which comprise goods and services assignable to 2 or more of the durability classifications. For explanation of method of allocating the mixed categories to the various durability classes, see pp. 188-192. For definition of service items, see p. 185. For items included in each category, see pp. 139-144.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 100.— *Average expenditures of families in 5 income groups for durable, semidurable, and perishable goods, for services and for housing, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income group	Average expenditures for—													
	All consumption items	Durable goods			Semidurable goods			Perishable goods			Services			Housing
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	
Under \$1,000	\$697	\$37	\$24	\$13	\$53	\$29	\$24	\$404	\$377	\$27	\$77	\$56	\$21	\$126
\$1,000-\$2,000	1,355	111	79	32	120	64	56	688	640	48	195	145	50	211
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,084	213	156	57	211	114	97	929	859	70	363	272	91	368
\$3,000-\$5,000	2,868	309	222	87	318	174	144	1,160	1,068	92	574	434	140	507
\$5,000 and over	6,293	794	554	240	814	446	368	1,921	1,723	198	1,630	1,208	422	1,134
All groups	1,389	122	86	36	133	72	61	659	611	48	227	169	58	248
Percentages														
Under \$1,000	100.0	5.3	3.4	1.9	7.6	4.2	3.4	58.0	54.1	3.9	11.0	8.0	3.0	18.1
\$1,000-\$2,000	100.0	8.2	5.8	2.4	8.8	4.7	4.1	50.8	47.2	3.6	14.4	10.7	3.7	17.8
\$2,000-\$3,000	100.0	10.2	7.5	2.7	10.1	5.5	4.6	41.6	41.2	3.4	17.4	13.0	4.4	17.7
\$3,000-\$5,000	100.0	10.8	7.8	3.0	11.1	6.1	5.0	40.4	37.2	3.2	20.0	15.1	4.9	17.7
\$5,000 and over	100.0	12.6	8.8	3.8	13.0	7.1	5.9	30.5	27.4	3.1	25.9	19.2	6.7	18.0
All groups	100.0	8.8	6.2	2.6	9.6	5.2	4.4	47.4	41.0	3.4	16.3	12.1	4.2	17.9

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of classes of expenditures, see pp. 185-186. For list of categories in each durability classification, see tables 96-99.<sup>2</sup> Mixed categories are those among the 89 consumption categories shown in this report which comprise goods and services assignable to 2 or more of the durability classifications. The estimates for different income levels of expenditures allocated from mixed categories are highly tentative, since they are based on the arbitrary assumption that the percentage division of the original category among the various durability classifications remains the same at all income levels. Hence the estimates of total expenditures for different income levels are also tentative. For further explanation, see p. 188.TABLE 101.— *Aggregate expenditures of families in 5 income groups for durable, semidurable, and perishable goods, for services and for housing, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—															
Income group	Number of families	All consumption items	Durable goods			Semidurable goods			Perishable goods			Services			Housing
			Total <sup>1</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Classified directly	Allocated from mixed categories <sup>2</sup>	
Under \$1,000	12,254,547	\$8,543	\$452	\$293	\$159	\$648	\$350	\$298	\$4,952	\$4,615	\$337	\$945	\$689	\$256	\$1,546
\$1,000-2,000	10,988,311	14,884	1,222	869	353	1,316	705	611	7,555	7,031	524	2,145	1,598	547	2,646
\$2,000-3,000	3,779,059	7,876	807	592	215	797	430	367	3,510	3,246	264	1,371	1,026	345	1,391
\$3,000-5,000	1,584,582	4,545	490	352	138	503	275	228	1,838	1,692	146	910	688	222	804
\$5,000 and over	793,801	4,995	630	440	190	646	354	292	1,525	1,368	157	1,294	959	335	900
All groups	29,400,300	40,843	3,601	2,546	1,055	3,910	2,114	1,796	19,380	17,952	1,428	6,665	4,960	1,705	7,287
Percentages															
Under \$1,000	41.7	20.9	12.6	11.5	15.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	25.5	25.7	23.6	14.2	13.9	15.0	21.2
\$1,000-2,000	37.4	36.5	33.9	34.1	33.4	33.6	33.4	34.0	39.0	39.2	36.7	32.2	32.2	32.1	36.3
\$2,000-3,000	12.9	19.3	22.4	23.3	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.4	18.1	18.1	18.5	20.6	20.7	20.2	19.1
\$3,000-5,000	5.4	11.1	13.6	13.8	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.7	9.5	9.4	10.2	13.6	13.9	13.0	11.0
\$5,000 and over	2.6	12.2	17.5	17.3	18.0	16.5	16.7	16.3	7.9	7.6	11.0	19.4	19.3	19.7	12.4
All groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 100, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 100, footnote 2.

## **METHODOLOGY TABLES**

For purposes of convenient reference, tables 102 through 106 appear in Appendix A—Sources and Methods Used in the Study, pages 135 to 192, since they bear directly on the textual discussion of methodology.

## REFERENCE TABLES

This set of reference tables (tables 107–413) supplements the summary tables shown in the preceding pages, presenting the results in greater detail or in an alternative form. The tables are arranged under section headings corresponding to those used for the summary estimates; no tables are included, however, for sections 1 and 4 of Part II. Additional headings are shown under each section to facilitate reference to the figures. For list of table titles, see pp. xiii–xxi.



# REFERENCE TABLES

## PART I. AVERAGE PATTERNS OF FAMILY SPENDING

### SECTION 1. THE SPENDING PATTERN OF ALL FAMILIES

#### Families at Different Income Levels

TABLE 107.—Average expenditures of American families for main categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
Under \$500	\$466	\$203	\$90	\$57	\$9	\$35	\$15	\$3	\$22	\$6	\$9	\$9	\$2	\$4	\$2
\$500-\$750	707	310	125	85	16	56	28	5	29	11	14	14	3	6	5
\$750-\$1,000	914	380	161	106	27	78	44	9	38	17	18	19	4	9	4
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,127	433	203	130	38	109	70	11	47	25	24	22	7	11	6
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,316	487	230	149	48	123	93	14	57	31	27	27	9	14	7
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,512	527	267	166	56	147	123	16	71	42	32	29	11	15	10
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,684	558	302	186	68	164	154	18	79	49	35	33	15	16	7
\$2,000-\$2,500	1,968	617	349	213	76	207	200	22	91	62	42	38	20	20	11
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,302	690	401	260	84	255	242	24	109	81	49	41	30	22	11
\$3,000-\$4,000	2,729	770	485	319	102	316	289	31	132	105	54	48	37	27	14
\$4,000-\$5,000	3,276	852	571	400	110	408	382	35	158	136	66	53	57	31	17
\$5,000-\$10,000	4,454	1,038	784	584	158	557	522	48	248	206	80	62	83	41	34
\$10,000-\$15,000 <sup>2</sup>	6,097	1,214	1,204	761	227	829	681	114	227	340	114	79	227	57	23
\$15,000-\$20,000 <sup>3</sup>	9,134	1,785	1,490	1,179	277	1,265	919	399	416	486	156	104	537	69	52
\$20,000 and over <sup>4</sup>	14,822	2,261	2,721	2,177	461	2,177	1,759	419	837	921	251	126	502	126	84
All levels <sup>5</sup>	1,389	467	248	162	47	141	114	16	64	41	28	26	15	13	7

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, section 1. This table is taken from table 2 in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 23.

<sup>2</sup> For the \$10,000 and over level, averages for most of the categories are shown in tables 6, 7, 11, and 13-16 pp. 3 to 5. For food, the average at the \$10,000 and over level is \$1,677; for furnishings, \$314; and for clothing, \$1,363.

<sup>3</sup> For discussion of limitations of average figures for all income levels combined, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 29-30.

TABLE 108.—Percentage of income of American families spent for main categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
Under \$500	149.3	65.0	28.9	18.2	2.9	11.2	4.8	1.0	7.1	1.9	2.9	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.6
\$500-\$750	112.7	49.5	19.9	13.5	2.5	8.9	4.5	.8	4.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	.5	.9	.8
\$750-\$1,000	104.6	43.5	18.5	12.1	3.1	8.9	5.0	1.0	4.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	.5	1.0	.5
\$1,000-\$1,250	100.6	38.7	18.1	11.6	3.4	8.9	6.3	1.0	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	.6	1.0	.5
\$1,250-\$1,500	96.5	35.7	16.9	10.9	3.5	9.0	6.8	1.0	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	.7	1.0	.5
\$1,500-\$1,750	93.8	32.7	16.6	10.3	3.5	9.1	7.6	1.0	4.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	.7	.9	.6
\$1,750-\$2,000	92.1	30.5	16.5	10.2	3.7	9.0	8.4	1.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	.8	.9	.4
\$2,000-\$2,500	88.6	27.8	15.7	9.6	3.4	9.3	9.0	1.0	4.1	2.8	1.9	1.7	.9	.9	.5
\$2,500-\$3,000	84.8	25.4	14.9	9.6	3.1	9.4	8.9	.9	4.0	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	.8	.4
\$3,000-\$4,000	80.4	22.7	14.3	9.4	3.0	9.3	8.5	.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	.8	.4
\$4,000-\$5,000	74.6	19.4	13.0	9.1	2.5	9.3	8.7	.8	3.6	3.1	1.5	1.2	1.3	.7	.4
\$5,000-\$10,000	64.8	15.1	11.4	8.5	2.3	8.1	7.6	.7	3.6	3.0	1.3	.9	1.2	.6	.5
\$10,000-\$15,000 <sup>2</sup>	53.7	10.7	10.6	6.7	2.0	7.3	6.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	.7	2.0	.5	.2
\$15,000-\$20,000 <sup>3</sup>	52.7	10.3	8.6	6.8	1.6	7.3	5.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	.9	.6	3.1	.4	.3
\$20,000 and over <sup>4</sup>	35.4	5.4	6.5	5.2	1.1	5.2	4.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	.6	.3	1.2	.3	.2
All levels <sup>5</sup>	85.6	28.8	15.3	10.0	2.9	8.7	7.0	1.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	1.6	.9	.8	.4

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. This table is taken from table 6A in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 78.

<sup>2</sup> For the \$10,000 and over level, percentages for most of the categories are shown in tables 110-112, 122, and 124-127. For furnishings, the percent of income at the \$10,000 and over level is 1.4; for clothing, 6.0; for education, 1.7; for reading, 0.4; for other items, 0.2.

<sup>3</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.

TABLE 109.—Percentage of total expenditures of American families spent for main categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of expenditures for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other							
Under \$500	100.0	43.6	19.3	12.3	1.9	7.5	3.2	0.7	4.7	1.3	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.4
\$500-\$750	100.0	43.8	17.7	12.0	2.3	7.9	4.0	.7	4.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	.4	.8	.7
\$750-\$1,000	100.0	41.5	17.6	11.6	3.0	8.5	4.8	1.0	4.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	.4	1.0	.4
\$1,000-\$1,250	100.0	38.4	18.0	11.5	3.4	8.9	6.2	1.0	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	.6	1.0	.5
\$1,250-\$1,500	100.0	36.9	17.5	11.3	3.6	9.3	7.1	1.1	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	.7	1.1	.5
\$1,500-\$1,750	100.0	34.9	17.6	11.0	3.7	9.7	8.1	1.1	4.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	.7	1.0	.7
\$1,750-\$2,000	100.0	33.1	17.9	11.0	4.0	9.7	9.2	1.1	4.7	2.9	2.1	2.0	.9	1.0	.4
\$2,000-\$2,500	100.0	31.4	17.7	10.8	3.9	10.5	10.2	1.1	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.0	.6
\$2,500-\$3,000	100.0	30.0	17.6	11.3	3.6	11.1	10.5	1.0	4.7	3.5	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	.5
\$3,000-\$4,000	100.0	28.2	17.8	11.7	3.7	11.6	10.6	1.1	4.8	3.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.0	.5
\$4,000-\$5,000	100.0	26.0	17.4	12.2	3.4	12.5	11.7	1.1	4.8	4.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	.9	.5
\$5,000-\$10,000	100.0	23.3	17.6	13.1	3.5	12.5	11.7	1.1	5.6	4.6	2.0	1.4	1.9	.9	.8
\$10,000-\$15,000 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	19.9	19.7	12.5	3.7	13.6	11.2	1.9	3.7	5.6	1.9	1.3	3.7	.9	.4
\$15,000-\$20,000 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	19.6	16.3	12.9	3.0	13.8	10.1	4.4	4.6	5.3	1.7	1.1	5.9	.7	.6
\$20,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	100.0	15.3	18.4	14.7	3.1	14.7	11.9	2.8	5.6	6.2	1.7	.8	3.4	.8	.6
All levels <sup>3</sup>	100.0	33.6	17.9	11.7	3.4	10.1	8.2	1.2	4.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.1	.9	.5

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. This table is taken from table 7A in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 79.<sup>2</sup> For the \$10,000 and over level, percentages are as follows: Food, 17.5; housing, 18.3; household operation, 13.7; furnishings, 3.3; clothing, 14.2; automobile, 11.3; other transportation, 2.8; medical care, 4.9; recreation, 5.8; personal care, 1.8; tobacco, 1.0; education, 4.0; reading, 0.9; other items, 0.5.<sup>3</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 110.—Food: Percentage of total income and percentage of total food expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—				Percentage of total food expenditures for—		
	All food	Purchased food		Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>2</sup>	Purchased food		Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>2</sup>
		At home	Away from home		At home	Away from home	
Under \$500	65.0	49.0	1.0	15.0	75.4	1.5	23.1
\$500-\$750	49.5	35.6	.9	13.0	71.9	1.8	26.3
\$750-\$1,000	43.5	33.0	1.3	9.2	75.9	3.0	21.1
\$1,000-\$1,250	38.7	30.3	1.6	6.8	78.2	4.2	17.6
\$1,250-\$1,500	35.7	27.7	1.8	6.2	77.6	5.0	17.4
\$1,500-\$1,750	32.7	25.6	2.3	4.8	78.3	7.0	14.7
\$1,750-\$2,000	30.5	24.2	2.6	3.7	79.3	8.6	12.1
\$2,000-\$2,500	27.8	21.9	3.0	2.9	78.9	10.7	10.4
\$2,500-\$3,000	25.4	19.4	3.4	2.6	76.6	13.2	10.2
\$3,000-\$4,000	22.7	17.2	3.3	2.2	75.6	14.7	9.7
\$4,000-\$5,000	19.4	14.4	3.5	1.5	74.4	17.9	7.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	15.1	10.9	3.2	1.0	72.5	20.9	6.6
\$10,000 and over	7.4	4.9	2.3	.2	66.5	30.8	2.7
All levels <sup>3</sup>	28.8	22.0	2.4	4.4	76.3	8.3	15.4

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only, although the figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.<sup>3</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.

TABLE 111.—Housing: Percentage of total income and percentage of total housing expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36

Income level	Percentage of income for—					Percentage of total housing expenditures for—			
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>3</sup>	Family home			Other housing <sup>3</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>1</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>2</sup>		Total	Money expense <sup>1</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>2</sup>	
Under \$500	28.9	28.9	19.9	9.0	(4)	99.8	68.8	31.0	0.2
\$500-\$750	19.9	19.8	13.4	6.4	0.1	99.6	67.5	32.1	.4
\$750-\$1,000	18.5	18.4	13.1	5.3	.1	99.6	70.9	28.7	.4
\$1,000-\$1,250	18.1	18.0	12.6	5.4	.1	99.5	69.6	29.9	.5
\$1,250-\$1,500	16.9	16.8	11.5	5.3	.1	99.3	67.9	31.4	.7
\$1,500-\$1,750	16.6	16.4	11.3	5.1	.2	99.1	68.4	30.7	.9
\$1,750-\$2,000	16.5	16.3	11.6	4.7	.2	98.8	70.3	28.5	1.2
\$2,000-\$2,500	15.7	15.4	10.6	4.8	.3	98.2	67.6	30.6	1.8
\$2,500-\$3,000	14.9	14.5	9.7	4.8	.4	97.5	65.3	32.2	2.5
\$3,000-\$4,000	14.3	13.8	9.1	4.7	.5	96.6	63.8	32.8	3.4
\$4,000-\$5,000	13.0	12.3	7.9	4.4	.7	94.9	61.0	33.9	5.1
\$5,000-\$10,000	11.4	10.6	6.7	3.9	.8	93.1	58.9	34.2	6.9
\$10,000 and over	7.8	6.9	3.7	3.2	.9	88.1	46.9	41.2	11.9
All levels <sup>4</sup>	15.3	14.9	10.1	4.8	.4	97.6	65.9	31.7	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expenses for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 135.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, an imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). Also includes, for nonfarm families, rent received as gift or pay, as well as net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.

TABLE 112.—Household operation: Percentage of total income of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—									
	All house- hold opera- tion	Fuel, light, refrigeration					Paid house- hold serv- ice	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total	Money expense			Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>				
			Coal	Electricity	Gas, ice, other items					
Under \$500	18.2	14.1	4.7	2.2	5.2	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.2
\$500-\$750	13.5	10.2	3.3	1.9	3.6	1.4	.3	.4	.4	2.2
\$750-\$1,000	12.1	9.0	3.1	1.9	3.1	.9	.4	.4	.4	1.9
\$1,000-\$1,250	11.6	8.2	2.7	1.9	3.0	.6	.5	.6	.5	1.8
\$1,250-\$1,500	10.9	7.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	1.6
\$1,500-\$1,750	10.3	6.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	.4	.8	.8	.6	1.5
\$1,750-\$2,000	10.2	6.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	.3	.9	.9	.7	1.4
\$2,000-\$2,500	9.6	5.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	.2	1.1	.9	.8	1.3
\$2,500-\$3,000	9.6	5.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	.2	1.5	1.0	.9	1.2
\$3,000-\$4,000	9.4	4.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	.1	2.2	.9	.9	1.1
\$4,000-\$5,000	9.1	3.7	.9	1.3	1.4	.1	2.7	.8	.9	1.0
\$5,000-\$10,000	8.5	2.9	.6	.9	1.3	.1	3.3	.7	.8	.8
\$10,000 and over	5.8	1.4	.3	.4	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	.3	.5	.4
All levels <sup>4</sup>	10.0	5.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	.4	1.5	.7	.7	1.3

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only, although the figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see p. 137.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.

TABLE 113.—Household operation: Percentage of total household operation expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of total household operation expenditures for—									
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration					Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total	Money expense			Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>1</sup>				
			Coal	Electricity	Gas, ice, other items					
Under \$500	100.0	77.3	25.7	12.1	28.5	11.0	1.6	2.6	1.6	16.9
\$500-\$750	100.0	75.5	24.5	13.8	26.9	10.3	2.5	3.1	2.7	16.2
\$750-\$1,000	100.0	74.0	25.1	15.8	25.6	7.5	3.0	3.6	3.3	16.1
\$1,000-\$1,250	100.0	70.7	23.2	16.7	25.6	5.2	4.3	4.9	4.5	15.6
\$1,250-\$1,500	100.0	68.7	21.3	17.1	24.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.2	14.9
\$1,500-\$1,750	100.0	64.2	20.2	17.9	22.2	3.9	7.3	7.3	6.3	14.9
\$1,750-\$2,000	100.0	61.4	18.6	17.9	22.0	2.9	8.7	8.9	6.8	14.2
\$2,000-\$2,500	100.0	57.0	17.3	17.5	20.1	2.1	11.2	9.1	8.9	13.8
\$2,500-\$3,000	100.0	52.4	15.7	16.7	17.9	2.1	15.3	9.9	9.6	12.8
\$3,000-\$4,000	100.0	46.0	12.7	15.4	16.8	1.1	23.1	9.6	9.6	11.7
\$4,000-\$5,000	100.0	40.4	10.2	13.9	15.2	1.1	30.2	8.8	9.9	10.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	100.0	34.2	7.3	10.7	15.0	1.2	38.6	8.2	9.7	9.3
\$10,000 and over	100.0	24.8	5.0	7.8	11.6	.4	57.1	5.5	7.8	6.5
All levels <sup>2</sup>	100.0	58.5	18.0	15.2	21.2	4.1	14.7	6.7	6.5	13.6

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 112, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 114.—Furnishings: Percentage of total income and percentage of total furnishings expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of income for—						Percentage of total furnishings expenditures for—					
	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry, equipment	Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver, other items	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry, equipment	Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver, other items	
Under \$500	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	38.2	24.7	18.0	9.0	10.1	
\$500-\$1,000	2.9	1.2	.7	.4	.3	.3	41.5	23.0	15.2	8.8	11.5	
\$1,000-\$1,500	3.4	1.5	.7	.5	.3	.4	44.8	21.3	13.3	8.7	11.9	
\$1,500-\$2,000	3.6	1.6	.8	.5	.3	.4	43.5	22.1	13.0	9.5	11.9	
\$2,000-\$3,000	3.3	1.3	.8	.5	.3	.4	40.1	22.4	11.1	9.7	13.4	
\$3,000-\$4,000	3.0	.9	.8	.5	.3	.5	31.3	25.7	15.7	11.6	15.7	
\$4,000-\$5,000	2.5	.7	.6	.4	.3	.5	28.4	24.4	17.4	10.6	19.2	
\$5,000 and over	1.7	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4	22.2	24.5	18.6	12.4	22.3	
All levels <sup>3</sup>	2.9	1.1	.7	.4	.3	.4	38.5	22.9	14.8	9.9	13.9	

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of furnishings are available only by 8 broad income levels. For total furnishings expenditure by finer income levels, see table 108. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164.<sup>3</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 115.—Clothing: Percentage of total income of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of income for—											
	All cloth- ing	Adults' and children's clothing										Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
		Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Under- wear, night- wear	Hose	Foot- wear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, tron- sers, over- alls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500	11.2	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
\$500-\$1,000	8.9	.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	.4	.8	.8	2.0	.2	.7	.1
\$1,000-\$1,500	9.0	.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	.4	.8	.8	1.8	.2	.7	.1
\$1,500-\$2,000	9.1	.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	.4	.8	.8	1.7	.3	.7	.1
\$2,000-\$3,000	9.3	.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	.4	.8	.7	1.5	.4	.7	.1
\$3,000-\$5,000	9.3	.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	.3	.8	.6	1.3	.5	.7	.1
\$5,000 and over	6.8	.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	.2	.6	.4	.8	.4	.6	(1)
All levels <sup>3</sup>	8.7	.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	.4	.8	.7	1.5	.3	.7	.1

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of clothing are available only by 7 broad income levels. For further explanation, see p. 164. For total clothing expenditures by finer income levels, see table 108.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>5</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.

TABLE 116.—*Clothing: Percentage of total clothing expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of total clothing expenditures for—											Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
	Adults' and children's clothing											
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing		Shirts (men's and boys')	Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')							
Under \$500 .....	100.0	5.3	11.3	11.1	14.4	5.3	9.7	8.6	23.7	1.5	7.4	1.7
\$500-\$1,000 .....	100.0	5.0	12.3	11.6	14.3	4.9	9.5	9.1	22.5	1.8	7.4	1.6
\$1,000-\$1,500 .....	100.0	5.0	13.9	12.5	14.8	4.3	9.4	9.0	19.8	2.6	7.4	1.3
\$1,500-\$2,000 .....	100.0	5.1	14.6	13.6	14.6	4.2	9.3	8.5	18.1	3.5	7.6	.9
\$2,000-\$3,000 .....	100.0	5.3	15.7	14.5	14.8	3.9	9.1	7.7	16.2	4.4	7.8	.6
\$3,000-\$5,000 .....	100.0	5.5	17.4	16.1	15.0	3.6	8.8	6.4	13.9	5.1	7.7	.5
\$5,000 and over .....	100.0	5.2	18.3	18.7	14.8	3.1	8.5	5.5	11.5	5.5	8.6	.3
All levels <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	5.2	15.2	14.4	14.8	4.0	9.1	7.7	17.2	3.8	7.7	.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 115, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.<sup>4</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 117.—*Clothing: Percentage of total income and percentage of total clothing expenditures of American families spent for 5 groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of income for—					Percentage of total clothing expenditure for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500 .....	11.2	4.4	0.9	4.8	0.9	.2	39.4	8.0	42.9	8.0	1.7
\$500-\$1,000 .....	8.9	3.4	.8	3.8	.8	.1	37.8	9.1	42.7	8.8	1.6
\$1,000-\$1,500 .....	9.0	3.3	.8	4.0	.8	.1	37.7	8.3	44.3	8.4	1.3
\$1,500-\$2,000 .....	9.1	3.4	.7	4.2	.7	.1	37.9	7.3	46.2	7.7	.9
\$2,000-\$3,000 .....	9.3	3.6	.5	4.5	.6	.1	38.3	6.0	48.4	6.6	.7
\$3,000-\$5,000 .....	9.3	3.5	.4	4.8	.5	.1	37.9	4.7	51.6	5.3	.5
\$5,000 and over .....	6.8	2.5	.3	3.7	.3	(2)	36.1	3.9	55.0	4.7	.3
All levels <sup>4</sup> .....	8.7	3.3	.6	4.1	.6	.1	37.7	6.6	47.8	7.0	.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in clothing, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 115, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>4</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 118.—*Clothing: Average expenditures per man and per boy in nonrelief families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—									
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing		Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
				Suits, trousers, overalls	Shirts					
Men (16 years and over):										
Under \$500 .....	\$14	\$1	\$1	\$4	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$3	(3)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000 .....	21	1	2	6	2	2	1	5	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,500 .....	33	2	3	11	3	2	2	7	3	2
\$1,500-\$2,000 .....	45	2	5	15	4	3	2	8	3	3
\$2,000-\$3,000 .....	62	3	7	21	6	4	3	10	4	4
\$3,000-\$5,000 .....	85	4	11	31	7	5	3	12	6	6
\$5,000 and over .....	199	9	27	76	15	12	7	22	16	15
Boys (2-15 years):										
Under \$500 .....	8	(3)	1	2	1	1	1	2	(3)	(3)
\$500-\$1,000 .....	12	(3)	1	4	1	1	1	3	(3)	1
\$1,000-\$1,500 .....	17	1	2	5	1	1	1	5	(3)	1
\$1,500-\$2,000 .....	22	1	3	6	2	2	1	6	(3)	1
\$2,000-\$3,000 .....	29	1	4	8	2	2	2	7	1	2
\$3,000-\$5,000 .....	37	1	6	11	3	3	2	8	1	2
\$5,000 and over .....	82	2	12	24	6	7	5	18	3	5

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 146. For explanation of differences between this table and tables covering all American families, see p. 169. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 115, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 119.—*Clothing: Average expenditures per woman and per girl in nonrelief families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—								
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing (dresses, suits, etc.)	Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
Women (16 years and over):									
Under \$500	\$13	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$2	\$3	(3)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	21	1	3	5	2	3	5	(3)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	35	2	6	9	4	4	6		3
\$1,500-\$2,000	51	3	9	13	6	6	8	\$1	4
\$2,000-\$3,000	70	4	13	19	8	8	11	2	6
\$3,000-\$5,000	104	6	22	30	11	9	13	4	9
\$5,000 and over	273	16	59	87	27	19	29	11	25
Girls (2-15 years):									
Under \$500	8	(3)	1	1	1	1	3	(3)	1
\$500-\$1,000	12	(2)	2	2	1	1	4	(3)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	18	1	3	4	2	1	5	(3)	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	24	1	4	5	3	2	6	(3)	3
\$2,000-\$3,000	33	1	6	8	4	3	8	(3)	3
\$3,000-\$5,000	44	2	9	11	5	3	9	1	4
\$5,000 and over	103	4	20	27	12	8	18	3	11

<sup>1</sup> See table 118, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 115, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 120.—*Clothing: Percentage of total clothing expenditures of men and of boys in nonrelief families spent for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of total clothing expenditures for—									
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing		Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
				Suits, trousers, overalls	Shirts					
Men (16 years and over):										
Under \$500	100.0	5.6	8.0	30.8	11.8	8.2	5.1	23.8	2.0	4.7
\$500-\$1,000	100.0	5.5	8.8	31.2	11.0	7.6	5.5	22.4	2.7	5.3
\$1,000-\$1,500	100.0	5.2	10.3	32.9	9.8	7.1	5.3	19.4	4.0	6.0
\$1,500-\$2,000	100.0	5.2	11.1	33.1	9.4	6.7	4.9	17.5	5.4	6.7
\$2,000-\$3,000	100.0	5.3	11.7	34.2	9.0	6.4	4.3	15.6	6.6	6.9
\$3,000-\$5,000	100.0	5.2	12.4	36.2	8.5	6.3	3.7	13.6	7.5	6.6
\$5,000 and over	100.0	4.5	13.5	37.9	7.8	6.1	3.5	11.1	8.1	7.5
Boys (2-15 years):										
Under \$500	100.0	3.7	10.8	29.7	8.4	8.3	5.8	27.8	.5	5.0
\$500-\$1,000	100.0	3.1	11.7	29.0	8.6	8.0	6.5	27.9	.5	4.7
\$1,000-\$1,500	100.0	2.8	12.7	28.5	7.8	8.3	6.7	27.5	.7	5.0
\$1,500-\$2,000	100.0	2.6	13.4	28.2	8.0	8.4	6.4	26.7	1.3	5.0
\$2,000-\$3,000	100.0	2.4	13.9	28.6	8.0	8.4	6.3	25.1	1.9	5.4
\$3,000-\$5,000	100.0	2.6	15.1	28.9	8.2	8.4	5.4	22.7	2.7	6.0
\$5,000 and over	100.0	2.4	14.7	29.2	7.4	8.7	5.8	21.6	4.3	5.9

<sup>1</sup> See table 118, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 115, footnote 2.TABLE 121.—*Clothing: Percentage of total clothing expenditures of women and of girls in nonrelief families spent for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of total clothing expenditures for—								
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing (dresses, suits, etc.)	Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
Women (16 years and over):									
Under \$500	100.0	6.1	14.3	22.5	11.5	12.1	22.7	1.1	9.8
\$500-\$1,000	100.0	5.7	14.9	23.5	11.5	12.8	21.0	1.4	9.2
\$1,000-\$1,500	100.0	5.7	16.7	24.4	11.6	12.7	17.9	2.2	8.8
\$1,500-\$2,000	100.0	5.9	17.4	25.8	11.3	11.9	16.3	2.8	8.6
\$2,000-\$3,000	100.0	5.9	18.9	26.7	11.2	10.6	14.8	3.4	8.5
\$3,000-\$5,000	100.0	6.2	21.3	28.5	10.5	8.5	12.7	3.8	8.5
\$5,000 and over	100.0	6.0	21.6	31.8	9.9	6.8	10.5	4.1	9.3
Girls (2-15 years):									
Under \$500	100.0	3.9	15.0	17.0	10.6	8.9	30.4	.3	13.9
\$500-\$1,000	100.0	3.4	17.1	18.0	10.7	8.7	29.4	.4	12.3
\$1,000-\$1,500	100.0	3.3	18.6	19.8	11.0	8.7	27.4	.6	10.6
\$1,500-\$2,000	100.0	3.2	18.6	21.8	11.2	8.3	25.6	1.0	10.3
\$2,000-\$3,000	100.0	3.4	17.9	23.2	11.3	8.0	24.1	1.6	10.5
\$3,000-\$5,000	100.0	3.7	19.8	25.3	11.7	7.1	20.7	2.1	9.6
\$5,000 and over	100.0	3.9	19.8	25.8	12.1	7.2	17.7	2.9	10.6

<sup>1</sup> See table 118, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 115, footnote 2.

TABLE 122.—Automobile: Percentage of total income of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—			
	All automobile items	Purchase	Operation	
			Gasoline	Other operation
Under \$500.....	4.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
\$500-\$750.....	4.5	1.9	1.4	1.2
\$750-\$1,000.....	5.0	2.0	1.7	1.3
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	6.3	2.5	2.2	1.6
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	6.8	2.8	2.3	1.7
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	7.6	3.4	2.4	1.8
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	8.4	3.8	2.6	2.0
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	9.0	4.3	2.7	2.0
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	8.9	4.2	2.6	2.1
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	8.5	4.0	2.5	2.0
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	8.7	4.3	2.5	1.9
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	7.6	3.9	1.9	1.8
\$10,000 and over.....	4.8	3.0	.8	1.0
All levels <sup>2</sup> .....	7.0	3.3	2.1	1.6

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 123.—Automobile and other transportation: Percentage of total transportation expenditures and percentage of total automobile expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of total transportation expenditures for		Percentage of total automobile expenditures for				
	Auto-mob-ile	Other trans- portation	Pur- chase	Operation			
				Gas- line	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500.....	83.4	16.6	39.7	32.5	4.6	2.0	21.2
\$500-\$750.....	84.9	15.1	42.2	32.3	4.2	2.5	18.8
\$750-\$1,000.....	83.4	16.6	40.0	34.1	4.1	3.0	18.8
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	86.3	13.7	40.1	35.4	4.9	3.0	16.6
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	87.2	12.8	40.9	34.4	4.1	3.7	16.9
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	88.4	11.6	44.3	31.8	3.8	4.3	15.8
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	89.4	10.6	45.1	31.5	3.7	4.5	15.2
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	90.0	10.0	47.6	29.8	3.6	4.7	14.3
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	90.8	9.2	47.5	29.5	3.4	5.4	14.5
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	90.4	9.6	47.3	29.8	3.8	5.6	13.5
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	91.6	8.4	49.7	28.2	3.2	6.2	12.7
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	91.6	8.4	52.0	24.7	3.0	6.5	13.8
\$10,000 and over.....	79.9	20.1	62.6	17.1	2.4	7.3	10.6
All levels <sup>2</sup> .....	87.9	12.1	47.0	29.6	3.7	4.8	14.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 124.—Medical care: Percentage of total income and percentage of total medical care expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—						Percentage of total medical care expenditures for—				
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oenlist, other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oenlist, other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500.....	7.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.0	38.9	6.8	5.9	20.4	28.0
\$500-\$750.....	4.7	1.7	.4	.3	.9	1.4	36.6	7.8	6.1	19.7	29.8
\$750-\$1,000.....	4.3	1.5	.5	.3	.7	1.3	35.6	12.5	6.7	16.2	29.0
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	4.2	1.4	.6	.3	.7	1.2	33.2	13.6	7.2	16.0	30.0
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	4.2	1.3	.6	.4	.6	1.3	31.1	14.5	9.4	15.0	30.0
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	4.4	1.3	.7	.4	.6	1.4	30.5	14.9	8.5	14.1	32.0
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	4.3	1.3	.7	.3	.6	1.4	30.0	16.5	7.9	13.8	31.8
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	4.1	1.2	.7	.4	.5	1.3	28.6	17.2	8.8	13.2	32.2
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	4.0	1.1	.7	.4	.5	1.3	28.3	17.5	8.7	12.0	33.5
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	3.9	1.0	.7	.4	.5	1.3	26.1	18.2	10.0	12.1	33.6
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	3.6	.9	.8	.4	.3	1.2	25.3	21.1	10.0	9.8	33.8
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	3.6	.9	.7	.4	.3	1.3	23.9	20.3	11.4	9.4	35.0
\$10,000 and over.....	2.1	.3	.5	.2	.2	.9	16.5	22.8	11.2	7.6	41.9
All levels <sup>2</sup> .....	4.0	1.2	.6	.3	.6	1.3	29.6	15.7	8.6	13.8	32.3

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 125.—Recreation: Percentage of total income and percentage of total recreation expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—						Percentage of total recreation expenditures for—				
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions				Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500.....	1.9	0.6	(2)	0.3	0.3	0.7	32.7	7.3	5.5	21.8	32.7
\$500-\$750.....	1.7	.6	0.1	.1	.4	.5	31.7	7.5	7.5	24.3	29.0
\$750-\$1,000.....	1.9	.6	.2	.2	.4	.5	33.8	7.8	7.8	22.9	27.7
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	2.2	.7	.2	.2	.4	.7	34.6	7.7	8.5	19.1	30.1
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	2.3	.8	.2	.2	.3	.8	34.7	8.6	9.6	14.6	32.5
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	2.6	.9	.3	.2	.3	.9	34.6	10.0	9.6	11.9	33.9
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	2.7	.9	.2	.3	.3	.0	33.0	8.9	11.5	12.0	34.6
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	2.8	.9	.3	.3	.3	1.0	31.3	10.0	11.1	10.0	37.3
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	3.0	.9	.4	.4	.3	1.0	29.9	13.4	12.3	9.3	35.1
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	3.1	.8	.4	.4	.3	1.2	27.1	12.6	13.9	8.7	37.7
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	3.1	.8	.4	.4	.2	1.3	25.5	12.6	14.2	7.1	40.6
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	3.0	.6	.4	.4	.2	1.4	18.3	14.0	14.4	7.0	46.3
\$10,000 and over.....	2.5	.2	.4	.6	.1	1.2	9.0	14.8	23.6	3.8	48.8
All levels <sup>3</sup> .....	2.5	.7	.3	.3	.3	.9	27.5	11.0	12.8	11.4	37.3

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>3</sup> See table 108, footnote 3.

TABLE 126. *Personal care: Percentage of total income and percentage of total personal care expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—				Percentage of total personal care expenditures for	
	All personal care	Services	Toilet supplies		Services	Toilet supplies
			Cosmetics	Other supplies		
Under \$500	2.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	46.1	53.9
\$500-\$750	2.2	1.0	.2	1.0	46.4	53.6
\$750-\$1,000	2.1	1.0	.2	.9	47.8	52.2
\$1,000-\$1,250	2.1	1.0	.2	.9	49.4	50.6
\$1,250-\$1,500	2.0	1.0	.2	.8	49.8	50.2
\$1,500-\$1,750	2.0	1.0	.2	.8	50.3	49.7
\$1,750-\$2,000	1.9	1.0	.2	.7	50.4	49.6
\$2,000-\$2,500	1.9	1.0	.2	.7	52.1	47.9
\$2,500-\$3,000	1.8	1.0	.2	.6	53.4	46.6
\$3,000-\$4,000	1.6	.9	.2	.5	53.8	46.2
\$4,000-\$5,000	1.5	.8	.2	.5	54.6	45.4
\$5,000-\$10,000	1.3	.7	.2	.4	57.7	42.3
\$10,000 and over	.7	.4	.1	.2	59.2	40.8
All levels <sup>2</sup>	1.7	.9	.2	.6	51.3	48.7

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 127.— *Tobacco: Percentage of total income and percentage of total tobacco expenditures of American families spent for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for			Percentage of total tobacco expenditures for—	
	All tobacco	Cigarettes	Other tobacco	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
Under \$500	2.9	1.0	1.9	36.6	63.4
\$500-\$750	2.3	1.1	1.2	47.9	52.1
\$750-\$1,000	2.2	1.3	.9	59.9	40.1
\$1,000-\$1,250	2.0	1.4	.6	67.4	32.6
\$1,250-\$1,500	2.0	1.4	.6	72.2	27.8
\$1,500-\$1,750	1.8	1.3	.5	72.4	27.6
\$1,750-\$2,000	1.8	1.4	.4	75.4	24.6
\$2,000-\$2,500	1.7	1.3	.4	73.5	26.5
\$2,500-\$3,000	1.5	1.1	.4	71.0	29.0
\$3,000-\$4,000	1.4	1.0	.4	72.1	27.9
\$4,000-\$5,000	1.2	.9	.3	73.2	26.8
\$5,000-\$10,000	.9	.6	.3	63.2	36.8
\$10,000 and over	.4	.2	.2	53.0	47.0
All levels <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.1	.5	66.2	33.8

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.TABLE 128.— *Gifts and personal taxes: Percentage of total income of American families for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—						Income level	Percentage of income for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts					All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts				Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500.....	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.3	(3)	\$3,000-\$4,000.....	4.0	.4	3.6	2.0	1.3	.3
\$500-\$750.....	1.9	.3	1.6	.6	1.0	(3)	\$4,000-\$5,000.....	4.8	.6	4.2	2.3	1.5	.4
\$750-\$1,000.....	2.0	.2	1.8	.8	.9	0.1	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	5.7	1.4	4.3	2.5	1.3	.5
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	2.2	.3	1.9	.9	.9	.1	\$10,000-\$15,000 <sup>4</sup> .....	7.4	2.9	4.5	2.0	.6	.4
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	2.5	.2	2.3	1.2	1.0	.1	\$15,000-\$20,000 <sup>4</sup> .....	7.4	3.6	3.8			
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	2.7	.2	2.5	1.2	1.1	.2	\$20,000 and over <sup>4</sup> .....	13.9	11.8	2.1			
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	2.9	.2	2.7	1.4	1.1	.2							
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	3.2	.3	2.9	1.5	1.2	.2	All levels <sup>5</sup> .....	4.3	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.1	.2
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	3.6	.3	3.3	1.8	1.2	.3							

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. This table is taken from table 10A in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 80.<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>4</sup> For the \$10,000 and over level, the percentage figures are 11.4 for all personal taxes and gifts; 8.4 for personal taxes; and 3.0 for total gifts.<sup>5</sup> See table 107, footnote 3.



## Quarters and Thirds of Nation's Families

TABLE 129.—Average disbursements of each quarter of Nation's families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Average disbursements				Percentage of income			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
<b>Current consumption:</b>								
Food.....	\$245	\$390	\$501	\$730	55.7	42.0	34.5	19.9
Housing.....	104	171	246	471	23.6	18.4	16.9	12.8
Household operation.....	68	111	156	313	15.5	12.0	10.7	8.5
Furnishings.....	12	29	51	97	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.6
Clothing.....	43	83	131	306	9.8	9.0	9.0	8.3
Automobile.....	20	51	104	281	4.5	5.5	7.2	7.7
Other transportation.....	4	9	15	36	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Medical care.....	25	40	62	128	5.7	4.3	4.3	3.5
Recreation.....	8	19	35	104	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8
Personal care.....	11	20	29	54	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.5
Tobacco.....	11	20	28	44	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.2
Education.....	2	5	10	44	.5	.5	.7	1.2
Reading.....	4	9	14	25	.9	1.0	1.0	.7
Other items.....	3	5	8	14	.7	.5	.6	.4
All consumption items.....	560	962	1,390	2,647	127.3	103.7	95.7	72.1
Gifts.....	8	17	34	122	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.3
Personal taxes <sup>2</sup> .....	2	2	3	88	.5	.2	.2	2.4
Savings.....	-130	-53	25	812	-29.6	-5.7	1.7	22.2
All items.....	410	928	1,452	3,669	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. For aggregate disbursements, see table 84, p. 28.<sup>2</sup> See table 128, footnote 2.TABLE 130.—Food: Average expenditures of each quarter of Nation's families, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditures				Percentage of income			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
<b>Purchased food:</b>								
At home.....	\$180	\$298	\$391	\$554	41.0	32.1	27.0	15.1
Away from home:								
Meals.....	2	9	21	78	.5	1.0	1.5	2.1
Board at school.....	(2)	1	2	13	.1	.1	.1	.4
Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>3</sup> .....	1	2	5	10	.2	.2	.3	.3
Other (candy, ice cream, etc.).....	1	1	2	5	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total away from home.....	4	13	30	108	.9	1.4	2.0	2.9
All purchased food.....	184	311	421	662	41.9	33.5	29.0	18.0
Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>4</sup> .....	61	79	80	68	13.8	8.5	5.5	1.9
All food.....	245	390	501	730	55.7	42.0	34.5	19.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. For aggregate expenditures, see table 354.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.<sup>3</sup> Includes soft drinks, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.<sup>4</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only, although the figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

TABLE 131. *Shelter: Average expenditures of each quarter of Nation's families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditures				Percentage of income			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
<b>Housing:</b>								
Family home:								
Money expense <sup>2</sup> .....	\$71	\$120	\$169	\$294	16.0	12.9	11.6	8.0
Imputed rental value:								
Owned family home <sup>3</sup> .....	24	37	58	138	5.5	4.0	4.0	3.7
Other imputed value <sup>4</sup> .....	9	13	17	18	2.0	1.4	1.2	.5
Total imputed value .....	33	50	75	156	7.5	5.4	5.2	4.2
Total family home .....	104	170	244	450	23.5	18.3	16.8	12.2
Other housing <sup>5</sup> .....	(6)	1	2	21	1	.1	.1	.6
All housing .....	104	171	246	471	23.6	18.4	16.9	12.8
<b>Household operation:</b>								
Fuel, light, refrigeration:								
Money expense:								
Coal .....	17	27	33	39	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.1
Electricity .....	9	18	27	45	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2
Gas .....	4	9	16	30	.9	1.0	1.1	.8
Ice .....	4	6	7	6	.8	.7	.5	.2
Other items .....	11	13	14	18	2.6	1.4	1.0	.5
Total money expense .....	45	73	97	138	10.2	7.9	6.6	3.8
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>7</sup> .....	7	8	7	5	1.7	.8	.5	.1
Total fuel, light, refrigeration .....	52	81	104	143	11.9	8.7	7.1	3.9
Paid household service .....	1	4	10	80	.3	.4	.7	2.2
Telephone .....	2	4	10	27	.4	.5	.7	.7
Laundry sent out .....	2	4	9	28	.3	.5	.6	.7
Other household operation .....	11	18	23	35	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.0
All household operation .....	68	111	156	313	15.5	12.0	10.7	8.5
<b>Furnishings:</b> <sup>8</sup>								
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:								
Refrigerator (mechanical) .....	1	5	10	16	.3	.5	.7	.4
Washing machine (power) .....	(6)	2	3	3	.2	.2	.2	.1
Vacuum cleaner .....	(6)	(6)	1	3	(9)	(9)	.1	.1
Other equipment .....	3	5	8	11	.6	.6	.5	.3
Total equipment .....	5	12	22	33	1.1	1.3	1.5	.9
Furniture .....	3	7	11	23	.6	.7	.8	.6
Household textiles .....	2	4	7	15	.4	.4	.5	.4
Floor coverings .....	1	2	5	10	.2	.3	.3	.3
Glass, china, silver .....	(6)	1	1	3	.1	.1	.1	.1
Other furnishings .....	1	3	5	13	.3	.3	.3	.3
All furnishings .....	12	29	51	97	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.6
All shelter .....	184	311	453	881	41.8	33.5	31.1	23.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. For aggregate expenditures, see table 355.<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance; and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families owning the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation see p. 138.<sup>4</sup> Includes, for farm families renting the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); this item is responsible for more than half of the aggregate for this category (see table 90, p. 30). For nonfarm families includes rent received as gift or pay, and also the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation see pp. 138-139.<sup>5</sup> Includes expense for lodging while travelling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.<sup>6</sup> Less than \$0.50.<sup>7</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.<sup>8</sup> Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>9</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 132.— *Clothing: Average expenditures of each quarter of Nation's families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditures				Percentage of income			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
Adults' and children's clothing:								
Hats, caps.....	\$2	\$4	\$7	\$16	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Coats, wraps.....	6	11	18	51	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
Outer clothing:								
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls').....	5	9	17	49	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys').....	6	12	19	46	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Shirts (men's and boys').....	3	4	6	11	.5	.5	.4	.3
Underwear, nightwear.....	3	8	13	27	1.0	.9	.9	.8
Hose.....	3	9	12	21	.9	.8	.8	.5
Footwear.....	10	17	25	44	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.1
Cleaning, pressing.....	1	2	4	15	.2	.2	.3	.4
Other items.....	3	6	9	25	.7	.6	.7	.7
Total.....	42	82	130	305	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.3
Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup> .....	1	1	1	1	.2	.1	.1	.1
All clothing.....	43	83	131	306	9.8	8.9	9.0	8.4
Men's clothing (16 years and over).....	17	31	50	115	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.1
Boys' clothing (2-15 years).....	4	8	10	16	.8	.8	.7	.4
Women's clothing (16 years and over).....	18	36	59	156	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
Girls' clothing (2-15 years).....	3	7	11	18	.8	.8	.7	.5
Infants' clothing (under 2 years).....	1	1	1	1	.2	.1	.1	.1
All clothing.....	43	83	131	306	9.8	8.9	9.0	8.4

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. For aggregate expenditures, see table 356.<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.TABLE 133.— *Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Average expenditures of each quarter of Nation's families 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditures				Percentage of income			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
Transportation:								
Automobile:								
Purchase.....	\$8	\$20	\$44	\$141	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.9
Operation:								
Gasoline.....	6	18	35	77	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.1
Oil.....	1	2	4	9	.2	.2	.3	.3
Insurance.....	1	2	4	16	.1	.2	.3	.4
Other items.....	4	9	17	38	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total operation.....	12	31	60	140	2.7	3.3	4.1	3.8
All automobile.....	20	51	104	281	4.5	5.5	7.2	7.7
Other transportation.....	4	9	15	36	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
All transportation.....	24	60	119	317	5.4	6.5	8.2	8.7
Medical care:								
Physician.....	9	14	19	33	2.1	1.5	1.4	.9
Dentist.....	2	5	9	24	.4	.5	.6	.7
Oculist, other specialist.....	2	3	6	12	.4	.3	.4	.3
Medicine, drugs.....	5	6	9	15	1.1	.7	.6	.4
Other medical care.....	7	12	19	44	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
All medical care.....	25	40	62	128	5.7	4.3	4.3	3.5
Recreation:								
Movies.....	2	6	12	25	.6	.7	.9	.7
Other paid admissions.....	1	2	3	13	.1	.1	.2	.4
Sports and games.....	1	2	3	16	.1	.2	.2	.4
Radio purchase.....	2	4	5	8	.4	.4	.3	.2
Other recreation.....	2	5	12	42	.6	.6	.8	1.1
All recreation.....	8	19	35	104	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8
Personal care:								
Services.....	5	10	15	29	1.2	1.1	1.0	.8
Cosmetics.....	1	2	3	7	.2	.2	.2	.2
Other toilet supplies.....	5	8	11	18	1.1	.9	.8	.5
All personal care.....	11	20	29	54	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.5
Tobacco:								
Cigarettes.....	5	12	20	31	1.1	1.1	1.4	.9
Other tobacco.....	6	8	8	13	1.4	.8	.5	.3
All tobacco.....	11	20	28	41	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.2

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category see appendix A, sec. 1. For aggregate expenditures, see table 357.

TABLE 134.- *Gifts: Average outlay of each quarter of Nation's families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Average disbursements				Percentage of income			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
Gifts to individuals .....	\$3	\$8	\$17	\$71	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.9
Gifts to church .....	5	8	15	39	1.1	.9	1.0	1.1
Other gifts .....	(4)	1	2	12	.1	.1	.1	.3
Total gifts .....	8	17	34	122	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.3

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. For aggregate disbursements, see table 358.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 135.- *Average disbursements of each third of Nation's families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Average disbursements			Percentage of income		
	Lower third (incomes under \$860)	Middle third (incomes of \$860 to \$1,560)	Upper third (incomes of \$1,560 and over)	Lower third	Middle third	Upper third
<b>Current consumption:</b>						
Food .....	\$272	\$145	\$682	51.7	38.1	21.5
Housing .....	115	206	423	21.9	17.7	13.3
Household operation .....	75	133	278	14.3	11.4	8.8
Furnishings .....	14	39	88	2.7	3.3	2.8
Clothing .....	50	104	268	9.5	8.9	8.5
Automobile .....	25	74	244	4.7	6.4	7.7
Other transportation .....	5	12	31	.9	1.0	1.0
Medical care .....	27	49	114	5.1	4.2	3.6
Recreation .....	9	26	89	1.7	2.2	2.8
Personal care .....	12	24	49	2.3	2.1	1.5
Tobacco .....	13	24	41	2.5	2.1	1.3
Education .....	3	7	36	.6	.6	1.1
Reading .....	5	12	23	.9	1.0	.7
Other items .....	4	6	13	.8	.5	.4
All consumption items .....	629	1,161	2,379	119.6	99.5	75.0
Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup> .....	11	27	169	2.1	2.3	5.3
Savings .....	-114	-21	626	-21.7	-1.8	19.7
All items .....	526	1,167	3,174	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> These figures for each third of the Nation's 29,400,300 families should not be confused with the figures for each third of the Nation's 39,458,300 consumer units (including single individuals as well as families) shown in various tables and charts in the preceding reports, *Consumer Incomes in the United States* and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. For aggregate disbursements, see table 359.<sup>2</sup> See table 128, footnote 2.

## SECTION 2. RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY SPENDING

## Families at Four Selected Income Levels

TABLE 136.—*Food: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—			
	All food	Purchased food		Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>2</sup>
		At home	Away from home	
\$500-\$1,000:				
Farm	57.4	19.6	0.6	37.2
Rural nonfarm	41.2	36.1	1.2	3.9
Urban	41.6	40.2	1.4	
\$1,500-\$2,000:				
Farm	36.0	12.6	.9	22.5
Rural nonfarm	29.5	25.0	2.1	2.4
Urban	31.1	28.1	3.0	
\$3,000-\$4,000:				
Farm	23.2	8.2	1.3	13.7
Rural nonfarm	20.9	15.8	2.9	2.2
Urban	23.0	19.2	3.8	
\$5,000-\$10,000:				
Farm	13.2	4.9	1.6	6.7
Rural nonfarm	12.9	9.2	2.6	1.1
Urban	16.5	12.8	3.7	

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The farm group includes families living on farms in rural areas only. The rural nonfarm group includes families living in communities with population under 2,500 and families living in the open country but not on farms. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

TABLE 137.—*Shelter: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—				
	All shelter	Housing	Fuel, light, refrigeration	Other household operation	Furnishings
\$500-\$1,000:					
Farm	22.9	10.9	7.6	2.0	2.4
Rural nonfarm	35.0	17.8	10.3	3.8	3.1
Urban	40.3	23.6	10.1	3.6	3.0
\$1,500-\$2,000:					
Farm	21.6	11.5	5.3	2.1	2.7
Rural nonfarm	29.4	13.7	7.3	4.7	3.7
Urban	33.0	18.6	6.6	4.0	3.8
\$3,000-\$4,000:					
Farm	17.3	9.4	3.4	2.0	2.5
Rural nonfarm	25.4	11.2	5.1	5.6	3.5
Urban	28.5	15.6	4.4	5.6	2.9
\$5,000-\$10,000:					
Farm	13.8	7.4	2.3	2.3	1.8
Rural nonfarm	16.8	7.4	2.8	4.4	2.2
Urban	26.3	13.9	3.1	6.7	2.6

<sup>1</sup> See table 136, footnote 1.

TABLE 138.—*Clothing: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—											
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing										Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
		Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Foot-wear	Clean-ing, pressing	Other items	
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts, (men's and boys')						
\$500-\$1,000:												
Farm .....	9.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.8	0.2
Rural nonfarm .....	9.1	.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	.4	.9	.8	2.0	.2	.7	.1
Urban .....	8.2	.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	.4	.8	.9	1.8	.2	.5	.1
\$1,000-\$2,000:												
Farm .....	8.3	.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	.4	.8	.5	1.7	.1	.7	.1
Rural nonfarm .....	9.2	.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	.4	.9	.7	1.6	.4	.7	.1
Urban .....	9.3	.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	.4	.8	.8	1.6	.4	.7	.1
\$3,000-\$5,000:												
Farm .....	6.5	.3	1.0	.9	1.2	.3	.6	.4	1.1	.1	.5	.1
Rural nonfarm .....	9.7	.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	.4	.9	.6	1.3	.6	.7	.1
Urban .....	9.9	.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	.3	.9	.7	1.3	.5	.8	.1
\$5,000-\$10,000:												
Farm .....	5.3	.3	.9	.8	1.0	.2	.5	.3	.7	.2	.4	(3)
Rural nonfarm .....	8.0	.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	.3	.8	.5	1.0	.4	.8	(3)
Urban .....	8.7	.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	.3	.7	.5	1.0	.5	.7	(4)

<sup>1</sup> See table 136, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 139.—*Automobile and other transportation: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—					Other transportation
	All transportation	Automobile			Other operation	
		Total	Purchase	Gasoline		
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>						
Farm	7.2	6.9	3.2	2.0	1.7	0.3
Rural nonfarm	5.8	5.1	2.2	1.7	1.5	.4
Urban	5.0	3.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>						
Farm	8.5	8.3	4.2	2.4	1.7	.2
Rural nonfarm	10.7	10.4	5.1	2.9	2.1	.3
Urban	8.6	7.3	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.3
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>						
Farm	7.7	7.5	4.5	1.8	1.2	.2
Rural nonfarm	10.3	9.9	4.8	2.9	2.2	.4
Urban	9.1	8.1	3.7	2.5	1.9	1.0
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
Farm	6.2	6.0	3.0	1.8	1.2	.2
Rural nonfarm	8.0	7.5	4.7	1.6	1.2	.5
Urban	8.9	7.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 136, footnote 1.TABLE 140.—*Medical care: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—					
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist, other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>						
Farm	4.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1
Rural nonfarm	4.6	1.7	.5	.3	.8	1.3
Urban	4.4	1.5	.5	.2	.8	1.4
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>						
Farm	4.0	1.4	.5	.4	.5	1.2
Rural nonfarm	4.5	1.2	.6	.5	.6	1.0
Urban	4.4	1.3	.8	.3	.6	1.4
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>						
Farm	3.3	1.0	.4	.4	.3	1.2
Rural nonfarm	4.3	1.0	.6	.5	.5	1.7
Urban	4.1	1.1	.8	.4	.5	1.3
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
Farm	2.3	.6	.4	.1	.2	1.0
Rural nonfarm	4.5	.9	.7	.6	.5	1.8
Urban	4.1	1.0	.9	.5	.4	1.3

<sup>1</sup> See table 136, footnote 1.TABLE 141.—*Recreation: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—					
	All recreation	Paid admission		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>						
Farm .....	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Rural nonfarm .....	2.0	.8	.1	.1	.4	.6
Urban .....	2.0	.8	.1	.1	.5	.5
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>						
Farm .....	1.9	.4	.2	.2	.4	.7
Rural nonfarm .....	2.9	1.0	.3	.3	.3	1.0
Urban .....	2.8	1.0	.3	.3	.3	.9
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>						
Farm .....	1.8	.4	.2	.1	.3	.8
Rural nonfarm .....	3.1	.8	.3	.4	.2	1.4
Urban .....	3.3	.9	.1	.5	.3	1.2
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
Farm .....	1.3	.3	.2	.1	.1	.6
Rural nonfarm .....	2.4	.5	.2	.3	.3	1.1
Urban .....	3.5	.7	.5	.5	.2	1.6

<sup>1</sup> See table 136, footnote 1.TABLE 142.—*Personal care: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—			
	All personal care	Services	Toilet supplies	
			Cosmetics	Other supplies
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>				
Farm	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.7
Rural nonfarm	2.3	1.2	.2	.9
Urban	2.4	1.1	.2	1.1
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>				
Farm	1.3	.6	.1	.6
Rural nonfarm	2.1	1.2	.2	.7
Urban	2.1	1.0	.2	.9
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>				
Farm	1.0	.5	.1	.4
Rural nonfarm	1.6	.9	.2	.5
Urban	1.8	1.0	.2	.6
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>				
Farm	.7	.4	.1	.2
Rural nonfarm	1.3	.8	.2	.3
Urban	1.4	.8	.2	.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 136, footnote 1.TABLE 143.—*Tobacco and other consumption: Percentage of income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families spent for various categories, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and type of community	Percentage of income for—					
	Tobacco			Education	Reading	Other items
	Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco			
<b>\$500-\$1,000:</b>						
Farm	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rural nonfarm	2.2	1.2	1.0	.7	1.0	.7
Urban	2.4	1.6	.8	.4	1.2	.5
<b>\$1,500-\$2,000:</b>						
Farm	1.0	.4	.6	.9	.5	.6
Rural nonfarm	1.9	1.4	.5	.9	1.0	.6
Urban	2.1	1.6	.5	.6	1.0	.4
<b>\$3,000-\$4,000:</b>						
Farm	.6	.3	.3	1.1	.4	.5
Rural nonfarm	1.2	.8	.4	2.1	.9	.6
Urban	1.5	1.1	.4	1.0	.8	.4
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
Farm	.5	.4	.1	.9	.3	.2
Rural nonfarm	.8	.5	.3	1.4	.6	.5
Urban	1.0	.6	.4	1.5	.7	.5

<sup>1</sup> See table 136, footnote 1.

## Farm Families at Different Income Levels

TABLE 144.—Average outlay of farm families for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	\$339	\$537	\$288	\$51	\$54	\$12	\$47	\$31	\$1	\$22	\$6	\$7	\$10	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$10	—\$208		
\$500-\$750.....	633	720	393	67	65	16	64	40	2	29	9	9	13	4	4	5	11	—98		
\$750-\$1,000.....	878	919	474	96	79	21	83	65	2	40	14	13	14	8	5	5	17	—58		
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	1,127	1,113	537	128	97	29	104	88	2	50	21	17	16	11	7	6	24	—10		
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	1,374	1,266	585	152	111	38	125	106	3	55	26	20	16	12	8	9	30	78		
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	1,620	1,404	610	188	123	43	137	132	3	64	32	22	17	15	9	9	37	179		
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	1,864	1,528	635	212	135	51	148	158	4	77	33	23	17	16	9	10	42	294		
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	2,218	1,704	681	244	146	58	174	181	5	83	43	27	20	23	11	8	54	460		
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	2,716	1,881	729	256	163	73	191	217	6	90	51	30	22	30	12	11	58	777		
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	3,390	2,149	788	319	182	86	221	253	6	111	60	35	20	37	13	18	74	1,167		
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	4,396	2,395	850	376	205	90	280	254	11	106	78	42	24	46	16	17	96	1,905		
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	6,587	2,946	868	488	302	117	348	395	14	152	87	48	33	57	20	17	178	3,463		

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The farm group includes families living on farms in rural areas only. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 145.—Percentage of income of farm families for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
	Current consumption																		
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other				
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	158.4	85.0	15.0	15.9	3.5	13.9	9.1	0.3	6.5	1.8	2.1	2.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.9	-61.3		
\$500-\$750.....	113.7	62.1	10.6	10.3	2.5	10.1	6.3	.3	4.6	1.4	1.4	2.1	.6	.6	.8	1.8	-15.5		
\$750-\$1,000.....	104.7	54.0	10.9	9.0	2.4	9.5	7.4	.2	4.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	.9	.6	.6	1.9	-6.6		
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	98.8	47.7	11.4	8.6	2.6	9.2	7.8	.2	4.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	.6	.5	2.1	-9.9		
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	92.1	42.6	11.0	8.1	2.8	9.1	7.7	.2	4.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	.9	.6	.6	2.2	5.7		
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	86.7	37.6	11.6	7.6	2.7	8.5	8.1	.2	3.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	.9	.6	.6	2.3	11.0		
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	82.0	34.1	11.4	7.3	2.7	7.9	8.5	.2	4.1	1.8	1.2	.9	.9	.5	.5	2.2	15.8		
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	76.8	30.7	11.0	6.6	2.6	7.9	8.2	.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	.9	1.0	.5	.4	2.4	20.8		
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	69.3	26.9	9.4	6.0	2.7	7.0	8.0	.2	3.3	1.9	1.1	.8	1.1	.5	.4	2.1	28.6		
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	63.4	23.2	9.4	5.4	2.5	6.5	7.5	.2	3.3	1.8	1.0	.6	1.1	.4	.5	2.2	34.4		
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	54.5	19.3	8.6	4.7	2.0	6.4	5.8	.2	2.4	1.8	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.4	2.2	43.3		
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	44.7	13.2	7.4	4.6	1.8	5.3	6.0	.2	2.3	1.3	.7	.5	.9	.3	.2	2.7	52.6		

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 144, footnote 2.

TABLE 146.—Percentage of total expenditures of farm families spent for main categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of expenditures for—															
	All items	Food	Shelter			Cloth- ing	Transportation		Medi- cal care	Recre- ation	Per- sonal care	To- bacco	Educa- tion	Read- ing	Other items	
			Hous- ing	House- hold opera- tion	Furn- ish- ings		Auto- mobile	Other								
Under \$500.....	100.0	53.6	9.5	10.0	2.2	8.7	5.8	0.2	4.1	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	
\$500-\$750.....	100.0	54.6	9.3	9.0	2.2	8.9	5.6	.3	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	.6	.6	.7	
\$750-\$1,000.....	100.0	51.6	10.5	8.6	2.3	9.0	7.1	.2	4.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	.9	.5	.5	
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	100.0	48.3	11.5	8.7	2.6	9.4	7.9	.2	4.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	.6	.5	
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	100.0	46.2	12.0	8.8	3.0	9.9	8.4	.2	4.3	2.1	1.6	1.3	.9	.6	.7	
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	100.0	43.4	13.4	8.8	3.1	9.7	9.4	.2	4.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	.6	.6	
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	100.0	41.6	13.9	8.8	3.3	9.7	10.3	.3	5.0	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	.6	.7	
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	100.0	40.0	14.3	8.6	3.4	10.2	10.6	.3	4.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	.6	.5	
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	100.0	38.7	13.6	8.7	3.9	10.2	11.5	.3	4.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.6	.6	.6	
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	100.0	36.7	14.8	8.5	4.0	10.3	11.8	.3	5.2	2.8	1.6	.9	1.7	.6	.8	
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	100.0	35.5	15.7	8.6	3.7	11.7	10.6	.5	4.4	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.9	.7	.7	
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	100.0	29.5	16.6	10.2	4.0	11.8	13.4	.5	5.2	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.9	.7	.6	

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.

TABLE 147.—*Food: Average expenditures of farm families for various categories, and percentage of total expenditure for purchased and home-produced food, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—								Percentage of total food expenditure for—		
	All food	Purchased food							Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>1</sup>	Purchased food	Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>1</sup>
		Total	At home	Away from home							
				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)			
Under \$500	\$288	\$117	\$113	\$4	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$171	40.6	59.4
\$500-\$750	303	139	135	4	1	1	1	1	254	35.4	64.6
\$750-\$1,000	474	167	161	6	3	1	1	1	307	35.2	64.8
\$1,000-\$1,250	537	191	185	9	3	2	2	2	343	36.1	63.9
\$1,250-\$1,500	585	214	203	11	4	2	3	2	371	36.6	63.4
\$1,500-\$1,750	610	227	213	14	6	3	3	2	383	37.2	62.8
\$1,750-\$2,000	635	240	221	19	8	5	3	3	395	37.8	62.2
\$2,000-\$2,500	681	262	234	28	11	10	4	3	419	38.5	61.5
\$2,500-\$3,000	729	291	261	30	12	10	4	4	438	39.9	60.1
\$3,000-\$4,000	788	324	279	45	14	21	6	4	464	41.1	58.9
\$4,000-\$5,000	850	357	282	75	34	30	6	5	493	42.0	58.0
\$5,000-\$10,000	868	428	324	104	43	46	10	5	440	49.3	50.7

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Includes soft drinks, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.<sup>3</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.TABLE 148.—*Housing: Average expenditures of farm families for various categories, and of owning and of renting farm families for family home, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure of all families for—						Average expenditure for family home <sup>2</sup> of families—						Ratio of total expenditure of owning to renting families <sup>3</sup> (percent)	Proportion of single tenure families <sup>4</sup> —	
	All housing	Family home <sup>2</sup>					Owning throughout year <sup>4</sup>			Renting throughout year <sup>4</sup>				Owning throughout year (percent)	Renting throughout year (percent)
		Total	Money expense	Imputed rental value		Other housing <sup>5</sup>	Total	Money expense	Imputed rental value	Total	Money expense	Imputed rental value			
				Owned home	Rented home										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Under \$500	\$51	\$50	\$3	\$25	\$22	\$1	\$92	\$9	\$83	\$31	(6)	\$31	296.8	30.5	69.5
\$500-\$750	67	66	4	32	30	1	97	11	86	49	\$1	48	198.0	37.8	62.2
\$750-\$1,000	96	95	7	51	37	1	120	13	107	72	1	71	166.7	47.4	52.6
\$1,000-\$1,250	128	126	11	68	47	2	139	17	122	109	2	107	127.5	56.2	43.8
\$1,250-\$1,500	152	150	13	85	52	2	162	20	142	132	2	130	122.7	59.9	40.1
\$1,500-\$1,750	188	185	19	109	57	3	193	27	166	169	3	166	114.2	65.5	34.5
\$1,750-\$2,000	212	208	20	122	57	4	224	42	182	178	3	175	125.8	67.2	32.8
\$2,000-\$2,500	241	237	37	144	56	7	248	49	199	209	6	203	118.7	72.6	27.4
\$2,500-\$3,000	256	250	35	171	44	6	265	44	221	200	6	194	132.5	77.1	22.9
\$3,000-\$4,000	319	307	49	204	54	12	329	62	267	237	9	228	138.8	76.2	23.8
\$4,000-\$5,000	376	357	71	216	70	19	330	79	251	522	23	499	63.2	86.0	14.0
\$5,000-\$10,000	488	450	68	359	23	38	461	73	388	321	13	308	143.6	92.6	7.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> For both owned and rented farm family homes the year's rental value of the home was imputed as a percentage of the estimated present value of the dwelling. The percentage used covered estimates for interest, taxes and depreciation, and, in the case of renting families, also for repairs and insurance. Money expense for family home was therefore limited to expenditures for repairs, replacements and insurance made by owning families and occasional expenditures for repairs, replacements, and insurance made by renting families. For further explanation, see pp. 137-139.<sup>3</sup> Includes expense for lodging while travelling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.<sup>4</sup> Renting families include only farm families who lived on the same rented farm throughout the entire schedule year; owning families include those who lived on the same owned farm throughout the entire schedule year and also the small group who owned the farm part of the year and rented the same farm part of the year. Because of the inclusion of this latter group as owning families, and because families who moved at any time during the schedule year were not included in the farm sample, no estimates could be derived for the size of the mixed-tenure group on farms—that is, families who changed their tenure status during the year. Farm operators who owned any part of the land operated were classified as owners. For further explanation, see pp. 169-172.<sup>5</sup> Average shown in column 7 as percentage of that shown in column 10.<sup>6</sup> Less than \$0.50.



TABLE 149.—Household operation: Average expenditures of farm families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—												
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration								Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>				
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500.....	\$54	\$44	\$18	\$9	\$2	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$1	\$6	\$26	\$2	\$1	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$7
\$500-\$750.....	65	52	20	9	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	7	32	2	2	\$1	8
\$750-\$1,000.....	79	62	29	14	3		\$1	2	9	33	3	3	10
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	97	72	37	17	5		1	3	11	35	7	4	12
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	111	81	45	20	9		1	4	11	36	9	5	14
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	123	88	50	23	9		1	5	12	38	11	7	15
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	135	95	57	26	13		1	4	13	38	13	8	16
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	146	97	61	28	13		2	5	13	36	19	9	18
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	163	105	70	32	17		2	6	13	35	24	10	19
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	182	114	79	33	19		2	8	17	35	31	11	20
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	205	115	82	29	24		3	10	16	33	47	12	22
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	302	153	118	44	32		5	13	24	35	87	16	26

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 150.—Furnishings: Average expenditures of farm families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500.....	\$12	\$4	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$1	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$3	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$500-\$1,000.....	18	7	\$1	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	3	4	1	1	2
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	33	14	3	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	8	6	6	3	1	3
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	46	19	4	4	\$1	10	9	8	5	1	4
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	63	26	7	5	1	13	12	11	6	2	6
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	86	25	12	3	1	9	20	14	10	3	14
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	90	24	11	2	1	10	22	17	13	4	10
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	117	41	22	4	1	14	25	22	12	4	13

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of furnishings are available only by eight broad income levels. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164. For total furnishings expenditure by finer income levels, see table 144.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 151.—Clothing: Average expenditures of farm families for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—											
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing										Infants' clothing <sup>3</sup>
		Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Foot-wear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500.....	\$47	\$3	\$5	\$4	\$7	\$3	\$5	\$3	\$12	( <sup>4</sup> )	\$4	\$1
\$500-\$1,000.....	74	4	9	7	13	4	7	5	17	\$1	6	1
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	113	6	15	13	19	6	11	7	24	1	10	1
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	142	7	21	17	24	7	13	9	29	2	12	1
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	180	9	28	22	31	9	17	11	34	3	15	1
\$3,000-\$5,000.....	234	12	38	31	42	11	22	13	39	5	20	1
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	348	18	59	54	65	15	32	18	48	11	26	2

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of clothing are available only by seven broad income levels. For further explanation, see p. 164. For total clothing expenditure by finer income levels, see table 144.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 152.— *Clothing: Average expenditures of farm families for five groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—						Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)		All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500	\$47	\$19	\$5	\$17	\$5	\$1	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$180	\$76	\$16	\$71	\$16	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	74	30	9	26	8	1	\$3,000-\$5,000	234	99	18	96	20	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	113	46	13	41	12	1	\$5,000-\$10,000	348	145	25	154	22	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	142	56	15	55	15	1							

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 151, footnote 2.TABLE 153.— *Clothing: Average expenditures per man and per boy in farm families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*

Age group and income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—									
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing		Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
				Suits, trousers, overalls	Shirts					
Men (16 years and over):										
Under \$500	\$15	\$1	\$1	\$4	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$4	(3)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	21	1	2	7	2	2	1	5	(3)	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	30	2	3	10	3	2	1	6		2
\$1,500-\$2,000	36	2	4	12	4	2	2	7	\$1	2
\$2,000-\$3,000	44	3	5	15	4	3	2	8		3
\$3,000-\$5,000	57	3	7	21	5	4	2	9		4
\$5,000-\$10,000	84	4	10	33	8	5	3	11		6
Boys (2-15 years):										
Under \$500	8	(3)	1	2	1	1	(3)	2	(3)	1
\$500-\$1,000	12	(3)	1	4	1	1	1	3	(3)	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	17	1	2	5	2	1	1	4	(3)	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	21	1	3	6	2	2	1	5	(3)	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	24	1	3	7	2	2	1	6	(3)	2
\$3,000-\$5,000	28	1	4	9	3	2	1	6	(3)	2
\$5,000-\$10,000	37	1	6	11	3	3	2	8	1	2

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 151, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 154.— *Clothing: Average expenditures per woman and per girl in farm families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—								
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing (dresses, suits, etc.)	Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
Women (16 years and over):									
Under \$500	\$13	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$3	(3)	\$2
\$500-\$1,000	19	1	3	5	2	2	4	(3)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	29	2	5	7	3	3	6	(2)	3
\$1,500-\$2,000	38	2	7	9	5	3	7		4
\$2,000-\$3,000	46	2	7	12	6	4	8	\$1	5
\$3,000-\$5,000	63	4	12	18	7	5	9		7
\$5,000-\$10,000	94	5	19	30	11	6	12	3	8
Girls (2-15 years):									
Under \$500	8	(3)	1	1	1	1	3	(3)	1
\$500-\$1,000	11	(3)	2	2	1	1	3	(3)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	17	1	3	3	2	1	5	(3)	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	21	1	4	4	2	2	5	(3)	3
\$2,000-\$3,000	26	1	5	6	3	2	6	(3)	3
\$3,000-\$5,000	33	1	7	8	4	2	7	(3)	4
\$5,000-\$10,000	36	1	8	9	5	3	6	(3)	4

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 151, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 155.— *Automobile: Average expenditures of farm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for --								Average expenditure per family for --							
Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation					Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation				
			Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items				Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500	\$31	\$14	\$17	\$9	\$1	\$1	\$6	\$1,750-\$2,000	\$158	\$84	\$74	\$43	\$5	\$4	\$22
\$500-\$750	40	18	22	12	2	1	7	\$2,000-\$2,500	181	98	83	48	6	6	23
\$750-\$1,000	65	31	34	19	3	1	11	\$2,500-\$3,000	217	126	91	55	6	7	23
\$1,000-\$1,250	88	40	48	28	3	2	15	\$3,000-\$4,000	253	150	103	60	8	8	27
\$1,250-\$1,500	106	48	58	32	4	3	19	\$4,000-\$5,000	274	144	110	67	8	7	29
\$1,500-\$1,750	132	63	69	39	5	4	21	\$5,000-\$10,000	395	200	195	115	13	15	52

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.

TABLE 156.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of farm families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>3</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500	7.7	34.6	\$189	\$49	78	17.4	82.6	\$733	\$176
\$500-\$750	10.2	44.9	175	50	102	10.9	89.1	715	178
\$750-\$1,000	11.3	61.0	214	56	150	16.5	83.5	698	203
\$1,000-\$1,250	16.1	70.7	245	68	163	23.0	77.0	603	224
\$1,250-\$1,500	17.1	73.5	281	79	178	21.9	75.1	705	263
\$1,500-\$1,750	20.2	81.7	311	84	210	31.7	68.3	665	289
\$1,750-\$2,000	24.0	79.9	353	92	216	41.2	58.8	710	304
\$2,000-\$2,500	24.9	78.4	396	105	255	51.9	48.1	713	350
\$2,500-\$3,000	30.1	80.3	420	113	307	65.8	34.2	731	358
\$3,000-\$4,000	31.9	85.2	469	120	310	63.9	36.1	716	342
\$4,000-\$5,000	33.8	73.4	426	149	358	78.9	21.1	783	281
\$5,000-\$10,000	36.4	88.1	550	221	392	79.6	20.4	788	547

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the average expenditure for purchase of cars is a *net* figure, covering gross price minus trade-in allowance or discount, and, in cases where car is used in part for business purposes, minus the amount properly chargeable to business. For further explanation, see p. 142. It should also be noted that the estimates represent average expenditure per family, not per car. See footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> At most income levels, these estimates are a little higher than those in the first column showing proportion of families purchasing cars, since some families bought more than 1 car during the year.TABLE 157.—*Medical care: Average expenditures of farm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500	\$22	\$8	\$2	(2)	\$2	\$5	\$5
\$500-\$750	29	12	2	(2)	2	6	7
\$750-\$1,000	40	15	4	(2)	3	7	11
\$1,000-\$1,250	50	19	6	\$1	3	8	13
\$1,250-\$1,500	55	19	6	1	6	8	15
\$1,500-\$1,750	64	22	8	1	6	10	17
\$1,750-\$2,000	77	25	10	1	6	10	25
\$2,000-\$2,500	83	22	12	1	9	9	30
\$2,500-\$3,000	90	25	15	1	8	11	30
\$3,000-\$4,000	111	33	14	1	11	11	41
\$4,000-\$5,000	106	27	18	2	7	12	40
\$5,000-\$10,000	152	40	24	1	9	15	63

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 158.—*Recreation: Average expenditures of farm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500	\$6	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$2
\$500-\$750	9	2	1	1	2	3
\$750-\$1,000	14	2	2	1	4	5
\$1,000-\$1,250	21	4	2	2	6	7
\$1,250-\$1,500	26	4	3	2	7	10
\$1,500-\$1,750	32	6	4	3	7	12
\$1,750-\$2,000	33	6	4	3	8	12
\$2,000-\$2,500	43	8	5	4	9	17
\$2,500-\$3,000	51	9	6	5	14	17
\$3,000-\$4,000	60	12	7	5	11	25
\$4,000-\$5,000	78	18	8	9	13	30
\$5,000-\$10,000	87	20	11	7	11	38

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.TABLE 159.—*Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of farm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500	\$7	\$3	\$1	\$3	\$10	\$1	\$9
\$500-\$750	9	4	1	4	13	3	10
\$750-\$1,000	13	6	1	6	14	3	11
\$1,000-\$1,250	17	8	2	7	16	5	11
\$1,250-\$1,500	20	10	2	8	16	6	10
\$1,500-\$1,750	22	11	2	9	17	7	10
\$1,750-\$2,000	23	11	2	10	17	7	10
\$2,000-\$2,500	27	14	2	11	20	10	10
\$2,500-\$3,000	30	16	3	11	22	12	10
\$3,000-\$4,000	35	18	4	13	20	11	9
\$4,000-\$5,000	42	22	5	15	21	16	8
\$5,000-\$10,000	48	26	7	15	33	23	10

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.TABLE 160.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of farm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500	\$10	\$2	\$8	\$3	\$5	(3)
\$500-\$750	11	2	9	3	6	(3)
\$750-\$1,000	17	2	15	6	8	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,250	24	2	22	9	12	1
\$1,250-\$1,500	30	2	28	12	15	1
\$1,500-\$1,750	37	2	35	15	18	2
\$1,750-\$2,000	42	2	40	19	20	1
\$2,000-\$2,500	54	3	51	23	26	2
\$2,500-\$3,000	58	2	56	26	28	2
\$3,000-\$4,000	74	3	71	33	34	4
\$4,000-\$5,000	96	9	87	41	41	5
\$5,000-\$10,000	178	20	158	67	79	12

<sup>1</sup> See table 144, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 144, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## Rural Nonfarm Families at Different Income Levels

TABLE 161.—Average outlay of rural nonfarm families for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																		Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>			
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500	\$344	\$420	\$175	\$85	\$56	\$8	\$32	\$12	\$1	\$20	\$5	\$9	\$10	\$3	\$3	\$1	\$8	—\$84		
\$500—\$750	629	692	274	121	93	20	59	34	2	34	11	15	15	4	6	4	14	—77		
\$750—\$1,000	876	889	348	149	120	28	80	47	3	37	18	20	19	5	9	6	21	—34		
\$1,000—\$1,250	1,134	1,113	402	180	147	41	104	82	5	50	26	21	21	9	12	7	31	—10		
\$1,250—\$1,500	1,377	1,322	446	202	174	50	129	132	5	58	34	29	28	10	14	11	41	14		
\$1,500—\$1,750	1,620	1,513	491	226	198	57	148	162	6	72	47	34	31	15	16	10	55	32		
\$1,750—\$2,000	1,865	1,712	535	250	219	72	174	202	7	83	53	39	33	16	19	10	72	81		
\$2,000—\$2,500	2,223	1,945	566	288	248	76	212	250	8	89	66	43	34	30	21	14	90	188		
\$2,500—\$3,000	2,711	2,283	642	327	299	91	265	272	6	121	84	49	38	41	24	21	118	310		
\$3,000—\$4,000	3,498	2,729	713	382	366	118	329	338	13	146	105	56	42	70	29	22	185	494		
\$4,000—\$5,000	4,483	3,212	755	447	406	147	431	451	20	160	128	70	41	105	32	19	281	990		
\$5,000—\$10,000	6,878	3,934	891	510	494	151	552	514	32	310	168	89	53	98	39	33	353	2,591		

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The rural nonfarm group includes families living in communities with population under 2,500 and families living in the open country but not on farms. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 162.—Percentage of income of rural nonfarm families for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	122.1	50.9	24.7	16.3	2.3	9.3	3.5	0.3	5.8	1.4	2.6	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.3	—\$24.4	
\$500-\$750	110.0	43.6	19.2	14.8	3.2	9.4	5.4	.3	5.4	1.7	2.4	2.4	.6	1.0	.6	2.2	—12.2	
\$750-\$1,000	101.5	39.7	17.0	13.7	3.2	9.1	5.4	.3	4.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	.6	1.0	.7	2.4	—3.9	
\$1,000-\$1,250	98.2	35.5	15.9	13.0	3.6	9.2	7.2	.4	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	.8	1.1	.6	2.7	—9.9	
\$1,250-\$1,500	96.0	32.4	14.7	12.6	3.6	9.4	9.6	.4	4.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	.7	1.0	.8	3.0	1.0	
\$1,500-\$1,750	93.4	30.3	14.0	12.2	3.5	9.1	10.0	.4	4.5	2.9	2.1	1.9	.9	1.0	.6	3.4	3.2	
\$1,750-\$2,000	91.8	28.7	13.4	11.7	3.9	9.3	10.8	.4	4.5	2.8	2.1	1.8	.9	1.0	.5	3.9	4.3	
\$2,000-\$2,500	87.5	25.5	13.0	11.2	3.4	9.5	11.2	.4	4.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	.6	4.0	8.5	
\$2,500-\$3,000	81.2	23.7	12.1	11.0	3.3	9.8	10.0	.2	4.5	3.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	.9	.8	4.4	11.4	
\$3,000-\$4,000	80.1	20.9	11.2	10.7	3.5	9.7	9.9	.4	4.3	3.1	1.6	1.2	2.1	.9	.6	5.4	14.5	
\$4,000-\$5,000	71.6	16.8	10.0	9.1	3.3	9.6	10.1	.4	3.6	2.8	1.6	.9	2.3	.7	.4	6.3	22.1	
\$5,000-\$10,000	57.2	12.9	7.4	7.2	2.2	8.0	7.5	.5	4.5	2.4	1.3	.8	1.4	.6	.5	5.1	37.7	

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 161, footnote 2.

TABLE 163.—Percentage of total expenditures of rural nonfarm families spent for main categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of expenditures for—															Other items
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other								
Under \$500	100.0	41.7	20.2	13.3	1.9	7.6	2.9	0.2	4.8	1.2	2.2	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	
\$500-\$750	100.0	39.6	17.4	13.4	2.9	8.5	4.9	.3	4.9	1.6	2.2	2.2	.6	.9	.6	
\$750-\$1,000	100.0	39.2	16.2	13.5	3.1	9.0	5.3	.3	4.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	.6	1.0	.7	
\$1,000-\$1,250	100.0	36.1	16.2	13.2	3.7	9.3	7.4	.4	4.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	.8	1.1	.6	
\$1,250-\$1,500	100.0	33.7	15.3	13.2	3.8	9.7	10.0	.4	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	.8	1.0	.8	
\$1,500-\$1,750	100.0	32.4	14.9	13.1	3.8	9.8	10.7	.4	4.8	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	.7	
\$1,750-\$2,000	100.0	31.3	14.6	12.8	4.2	10.2	11.8	.4	4.8	3.1	2.3	1.9	.9	1.1	.6	
\$2,000-\$2,500	100.0	29.1	14.8	12.8	3.9	10.9	12.9	.4	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	.7	
\$2,500-\$3,000	100.0	28.1	14.3	13.1	4.0	11.6	11.9	.3	5.3	3.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.1	.9	
\$3,000-\$4,000	100.0	26.1	14.0	13.4	4.3	12.1	12.4	.5	5.3	3.8	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.1	.8	
\$4,000-\$5,000	100.0	23.5	13.9	12.6	4.6	13.4	14.0	.6	5.0	4.0	2.2	1.3	3.3	1.0	.6	
\$5,000-\$10,000	100.0	22.6	13.0	12.6	3.8	14.0	13.1	.8	7.9	4.3	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.0	.8	

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.

TABLE 164.—Food: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families for various categories, and percentage of total expenditure for purchased and for home-produced food, by income level, 1935-36.<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—								Percentage of total food expenditure for		
	All food	Purchased food							Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>1</sup>	Purchased food	Home-produced food <sup>2</sup>
		Total	At home	Away from home							
				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)			
Under \$500.....	\$175	\$158	\$155	\$3	\$1	(*)	\$1	\$1	\$17	90.3	9.7
\$500-\$750.....	274	245	239	6	3	(*)	2	1	29	89.4	10.6
\$750-\$1,000.....	348	318	306	12	7		\$1	2	30	91.4	8.6
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	402	371	354	17	9	2	4	2	31	92.3	7.7
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	446	412	389	23	13	2	5	3	34	92.4	7.6
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	491	453	420	33	18	5	7	3	38	92.3	7.7
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	535	489	449	40	24	6	6	4	46	91.4	8.6
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	566	524	468	56	30	14	8	4	42	92.6	7.4
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	642	579	504	75	35	22	12	6	63	90.2	9.8
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	713	637	539	98	45	31	15	7	76	89.3	10.7
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	755	697	558	139	55	57	19	8	58	92.3	7.7
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	891	813	633	180	96	55	18	11	78	91.2	8.8

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.  
<sup>2</sup> See table 147, footnote 2.  
<sup>3</sup> See table 147, footnote 3.  
<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 165.—Housing: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families for various categories, and of owning and of renting rural nonfarm families for family home, by income level, 1935-36.<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure of all families for—						Average expenditure for family home of families—				Ratio of total expenditure of owning to renting families <sup>7</sup> (percent)	Proportion of single tenure families <sup>8</sup>	
	All housing	Family home				Other housing <sup>5</sup>	Owning throughout year			Renting throughout year <sup>2</sup>		Owning throughout year (percent)	Renting throughout year (percent)
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value			Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>6</sup>				
				Owned home <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Under \$500.....	\$85	\$85	\$59	\$23	\$3	( <sup>9</sup> )	\$110	\$47	\$63	\$69	159.4	35.7	64.3
\$500-\$750.....	121	120	84	32	4	\$1	160	72	88	96	166.7	35.4	64.6
\$750-\$1,000.....	149	148	106	35	7	1	181	89	92	125	144.8	37.2	62.8
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	180	178	125	46	7	2	206	100	106	146	141.1	42.8	57.2
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	202	199	138	53	8	3	229	111	118	163	140.5	44.6	55.4
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	226	222	156	56	10	4	243	125	118	192	126.6	47.5	52.5
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	250	243	175	53	15	7	265	159	106	209	126.8	49.7	50.3
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	288	276	174	83	19	12	292	152	140	238	122.7	59.8	40.2
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	327	309	197	101	11	18	323	179	144	271	119.2	72.4	27.6
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	382	354	216	129	9	28	371	198	173	288	128.8	75.9	24.1
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	447	396	275	112	9	51	404	266	138	302	133.8	82.6	17.4
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	510	449	256	185	8	61	488	255	233	351	139.0	82.5	17.5

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes, for families owning the family home, expense for interest on mortgage, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance (see column 8); for renting families, includes rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family (see column 10). For further explanation, see p. 138.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation, see p. 138.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes chiefly rent received as gift or pay; also includes net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.  
<sup>6</sup> In order to obtain this estimate the assumption was made that, on the average, families in the mixed-tenure group owned their homes for one-half of the year, and that the average monthly rental value was equal to that of families owning throughout the year. For further explanation, see pp. 171-172.  
<sup>7</sup> Average shown in column 7 as percentage of that shown in column 10.  
<sup>8</sup> Single tenure families include only those who maintained the same tenure status either as owners or as renters throughout the entire schedule year. For estimates of the size of the mixed-tenure group—families who changed their tenure status during the year—see table 104, p. 170 and p. 172.  
<sup>9</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 166. *Household operation: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All house- hold opera- tion	Total money expense <sup>2</sup>	Fuel, light, refrigeration					Paid house- hold service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
			Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items				
Under \$500.....	\$56	\$43	\$16	\$7	\$1	\$3	\$16	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$10
\$500-\$750.....	93	69	28	16	3	4	18	3	2	4	15
\$750-\$1,000.....	120	87	35	22	5	6	19	6	4	4	19
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	147	101	41	28	7	6	19	11	6	6	22
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	174	114	43	34	9	7	21	17	9	9	25
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	198	123	45	40	9	7	22	25	10	11	29
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	219	132	45	44	13	7	23	30	13	13	31
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	248	141	48	51	15	6	21	39	15	19	34
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	289	158	54	58	15	6	25	61	18	22	40
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	366	174	53	67	21	6	27	95	23	30	44
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	406	179	52	73	26	3	25	109	26	40	52
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	494	191	55	79	24	6	27	154	42	50	57

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data for home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only.TABLE 167.—*Furnishings: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500.....	\$8	\$3	(3)	\$1	(3)	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$1	(3)	(3)
\$500-\$1,000.....	24	11	\$4	2	(3)	5	5	3	2	\$1	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	45	18	8	3	\$1	6	12	6	4	1	4
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	63	28	15	3	1	9	14	7	6	2	6
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	81	32	17	3	2	10	20	10	8	3	8
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	118	41	23	2	3	13	30	17	14	5	11
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	147	58	35	2	8	13	31	20	14	6	18
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	147	58	35	2	8	13	31	20	14	6	18
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	151	51	32	2	6	11	29	31	11	8	21

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of furnishings are available only by eight broad income levels. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164. For total furnishings expenditure by finer income levels, see table 161.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 168.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—											
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing										Infants' clothing <sup>3</sup>
		Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Foot-wear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500.....	\$32	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$4	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$8	\$1	\$2	\$1
\$500-\$1,000.....	70	3	8	9	10	3	7	6	15	2	6	1
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	115	6	15	15	17	5	11	9	22	4	9	2
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	159	8	21	24	24	7	15	12	28	6	12	2
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	230	12	34	34	37	9	22	15	36	12	17	3
\$3,000-\$5,000.....	357	19	56	60	55	13	33	20	50	21	27	3
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	552	28	79	108	78	18	55	35	67	28	52	3

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of clothing are available only by seven broad income levels. For further explanation, see p. 164. For total clothing expenditure by finer income levels, see table 161.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.TABLE 169.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families for five groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—						Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)		All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500.....	\$32	\$12	\$3	\$14	\$2	\$1	\$2,000-\$3,000.....	\$230	\$89	\$15	\$108	\$16	\$2
\$500-\$1,000.....	70	26	6	31	6	1	\$3,000-\$5,000.....	357	129	20	185	20	3
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	115	43	9	52	9	2	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	552	190	20	304	34	4
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	159	60	12	72	13	2							

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1. For method of deriving estimates, see pp. 164-169.<sup>2</sup> See table 168, footnote 2.

TABLE 170.—*Clothing: Average expenditures per man and per boy in rural nonfarm families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—									
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing		Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
				Suits, trousers, overalls	Shirts					
<b>Men (16 years and over):</b>										
Under \$500	\$11	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$3	(3)	(3)
\$500-\$1,000	22	1	2	7	2	2	1	5	\$1	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,500	35	2	3	12	3	2	2	7	2	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	45	2	4	16	4	3	2	8	3	3
\$2,000-\$3,000	64	3	7	23	6	4	3	9	5	4
\$3,000-\$5,000	91	5	9	34	8	6	3	12	8	6
\$5,000-\$10,000	128	6	14	47	11	9	6	14	11	10
<b>Boys (2-15 years):</b>										
Under \$500	7	(3)	1	2	1	1	(3)	2	(3)	(3)
\$500-\$1,000	12	(3)	1	4	1	1	1	3	(3)	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	17	(3)	2	5	1	2	1	5	(3)	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	23	1	3	7	2	2	1	6	(3)	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	31	1	4	10	2	2	2	7	1	2
\$3,000-\$5,000	43	1	5	14	4	3	2	9	2	3
\$5,000-\$10,000	49	1	6	16	5	4	3	9	2	3

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1. For method of deriving estimates, see pp. 164-169.<sup>2</sup> See table 168, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 171.—*Clothing: Average expenditures per woman and per girl in rural nonfarm families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—								
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing (dresses, suits, etc.)	Underwear, night wear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
<b>Women (16 years and over):</b>									
Under \$500	\$11	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$3	(3)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	23	1	3	6	3	3	5	(3)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	37	2	6	10	4	4	7		3
\$1,500-\$2,000	50	3	8	14	6	5	8	2	4
\$2,000-\$3,000	71	4	13	20	8	6	11	3	6
\$3,000-\$5,000	111	7	22	33	12	8	15	5	9
\$5,000-\$10,000	183	10	30	61	21	14	21	7	19
<b>Girls (2-15 years):</b>									
Under \$500	6	(2)	1	1	1	(2)	2	(4)	1
\$500-\$1,000	11	(2)	2	2	1	1	3	(1)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	18	1	3	3	2	2	5	(1)	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	25	1	5	5	3	2	6	(2)	3
\$2,000-\$3,000	33	1	6	7	4	2	8	1	4
\$3,000-\$5,000	45	2	8	11	6	3	9	1	5
\$5,000-\$10,000	86	4	18	17	11	5	18	2	11

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1. For method of deriving estimates, see pp. 164-169.<sup>2</sup> See table 168, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 172.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—							Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation						All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation				
			Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items				Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500. . . . .	\$12	\$5	\$7	\$4	\$1	(2)	\$2	\$1,750-\$2,000. . . . .	\$202	\$105	\$97	\$57	\$7	\$9	\$24
\$500-\$750. . . . .	34	17	17	9	1	\$1	6	\$2,000-\$2,500. . . . .	250	136	114	67	8	12	27
\$750-\$1,000. . . . .	47	17	30	16	2	2	10	\$2,500-\$3,000. . . . .	272	143	129	78	9	12	30
\$1,000-\$1,250. . . . .	82	38	44	25	5	3	11	\$3,000-\$4,000. . . . .	338	162	176	100	19	16	41
\$1,250-\$1,500. . . . .	132	63	69	40	5	5	19	\$4,000-\$5,000. . . . .	451	242	209	133	14	20	42
\$1,500-\$1,750. . . . .	162	84	78	45	5	7	21	\$5,000-\$10,000. . . . .	514	325	189	108	13	19	49

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.

**TABLE 173.—Automobile: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>3</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500	3.5	20.0	\$153	\$35	35	18.6	81.4	\$791	\$115
\$500-\$750	8.3	31.6	204	53	86	21.0	79.0	668	182
\$750-\$1,000	9.5	42.8	176	70	97	12.9	87.1	702	208
\$1,000-\$1,250	14.4	52.9	265	83	144	23.2	76.8	742	253
\$1,250-\$1,500	21.4	66.3	291	101	217	35.3	64.7	733	280
\$1,500-\$1,750	23.0	67.3	363	117	231	52.1	47.9	728	338
\$1,750-\$2,000	26.9	75.5	389	129	273	63.7	36.3	741	347
\$2,000-\$2,500	31.5	78.4	431	146	320	74.1	25.9	747	378
\$2,500-\$3,000	31.0	77.1	463	167	317	82.6	17.4	785	461
\$3,000-\$4,000	34.1	92.7	477	190	373	87.2	12.8	787	470
\$4,000-\$5,000	44.1	94.7	548	221	469	98.0	2.0	935	674
\$5,000-\$10,000	56.2	99.4	577	191	612	89.6	10.4	897	419

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the average expenditure for purchase of cars is a *net* figure, covering gross price minus trade-in allowance or discount, and, in cases where car is used in part for business purposes, minus the amount properly chargeable to business. For further explanation, see p. 142. It should also be noted that the estimates represent average expenditure per family, not per car. See footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> At most income levels these estimates are a little higher than those in the first column showing proportion of families purchasing cars, since some families bought more than 1 car during the year.**TABLE 174.—Medical care: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500	\$20	\$8	\$1	(2)	\$1	\$4	\$6
\$500-\$750	34	12	3	(2)	2	7	10
\$750-\$1,000	37	14	4	(2)	2	6	11
\$1,000-\$1,250	50	16	6		4	7	16
\$1,250-\$1,500	58	17	8	1	6	8	18
\$1,500-\$1,750	72	21	9	2	6	9	25
\$1,750-\$2,000	83	21	10	1	8	12	31
\$2,000-\$2,500	89	22	13	2	9	10	33
\$2,500-\$3,000	121	29	16	2	12	13	49
\$3,000-\$4,000	146	33	19	2	16	17	59
\$4,000-\$5,000	160	26	22	2	20	14	76
\$5,000-\$10,000	310	64	48	1	42	31	124

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.**TABLE 175.—Recreation: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500	\$5	\$2	(2)	(2)	\$1	\$2
\$500-\$750	11	4			2	3
\$750-\$1,000	18	7	\$1		2	5
\$1,000-\$1,250	26	10	2		2	8
\$1,250-\$1,500	34	13	3		3	11
\$1,500-\$1,750	47	16	5		5	16
\$1,750-\$2,000	53	17	6		6	20
\$2,000-\$2,500	66	20	6		7	27
\$2,500-\$3,000	81	25	9		7	32
\$3,000-\$4,000	105	26	10		8	47
\$4,000-\$5,000	128	34	18		5	55
\$5,000-\$10,000	168	31	15		23	78

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.**TABLE 176.—Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500	\$9	\$5	\$1	\$3	\$10	\$4	\$6
\$500-\$750	15	8	1	6	15	8	7
\$750-\$1,000	20	10	2	8	19	12	7
\$1,000-\$1,250	24	13	2	9	24	16	8
\$1,250-\$1,500	29	16	3	10	28	20	8
\$1,500-\$1,750	34	19	3	12	31	23	8
\$1,750-\$2,000	39	22	4	13	33	26	7
\$2,000-\$2,500	43	24	5	14	34	24	10
\$2,500-\$3,000	49	28	5	16	38	28	10
\$3,000-\$4,000	56	32	6	18	42	29	13
\$4,000-\$5,000	70	39	9	22	41	31	10
\$5,000-\$10,000	89	53	14	22	53	33	20

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.**TABLE 177.—Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of rural nonfarm families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500	\$8	\$2	\$6	\$2	\$4	(2)
\$500-\$750	14	3	11	5	6	(2)
\$750-\$1,000	21	3	18	8	9	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,250	31	5	26	11	14	1
\$1,250-\$1,500	41	5	36	17	16	3
\$1,500-\$1,750	55	6	49	23	23	3
\$1,750-\$2,000	72	9	63	33	26	4
\$2,000-\$2,500	90	9	81	36	39	6
\$2,500-\$3,000	118	14	104	51	45	8
\$3,000-\$4,000	185	21	164	88	63	13
\$4,000-\$5,000	281	48	233	118	100	15
\$5,000-\$10,000	353	81	272	145	104	23

<sup>1</sup> See table 161, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 161, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.



## Urban Families at Different Income Levels

TABLE 178.—Average outlay of urban families for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500	\$329	\$593	\$232	\$147	\$77	\$10	\$39	\$11	\$7	\$26	\$8	\$13	\$11	\$2	\$6	\$4	\$9	—\$273		
\$500—\$750	649	739	290	167	96	16	54	18	9	30	12	17	15	3	8	4	12	—102		
\$750—\$1,000	886	934	354	198	116	30	73	35	13	39	18	21	21	3	10	3	18	—66		
\$1,000—\$1,250	1,134	1,152	414	236	138	41	100	62	15	47	26	26	26	5	12	4	25	—43		
\$1,250—\$1,500	1,374	1,350	472	268	155	51	122	80	19	61	35	30	30	7	15	5	34	—10		
\$1,500—\$1,750	1,626	1,567	519	308	174	59	152	112	22	74	44	35	34	10	17	7	44	15		
\$1,750—\$2,000	1,875	1,769	568	342	198	72	174	143	23	81	54	39	37	12	19	7	54	52		
\$2,000—\$2,500	2,235	2,043	627	385	225	79	215	187	26	98	67	45	42	17	21	9	74	118		
\$2,500—\$3,000	2,733	2,411	706	447	272	91	266	235	31	115	87	53	46	27	25	10	133	219		
\$3,000—\$4,000	3,454	2,882	793	538	346	99	342	281	36	142	113	63	51	36	29	13	148	424		
\$4,000—\$5,000	4,438	3,523	899	643	439	115	430	371	46	186	151	72	56	59	36	20	222	693		
\$5,000—\$10,000	6,912	5,050	1,143	963	676	176	601	543	67	284	245	98	68	104	45	37	442	1,420		

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The urban group includes families living in communities with population of 2,500 and over. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 179.—Percentage of income of urban families for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	180.3	70.5	44.7	23.4	3.0	11.9	3.4	2.1	7.9	2.4	4.0	3.4	0.6	1.8	1.2	2.7	-83.0	
\$500-\$750	113.9	44.7	25.7	14.8	2.5	8.3	2.8	1.4	4.6	1.9	2.6	2.3	.5	1.2	.6	1.8	-15.4	
\$750-\$1,000	105.1	40.0	22.3	13.1	3.4	8.2	4.0	1.5	4.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	.3	1.1	.3	2.0	-7.5	
\$1,000-\$1,250	101.6	36.5	20.8	12.2	3.6	8.8	5.5	1.3	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	.4	1.1	.4	2.2	-3.7	
\$1,250-\$1,500	98.2	34.3	19.5	11.3	3.7	8.9	5.8	1.4	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	.5	1.1	.4	2.5	-1.9	
\$1,500-\$1,750	96.1	31.9	18.9	10.7	3.6	9.4	6.9	1.4	4.6	2.7	2.2	2.1	.6	1.0	.4	2.7	.3	
\$1,750-\$2,000	94.3	30.3	18.2	10.6	3.8	9.3	7.6	1.2	4.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	.6	1.0	.4	2.9	2.0	
\$2,000-\$2,500	91.1	28.0	17.2	10.1	3.5	9.6	8.4	1.2	4.4	3.0	2.0	1.9	.8	.9	.4	3.3	5.3	
\$2,500-\$3,000	88.2	25.8	16.4	10.0	3.3	9.7	8.6	1.1	4.2	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	.9	.4	3.8	8.5	
\$3,000-\$4,000	83.4	23.0	15.6	10.0	2.9	9.9	8.1	1.0	4.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	.8	.4	4.3	12.7	
\$4,000-\$5,000	79.4	20.3	14.5	9.9	2.6	9.7	8.4	1.0	4.2	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	.8	.4	5.0	15.7	
\$5,000-\$10,000	73.1	16.5	13.9	9.8	2.6	8.7	7.9	1.0	4.1	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	.7	.5	6.4	20.8	

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 178, footnote 2.

TABLE 180.—Percentage of total expenditures of urban families spent for main categories of consumption, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of expenditures for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
Under \$500	100.0	39.1	24.8	13.0	1.7	6.5	1.9	1.2	4.4	1.3	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.7
\$500-\$750	100.0	39.3	22.6	13.0	2.2	7.3	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	.4	1.1	.5
\$750-\$1,000	100.0	37.9	21.2	12.4	3.2	7.8	3.7	1.4	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	.3	1.1	.3
\$1,000-\$1,250	100.0	35.9	20.5	12.0	3.5	8.7	5.1	1.3	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	.4	1.0	.3
\$1,250-\$1,500	100.0	35.0	19.9	11.5	3.8	9.0	5.9	1.4	4.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	.5	1.1	.4
\$1,500-\$1,750	100.0	33.1	19.7	11.1	3.8	9.7	7.2	1.4	4.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	.6	1.1	.4
\$1,750-\$2,000	100.0	32.1	19.3	11.2	4.1	9.8	8.1	1.3	4.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	.7	1.1	.4
\$2,000-\$2,500	100.0	30.7	18.8	11.0	3.9	10.5	9.2	1.3	4.8	3.3	2.2	2.1	.8	1.0	.4
\$2,500-\$3,000	100.0	29.3	18.5	11.3	3.8	11.0	9.8	1.3	4.8	3.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.0	.4
\$3,000-\$4,000	100.0	27.5	18.7	12.0	3.4	11.9	9.8	1.2	4.9	3.9	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	.5
\$4,000-\$5,000	100.0	25.5	18.2	12.5	3.3	12.2	10.5	1.3	5.3	4.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.0	.6
\$5,000-\$10,000	100.0	22.6	19.1	13.4	3.5	11.9	10.8	1.3	5.6	4.9	1.9	1.3	2.1	.9	.7

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.

TABLE 181.—Food: Average expenditures of urban families, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

		Average expenditure per family for purchased food <sup>2</sup>									Average expenditure per family for purchased food <sup>2</sup>						
Income level	All food	At home	Away from home					Income level	All food	At home	Away from home						
			Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>3</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>3</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)		
Under \$500 .....	\$232	\$228	\$4	\$3	(0)	\$1	(0)	\$1,750-\$2,000 .....	\$568	\$509	\$59	\$49	\$2	\$6	\$2		
\$500-\$750 .....	290	284	6	5	(0)	1	(0)	\$2,000-\$2,500 .....	627	550	77	63	3	8	3		
\$750-\$1,000 .....	354	340	14	11	(0)	2	\$1	\$2,500-\$3,000 .....	706	597	109	88	7	10	4		
\$1,000-\$1,250 .....	414	392	22	17	\$1	3	1	\$3,000-\$4,000 .....	793	661	132	105	9	14	4		
\$1,250-\$1,500 .....	472	442	30	24	1	4	1	\$4,000-\$5,000 .....	899	726	173	138	14	15	6		
\$1,500-\$1,750 .....	519	474	45	36	1	6	2	\$5,000-\$10,000 .....	1,143	889	254	197	28	21	8		

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only.<sup>3</sup> See table 147, footnote 2.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 182.—Housing: Average expenditures of urban families for various categories, and of owning and of renting urban families for family home, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure of all families for—						Average expenditure for family home of families—				Ratio of total expenditure of owning to renting families <sup>7</sup> (percent)	Proportion of single-tenure families <sup>8</sup>	
	All housing	Family home				Other housing <sup>5</sup>	Owning throughout year			Renting throughout year <sup>2</sup>		Owning throughout year (percent)	Renting throughout year (percent)
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value			Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>6</sup>				
				Owned home <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Under \$500	\$147	\$117	\$123	\$21	\$3	( <sup>9</sup> )	\$178	\$84	\$94	\$138	129.0	20.9	79.1
\$500-\$750	167	167	140	22	5	( <sup>9</sup> )	196	96	100	157	124.8	21.4	78.6
\$750-\$1,000	198	198	168	25	5	( <sup>9</sup> )	228	116	112	187	121.9	21.3	78.7
\$1,000-\$1,250	236	235	191	38	6	\$1	272	138	134	217	125.3	27.5	72.5
\$1,250-\$1,500	268	267	217	42	8	1	290	157	133	251	115.5	31.0	69.0
\$1,500-\$1,750	308	306	246	53	7	2	325	169	156	291	111.7	33.5	66.5
\$1,750-\$2,000	342	339	270	64	5	3	362	190	172	320	113.1	36.9	63.1
\$2,000-\$2,500	385	380	295	78	7	5	389	212	177	368	105.7	43.7	56.3
\$2,500-\$3,000	447	438	330	99	9	9	440	244	196	429	102.6	50.5	49.5
\$3,000-\$4,000	538	523	381	130	12	15	523	283	240	506	103.4	54.0	46.0
\$4,000-\$5,000	643	615	424	179	12	28	619	316	303	598	103.5	59.3	40.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	963	902	631	260	11	61	887	473	414	927	95.7	63.8	36.2

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 165, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 165, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> See table 165, footnote 4.<sup>5</sup> See table 165, footnote 5.<sup>6</sup> See table 165, footnote 6.<sup>7</sup> Average shown in column 7 as percentage of that shown in column 10.<sup>8</sup> See table 165, footnote 8.<sup>9</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 183.—Household operation: Average expenditures of urban families, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All house- hold opera- tion	Fuel, light, refrigeration						Paid house- hold service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total money expense <sup>1</sup>	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items				
Under \$500	\$77	\$57	\$18	\$12	\$9	\$6	\$12	\$1	\$3	\$2	\$1
\$500-\$750	96	71	21	16	10	7	14	2	3	3	1
\$750-\$1,000	116	85	30	21	11	8	12	2	4	5	2
\$1,000-\$1,250	138	97	31	26	19	8	13	3	7	8	2
\$1,250-\$1,500	155	104	32	29	22	8	13	6	11	9	2
\$1,500-\$1,750	174	111	34	33	24	8	12	9	15	13	2
\$1,750-\$2,000	198	120	35	37	28	7	13	11	20	15	2
\$2,000-\$2,500	225	126	37	40	30	6	13	22	23	23	3
\$2,500-\$3,000	272	138	40	46	31	5	13	39	31	29	3
\$3,000-\$4,000	346	153	41	52	40	4	16	80	37	36	4
\$4,000-\$5,000	439	169	41	58	46	4	20	138	42	46	4
\$5,000-\$10,000	676	214	40	67	68	3	36	278	57	67	6

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only.

TABLE 184.—Furnishings: Average expenditures of urban families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All fur- nishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other fur- nishings
		Total	Refriger- ator (me- chanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500 .....	\$10	\$4	\$1	\$1	(2)	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$1	(2)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000 .....	24	10	4	2	(2)	4	7	3	2	(2)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500 .....	46	22	11	3	\$1	7	9	5	4	\$1	5
\$1,500-\$2,000 .....	65	28	15	3	2	8	15	8	6	1	7
\$2,000-\$3,000 .....	83	33	17	3	3	10	19	12	8	2	9
\$3,000-\$4,000 .....	99	30	12	3	5	10	26	16	11	3	13
\$4,000-\$5,000 .....	115	29	13	3	3	10	20	21	12	4	20
\$5,000-\$10,000 .....	176	41	19	3	5	14	44	31	22	6	32

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of furnishings are available only by eight broad income levels. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164. For total furnishings expenditure by finer income levels, see table 178.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 185.—Clothing: Average expenditures of urban families for various categories, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—											
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing										Infants' clothing <sup>3</sup>
		Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500.....	\$39	\$2	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$9	\$1	\$2	(4)
\$500-\$1,000.....	65	3	9	8	8	3	6	7	15	1	4	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	110	6	16	14	16	4	10	11	21	3	8	1
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	162	9	24	22	23	6	15	15	29	6	12	1
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	234	13	37	35	33	9	21	19	37	11	18	1
\$3,000-\$5,000.....	365	20	66	59	53	13	32	24	49	19	28	2
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	601	31	113	113	89	18	50	33	67	35	51	1

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of clothing are available only by seven broad income levels. For further explanation, see p. 164. For total clothing expenditure by finer income levels, see table 178.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 186.—Clothing: Average expenditures of urban families for five groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—						Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)		All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500.....	\$39	\$15	\$2	\$19	\$3	(2)	\$2,000-\$3,000.....	\$234	\$88	13	\$117	\$15	\$1
\$500-\$1,000.....	65	24	5	30	5	\$1	\$3,000-\$5,000.....	365	137	15	193	18	2
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	110	41	8	52	8	1	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	601	218	20	334	28	1
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	162	61	10	79	11	1							

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1. For method of deriving estimates, see pp. 164-169.<sup>2</sup> See table 185, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 187.— *Clothing: Average expenditures per man and per boy in urban families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—									
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing		Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
				Suits, trousers, overalls	Shirts					
Men (16 years and over):										
Under \$500	\$13	\$1	\$1	\$4	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$3	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$
\$500-\$1,000	21	1	2	6	2	2	1	5		2
\$1,000-\$1,500	34	2	4	11	3	2	2	6		2
\$1,500-\$2,000	49	2	6	16	5	3	3	8		3
\$2,000-\$3,000	66	3	8	22	6	4	3	10		5
\$3,000-\$5,000	92	5	12	33	8	6	3	12		7
\$5,000-\$10,000	143	6	20	54	11	8	5	16		12
Boys (2-15 years):										
Under \$500	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
\$500-\$1,000	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	3	1	1	1	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	
\$1,000-\$1,500	18	1	2	5	1	2	1	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	
\$1,500-\$2,000	23	1	3	6	2	2	2	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	
\$2,000-\$3,000	31	1	4	8	2	3	2	8		1
\$3,000-\$5,000	40	1	7	11	3	4	2	9		1
\$5,000-\$10,000	54	1	8	15	4	5	3	12		3

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1. For method of deriving estimates, see pp. 164-169.<sup>2</sup> See table 185, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 188.— *Clothing: Average expenditures per woman and per girl in urban families for various categories, by family income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Age group and income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per person for—								
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing (dresses, suits, etc.)	Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items
Women (16 years and over):									
Under \$500	\$14	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$3	(3)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	23	1	4	5	3	3	5	(3)	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	38	2	6	9	4	6	7	\$1	3
\$1,500-\$2,000	55	3	10	14	6	7	9	2	4
\$2,000-\$3,000	75	5	14	20	8	8	11	3	6
\$3,000-\$5,000	111	7	24	31	12	10	14	4	9
\$5,000-\$10,000	187	11	42	59	18	12	19	8	18
Girls (2-15 years):									
Under \$500	9	(3)	1	2	1	1	3	(3)	1
\$500-\$1,000	12	(3)	2	3	1	1	4	(3)	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	19	1	3	4	2	2	5	(3)	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	26	1	5	6	3	2	7	(3)	2
\$2,000-\$3,000	35	1	6	8	4	3	9	1	3
\$3,000-\$5,000	48	2	9	12	6	4	10	1	4
\$5,000-\$10,000	74	3	14	20	9	5	13	2	8

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1. For method of deriving estimates, see pp. 164-169.<sup>2</sup> See table 185, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 189.— *Automobile: Average expenditures of urban families, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						Income level	Average expenditure per family for—							
	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation					All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation					
			Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance				Other items	Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500	\$14	\$3	\$8	\$4	\$1	(4)	\$3	\$1,750-\$2,000	\$143	\$58	\$85	\$18	\$6	\$7	\$24
\$500-\$750	18	4	14	8	1	\$1	4	\$2,000-\$2,500	187	83	104	58	7	10	29
\$750-\$1,000	35	13	22	13	1	1	7	\$2,500-\$3,000	235	104	131	72	8	14	37
\$1,000-\$1,250	62	21	41	25	3	2	11	\$3,000-\$4,000	281	127	154	86	10	18	46
\$1,250-\$1,500	80	28	52	31	4	3	14	\$4,000-\$5,000	371	177	194	105	12	26	51
\$1,500-\$1,750	112	44	68	39	5	5	19	\$5,000-\$10,000	543	266	277	137	17	41	82

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.

**TABLE 190.—Automobile: Average expenditures of urban families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>3</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500	2.2	17.2	\$146	\$47	22	4.0	96.0	\$760	\$403
\$500-\$750	4.7	26.8	99	51	17	2.1	97.9	667	128
\$750-\$1,000	8.3	35.5	155	64	83	8.1	91.9	736	167
\$1,000-\$1,250	11.0	48.1	194	85	110	13.5	86.5	675	220
\$1,250-\$1,500	11.7	54.1	236	97	117	22.0	78.0	667	244
\$1,500-\$1,750	14.9	62.0	296	109	151	28.6	71.4	771	296
\$1,750-\$2,000	17.6	66.9	331	126	177	41.4	58.6	836	328
\$2,000-\$2,500	21.5	70.9	384	147	218	50.1	49.9	783	400
\$2,500-\$3,000	25.6	79.8	408	164	258	57.5	42.5	807	455
\$3,000-\$4,000	27.6	80.0	462	192	278	72.3	27.7	846	538
\$4,000-\$5,000	34.6	85.1	511	228	350	74.7	25.3	927	590
\$5,000-\$10,000	44.2	94.3	603	294	468	71.9	28.1	1,053	696

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the average expenditure for purchase of cars is a *net* figure, covering gross price minus trade-in allowance or discount, and, in cases where car is used in part for business purposes, minus the amount properly chargeable to business. For further explanation, see p. 112. It should be noted also that the estimates represent average expenditure per family, not per car. See footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> At the higher income levels, these estimates are a little higher than those in the first column showing proportion of families purchasing cars, since some families bought more than 1 car during the year.**TABLE 191.—Medical care: Average expenditures of urban families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500	\$26	\$10	\$1	(2)	\$1	\$6	\$8
\$500-\$750	30	10	2	(2)	1	6	11
\$750-\$1,000	39	13	6	(2)	2	6	12
\$1,000-\$1,250	47	15	7	(2)	3	8	14
\$1,250-\$1,500	61	19	10	1	4	9	18
\$1,500-\$1,750	74	22	12	1	5	10	21
\$1,750-\$2,000	81	25	15	1	5	11	24
\$2,000-\$2,500	98	29	18	1	6	14	30
\$2,500-\$3,000	115	34	22	2	7	14	36
\$3,000-\$4,000	142	37	28	2	12	18	45
\$4,000-\$5,000	186	50	43	3	14	18	58
\$5,000-\$10,000	284	70	64	5	27	26	92

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.**TABLE 192.—Recreation: Average expenditures of urban families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500	\$8	\$3	(2)	(2)	\$2	\$3
\$500-\$750	12	4	\$1	\$1	3	3
\$750-\$1,000	18	7	1	1	4	5
\$1,000-\$1,250	26	10	2	2	5	7
\$1,250-\$1,500	35	13	3	4	4	11
\$1,500-\$1,750	44	17	4	5	4	14
\$1,750-\$2,000	54	19	4	7	6	18
\$2,000-\$2,500	67	22	7	8	6	24
\$2,500-\$3,000	87	27	12	11	7	30
\$3,000-\$4,000	113	32	15	17	9	40
\$4,000-\$5,000	151	39	19	22	10	61
\$5,000-\$10,000	245	44	36	36	15	114

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.**TABLE 193.—Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of urban families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500	\$13	\$6	\$1	\$6	\$11	\$6	\$5
\$500-\$750	17	8	1	8	15	10	5
\$750-\$1,000	24	10	2	9	21	15	6
\$1,000-\$1,250	26	13	2	11	26	19	7
\$1,250-\$1,500	30	14	3	13	30	24	6
\$1,500-\$1,750	35	17	4	14	34	26	8
\$1,750-\$2,000	39	19	5	15	37	29	8
\$2,000-\$2,500	45	23	5	17	42	32	10
\$2,500-\$3,000	53	28	6	19	46	35	11
\$3,000-\$4,000	63	34	8	21	51	38	13
\$4,000-\$5,000	72	40	9	23	56	41	15
\$5,000-\$10,000	98	56	13	29	68	43	25

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.**TABLE 194.—Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of urban families, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>**

Income level	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500	\$9	\$3	\$6	\$2	\$4	(3)
\$500-\$750	12	2	10	4	5	\$1
\$750-\$1,000	18	2	16	8	7	1
\$1,000-\$1,250	25	3	22	11	10	1
\$1,250-\$1,500	34	3	31	17	12	2
\$1,500-\$1,750	44	4	40	22	15	3
\$1,750-\$2,000	54	4	50	28	19	3
\$2,000-\$2,500	74	6	68	39	24	5
\$2,500-\$3,000	103	8	95	55	32	8
\$3,000-\$4,000	148	14	134	77	45	12
\$4,000-\$5,000	222	27	195	114	63	18
\$5,000-\$10,000	442	119	323	193	87	43

<sup>1</sup> See table 178, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 178, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## Families in Four Sizes of City at Different Income Levels

TABLE 195.—Average outlay of families in small cities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

		Average outlay per family for—																	
Income level	Average income per family	Current consumption																	Savings
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	\$333	\$188	\$192	\$114	\$69	\$8	\$33	\$14	\$1	\$22	\$6	\$10	\$9	\$3	\$4	\$3	\$8	—\$163	
\$500-\$750	619	712	274	144	98	18	60	25	3	31	12	17	16	4	7	3	13	—76	
\$750-\$1,000	888	920	338	175	122	33	77	47	4	43	20	22	20	5	10	4	20	—52	
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,135	1,131	397	206	145	46	108	71	5	51	28	27	25	6	12	4	28	—24	
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,379	1,339	418	229	166	63	131	105	5	68	38	31	27	9	14	5	39	—1	
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,624	1,513	486	265	188	68	160	144	6	76	48	36	31	10	17	8	51	30	
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,879	1,727	531	291	210	77	189	165	8	84	58	41	33	15	18	7	60	92	
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,228	1,982	576	333	240	90	228	208	8	97	69	46	37	21	21	8	86	160	
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,731	2,371	640	400	286	107	259	283	9	112	93	53	41	42	26	10	119	241	
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,600	2,826	719	473	375	96	367	321	15	147	114	65	43	51	28	12	172	602	
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,522	3,493	788	592	451	155	424	392	22	237	168	74	41	86	37	26	246	783	
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,908	4,675	915	841	612	176	591	635	45	260	228	94	46	153	47	32	425	1,808	

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation see p. 158. Small cities include communities with population between 2,500 and 25,000. For items included in each category, see appendix A, Sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 196.—Percentage of income of families in small cities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for -																	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	146.5	57.7	31.2	20.7	2.4	9.9	4.2	.3	6.6	1.8	3.0	2.7	.9	1.2	.9	2.4	-48.9	
\$500-\$750	109.7	42.1	22.2	15.1	2.8	9.2	3.9	.5	4.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	.6	1.1	.5	2.0	-11.7	
\$750-\$1,000	103.6	38.1	19.7	13.7	3.7	8.7	5.3	.4	4.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	.6	1.1	.4	2.3	-5.9	
\$1,000-\$1,250	99.6	35.0	18.1	12.8	4.0	9.5	6.2	.4	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	.5	1.1	.4	2.5	-2.1	
\$1,250-\$1,500	97.1	32.5	16.6	12.0	4.6	9.5	7.6	.4	4.9	2.8	2.2	2.0	.6	1.0	.4	2.8	.1	
\$1,500-\$1,750	95.1	29.9	16.3	11.6	4.2	9.9	8.9	.4	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.9	.6	1.0	.5	3.1	1.8	
\$1,750-\$2,000	91.9	28.2	15.5	11.2	4.1	10.0	8.8	.4	4.5	3.1	2.2	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	3.2	4.9	
\$2,000-\$2,500	88.9	25.8	14.9	10.8	4.0	10.2	9.3	.4	4.4	3.1	2.1	1.7	.9	.9	.4	3.9	7.2	
\$2,500-\$3,000	86.8	23.1	14.6	10.5	3.9	9.9	10.4	.3	4.1	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	.4	4.4	8.8	
\$3,000-\$4,000	78.5	20.0	13.1	10.4	2.7	10.2	8.9	.4	4.1	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.4	.8	.3	4.8	16.7	
\$4,000-\$5,000	77.3	17.4	13.1	10.0	3.4	9.4	8.7	.5	5.3	3.7	1.6	.9	1.9	.8	.6	5.1	17.3	
\$5,000-\$10,000	67.7	13.2	12.2	8.8	2.5	8.6	9.2	.6	3.8	3.3	1.4	.7	2.2	.7	.5	6.1	26.2	

<sup>1</sup> See table 195, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 195, footnote 2.

TABLE 197.—Average outlay of families in middle-sized cities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for																	Savings
		Current consumption																	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	\$338	\$516	\$196	\$133	\$65	\$11	\$38	\$8	\$3	\$29	\$6	\$10	\$10	\$1	\$5	\$1	\$9	—\$187	
\$500-\$750	651	719	284	168	92	13	52	20	5	26	12	16	16	2	9	4	13	—81	
\$750-\$1,000	888	921	351	196	115	30	75	37	9	35	19	22	19	3	11	2	19	—55	
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,128	1,141	403	233	140	46	98	62	10	47	28	26	26	5	13	4	25	—38	
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,364	1,333	456	255	156	63	126	81	12	62	36	30	31	7	15	3	38	—7	
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,621	1,542	498	290	176	70	151	128	13	72	41	34	32	9	16	6	46	33	
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,868	1,756	545	327	205	79	172	157	15	86	53	38	37	11	18	10	58	54	
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,226	1,981	585	363	228	85	213	201	17	90	65	43	41	19	20	8	75	170	
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,744	2,377	637	459	293	75	265	280	18	96	92	50	42	37	25	6	124	245	
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,388	2,791	706	521	371	103	328	318	20	128	119	56	51	29	29	12	116	451	
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,398	3,359	792	601	434	110	413	415	29	151	156	64	56	41	32	32	217	822	
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,742	4,293	910	781	608	155	549	559	35	204	212	82	58	77	37	23	450	1,999	

<sup>1</sup> See table 195, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 195, footnote 2.

Middle-sized cities include communities with population between 25,000 and 100,000.

TABLE 198.—Percentage of income of families in middle-sized cities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	152.6	57.9	39.3	19.2	3.2	11.2	2.4	.9	8.6	1.8	3.0	3.0	.3	4.5	.3	2.7	-55.3	
\$500-\$750	110.4	43.5	25.8	14.1	2.0	8.0	3.1	.8	4.0	1.8	2.5	2.5	.3	1.4	.6	2.0	-12.4	
\$750-\$1,000	104.1	39.6	22.1	13.0	3.4	8.4	4.2	1.0	4.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	.3	1.2	.2	2.1	-6.2	
\$1,000-\$1,250	101.2	35.7	20.6	12.4	4.1	8.7	5.5	.9	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	.4	1.2	.4	2.2	-3.4	
\$1,250-\$1,500	97.7	33.5	18.7	11.1	4.6	9.2	5.9	.9	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	.5	1.1	.2	2.8	-1.5	
\$1,500-\$1,750	95.2	30.7	17.9	10.9	4.3	9.5	7.9	.8	4.4	2.7	2.1	2.0	.6	1.0	.4	2.8	2.0	
\$1,750-\$2,000	94.0	29.2	17.5	11.0	4.2	9.2	8.4	.8	4.6	2.8	2.0	2.0	.8	1.0	.5	3.1	2.9	
\$2,000-\$2,500	89.0	26.3	16.3	10.2	3.8	9.6	9.2	.8	4.0	2.9	1.9	1.8	.9	.9	.4	3.4	7.6	
\$2,500-\$3,000	86.6	23.3	16.7	10.7	2.7	9.7	10.2	.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	.9	.2	4.5	8.9	
\$3,000-\$4,000	82.4	20.8	15.4	10.9	3.0	9.7	9.4	.6	3.8	3.5	1.6	1.5	.9	.9	.4	4.3	13.3	
\$4,000-\$5,000	76.4	18.0	13.7	9.9	2.5	9.4	10.1	.7	3.4	3.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.7	4.9	18.7	
\$5,000-\$10,000	63.7	13.5	11.6	9.0	2.3	8.2	8.3	.5	3.0	3.2	1.2	.9	1.2	.5	.3	6.7	29.6	

<sup>1</sup> See table 195, footnote 1. Middle-sized cities include communities with population between 25,000 and 100,000.<sup>2</sup> See table 195, footnote 2.TABLE 199.—Average outlay of families in large cities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Savings
		Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500.....	\$333	\$651	\$246	\$150	\$85	\$15	\$43	\$13	\$10	\$32	\$11	\$15	\$12	\$1	\$8	\$10	\$8	—\$326	
\$500—\$750.....	661	731	281	159	94	19	50	16	13	36	13	17	14	2	9	8	10	—80	
\$750—\$1,000.....	879	923	344	194	113	32	72	34	19	39	18	20	22	2	10	4	16	—60	
\$1,000—\$1,250.....	1,135	1,149	407	229	134	41	99	73	21	46	24	27	27	5	12	4	21	—38	
\$1,250—\$1,500.....	1,377	1,337	452	263	156	48	120	92	24	60	34	30	31	7	14	6	34	6	
\$1,500—\$1,750.....	1,624	1,558	497	299	174	63	155	118	27	77	45	34	35	12	16	6	41	22	
\$1,750—\$2,000.....	1,872	1,759	549	333	199	72	173	162	26	78	55	40	37	11	18	6	54	59	
\$2,000—\$2,500.....	2,236	2,049	602	367	230	84	215	223	28	101	67	44	43	15	20	10	73	114	
\$2,500—\$3,000.....	2,716	2,344	671	410	270	98	263	244	31	122	83	52	45	22	22	11	95	277	
\$3,000—\$4,000.....	3,417	2,849	765	529	343	106	333	308	34	139	110	61	49	31	26	15	142	426	
\$4,000—\$5,000.....	4,112	3,452	878	638	452	110	428	376	42	178	144	69	54	51	34	18	210	750	
\$5,000—\$10,000.....	6,833	4,936	1,147	891	667	175	590	562	57	292	250	97	70	65	43	30	379	1,518	

<sup>1</sup> See table 195, footnote 1. Large cities include communities with population between 100,000 and 1,500,000.<sup>2</sup> See table 195, footnote 2.TABLE 200.—Percentage of income of families in large cities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average outlay per family for—																		
Income level	Current consumption																Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500.....	195.5	73.9	45.1	25.5	4.5	12.9	3.9	3.0	9.6	3.3	4.5	3.6	0.3	2.4	3.0	2.1	-97.9	
\$500-\$750.....	110.6	42.5	24.0	14.2	2.9	7.6	2.4	2.0	5.4	2.0	2.6	2.1	.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	-12.1	
\$750-\$1,000.....	105.0	39.1	22.1	12.9	3.6	8.2	3.9	2.2	4.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	.2	1.1	.5	1.8	-6.8	
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	101.2	35.8	20.2	11.8	3.6	8.7	6.4	1.8	4.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	.4	1.1	.4	2.1	-3.3	
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	97.1	32.8	19.1	11.3	3.5	8.7	6.7	1.7	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	.5	1.0	.4	2.5	.4	
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	95.9	30.6	18.4	10.7	3.9	9.5	7.3	1.7	4.7	2.8	2.1	2.1	.7	1.0	.4	2.7	1.4	
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	93.9	29.3	17.8	10.6	3.8	9.2	8.7	1.4	4.2	2.9	2.1	2.0	.6	1.0	.3	2.9	3.2	
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	91.6	26.9	16.4	10.3	3.7	9.6	10.0	1.3	4.5	3.0	2.0	1.9	.7	.9	.4	3.3	5.1	
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	86.3	24.7	15.1	9.9	3.6	9.7	9.0	1.1	4.5	3.1	1.9	1.7	.8	.8	.4	3.5	10.2	
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	83.4	22.4	15.5	10.0	3.1	9.8	9.0	1.0	4.1	3.2	1.8	1.4	.9	.8	.4	4.1	12.5	
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	78.2	19.4	14.5	10.2	2.5	9.7	8.5	1.0	4.0	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	.8	.4	4.8	17.0	
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	72.2	16.8	13.0	9.8	2.6	8.6	8.2	.8	4.3	3.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	.6	.4	5.6	22.2	

<sup>1</sup> See table 195, footnote 1. Large cities include communities with population between 100,000 and 1,500,000.<sup>2</sup> See table 195, footnote 2.

TABLE 201.—Average outlay of families in metropolises for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Savings
		Current consumption																	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	\$297	\$918	\$378	\$270	\$103	\$6	\$18	\$1	\$25	\$20	\$12	\$19	\$17	\$5	\$10	\$1	\$12	-\$633	
\$500-\$750	616	902	373	260	103	6	49	3	23	21	12	19	17	6	10	(3)	12	-268	
\$750-\$1,000	908	1,025	417	266	111	21	65	8	26	37	15	20	22	2	12	3	11	-128	
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,139	1,220	474	311	128	26	87	21	32	45	22	25	26	2	11	4	17	-98	
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,383	1,413	553	349	137	29	109	24	40	52	33	29	34	4	16	4	21	-51	
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,635	1,630	613	389	152	34	135	48	42	69	39	35	40	7	19	8	35	-30	
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,881	1,848	658	426	177	61	160	76	44	78	50	38	43	8	21	8	43	-7	
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,242	2,140	717	480	201	56	204	98	49	100	65	47	46	13	24	10	60	42	
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,750	2,559	853	536	249	74	267	154	58	118	86	55	54	16	28	11	87	101	
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,421	3,041	955	622	310	88	344	183	69	147	113	67	61	35	34	13	138	242	
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,140	3,761	1,117	719	414	96	448	303	82	177	144	80	72	61	39	9	225	454	
\$5,000-\$10,000	7,098	5,803	1,395	1,220	762	188	645	453	109	327	266	110	86	136	51	55	528	767	

<sup>1</sup> See table 195, footnote 1. Metropolises include communities with population of 1,500,000 and over. Metropolises of this size (New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit) are in the North Central region only.

<sup>2</sup> See table 195, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 202.—Percentage of income of families in metropolises for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500.	309.1	127.3	90.9	34.7	2.0	16.2	1.4	8.4	6.7	4.0	6.4	5.7	1.7	3.4	0.3	4.0	-213.1	
\$500-\$750.	139.6	57.8	40.2	15.9	.9	7.6	.5	3.6	3.3	1.9	2.9	2.6	.9	1.5	(3)	1.9	-61.5	
\$750-\$1,000.	112.9	45.9	29.3	12.2	.3	7.2	.9	2.9	4.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	.2	1.3	.3	1.2	-14.1	
\$1,000-\$1,250.	107.1	41.6	27.3	11.2	.3	7.6	2.1	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	.2	1.2	.4	1.5	-8.6	
\$1,250-\$1,500.	102.2	40.0	25.2	9.9	2.1	7.9	1.7	2.9	3.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	.3	1.2	.3	1.7	-3.9	
\$1,500-\$1,750.	99.7	37.5	23.8	9.3	2.1	8.3	2.9	2.6	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	.4	1.2	.5	2.1	-1.8	
\$1,750-\$2,000.	98.1	35.0	22.6	9.4	3.2	8.5	4.0	2.3	4.2	2.7	2.0	2.3	.4	1.1	.4	2.3	-1.4	
\$2,000-\$2,500.	95.4	33.3	21.4	9.0	2.5	9.1	4.4	2.2	4.4	2.9	2.1	2.0	.6	1.1	.4	2.7	1.9	
\$2,500-\$3,000.	93.0	31.0	19.5	9.0	2.7	9.7	5.6	2.1	4.3	3.1	2.0	2.0	.6	1.0	.4	3.2	3.8	
\$3,000-\$4,000.	88.9	27.9	18.2	9.1	2.6	10.0	5.3	2.0	4.3	3.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	.4	4.0	7.1	
\$4,000-\$5,000.	84.7	25.2	16.2	9.3	2.2	10.1	6.8	1.8	4.0	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	.9	.2	5.1	10.2	
\$5,000-\$10,000.	81.8	19.7	17.2	10.7	2.7	9.1	6.4	1.5	4.6	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.9	.7	.8	7.4	10.8	

<sup>1</sup> See table 195, footnote 1. Metropolises include communities with population of 1,500,000 and over. Metropolises of this size (New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit) are in the North Central region only.

<sup>2</sup> See table 195, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.



## All Farm, Rural Nonfarm, and Urban Families

TABLE 204.—*Shelter: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditure per family		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
<b>Housing:</b>			
Family home:			
Money expense <sup>2</sup> .....	\$15	\$120	\$237
Imputed rental value:			
Owned family home <sup>3</sup> .....	76	52	63
Other imputed value <sup>4</sup> .....	38	8	7
Total imputed value .....	114	60	70
Total family home .....	129	180	307
Other housing <sup>5</sup> .....	3	7	7
All housing .....	132	187	314
<b>Household operation:</b>			
Fuel, light, refrigeration:			
Money expense:			
Coal .....	17	36	32
Electricity .....	6	29	30
Gas .....	1	7	23
Ice .....	3	5	7
Other items .....	10	19	14
Total money expense .....	37	96	106
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>6</sup> .....	29		
Total fuel, light, refrigeration .....	66	96	106
Paid household service .....	9	20	31
Telephone .....	4	8	15
Laundry sent out .....	2	9	14
Other household operation .....	12	23	26
All household operation .....	93	156	192
<b>Furnishings:<sup>7</sup></b>			
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:			
Refrigerator (mechanical) .....	3	9	10
Washing machine (power) .....	2	2	3
Vacuum cleaner .....	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	2
Other equipment .....	7	6	6
Total equipment .....	12	18	21
Furniture .....	6	10	13
Household textiles .....	6	6	8
Floor coverings .....	3	4	5
Glass, china, silver .....	1	2	1
Other furnishings .....	3	4	7
All furnishings .....	31	44	55
All shelter .....	256	357	561

<sup>1</sup> See table 203, footnote 1. For figures in terms of percentage of income, see table 368.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes for farm families owning the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>4</sup> For farm families includes only imputed rental value of rented family homes (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm families includes only rent received as gift or pay, and also the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing" had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>5</sup> Includes expense for lodging while travelling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>6</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.

<sup>7</sup> Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.

<sup>8</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 203.—*Food: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditure per family		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
<b>Purchased food:</b>			
At home .....	\$175	\$325	\$439
Away from home:			
Meals .....	5	14	42
Board at school .....	3	6	4
Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup> .....	2	5	5
Other (candy, ice cream, etc.) .....	2	2	2
Total away from home .....	12	27	53
All purchased food .....	187	352	492
Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup> .....	286	31	
All food .....	473	383	492

<sup>1</sup> These estimates cover all families, including those receiving some relief during year. They were obtained by dividing the aggregate expenditures of each group of families, shown in table 89, p. 30, by the total number of families in the group, shown in table 87, p. 29. For method of deriving the aggregate estimates, and for explanation of the relation of these estimates to other estimates shown in this report, see pp. 179-184. For limitations of average figures for all income levels combined, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 29-30. For explanation of classification of families and for items included in each category of expenditure, see appendix A, sec. 1. For figures in terms of percentage of income, see table 367.

<sup>2</sup> See table 147, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

TABLE 205.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditure per family		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
<b>Adults' and children's clothing:</b>			
Hats, caps .....	\$5	\$6	\$9
Coats, wraps .....	14	17	26
Outer clothing:			
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls') .....	12	18	25
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys') .....	18	18	23
Shirts (men's and boys') .....	5	5	6
Underwear, nightwear .....	10	12	14
Hose .....	7	9	13
Footwear .....	21	22	26
Cleaning, pressing .....	1	5	7
Other clothing .....	9	9	12
Total .....	102	121	161
Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup> .....	1	2	1
All clothing .....	103	123	162

<sup>1</sup> See table 203, footnote 1. For figures in terms of percentage of income, see table 369.

<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.

TABLE 206.—*Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Average expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Average expenditure per family		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Transportation:			
Automobile:			
Purchase .....	\$46	\$62	\$54
Operation:			
Gasoline .....	26	32	37
Oil .....	3	4	5
Insurance .....	3	5	7
Other items .....	14	15	19
Total operation .....	46	56	68
All automobile .....	92	118	122
Other transportation .....	3	6	24
All transportation .....	95	124	146
Medical care:			
Physician .....	16	16	21
Dentist .....	6	7	12
Oculist, other specialist .....	4	7	6
Medicine, drugs .....	7	7	10
Other medical care .....	14	22	23
All medical care .....	47	59	72
Recreation:			
Movies .....	4	10	15
Other paid admissions .....	2	4	6
Sports, games .....	2	4	7
Radio purchase .....	5	4	5
Other recreation .....	8	13	19
All recreation .....	21	35	52
Personal care:			
Services .....	8	14	17
Cosmetics .....	2	3	4
Other toilet supplies .....	6	9	13
All personal care .....	16	26	34
Tobacco:			
Cigarettes .....	5	15	22
Other tobacco .....	10	8	9
All tobacco .....	15	23	31

<sup>1</sup> See table 203, footnote 1. For figures in terms of percentage of income, see table 370.

TABLE 207.—*Gifts: Average disbursements of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Average disbursement per family		
	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Gifts to individuals .....	\$10	\$22	\$31
Gifts to church .....	12	19	18
Other gifts .....	1	3	5
All gifts .....	23	44	54

<sup>1</sup> See table 203, footnote 1. For figures in terms of percentage of income, see table 371.

## SECTION 3. REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY SPENDING

## Families in Three Regions and Three Types of Community

TABLE 208.—Average outlay of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in the North for four broad categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Type of family and income level <sup>2</sup>	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—					
		Current consumption				Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	Savings
		Food	Shelter	Clothing	Other items		
<b>All families:</b>							
Under \$500	\$332	\$274	\$261	\$45	\$103	\$13	-\$364
\$500-\$1,000	732	353	316	62	143	16	-98
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,240	455	425	103	241	28	-12
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,733	547	546	150	365	45	80
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,405	648	694	218	528	74	243
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,397	778	919	316	726	126	532
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,420	891	1,094	408	949	192	886
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,930	1,064	1,609	565	1,339	387	1,966
<b>Farm families:</b>							
Under \$500	336	362	227	61	138	20	-472
\$500-\$1,000	786	413	264	79	165	20	-146
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,241	500	335	105	233	29	39
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,726	554	428	132	313	40	259
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,381	614	488	161	392	54	672
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,381	680	583	188	511	57	1,362
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,437	714	643	223	496	52	2,309
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,603	695	679	267	663	125	4,234
<b>Rural nonfarm families:</b>							
Under \$500	347	206	205	23	68	9	-164
\$500-\$1,000	772	320	292	58	144	19	-61
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,233	426	397	105	269	34	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,712	517	495	142	412	57	89
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,375	581	627	216	595	85	271
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,393	683	860	325	873	213	439
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,491	705	1,651	357	1,001	218	1,159
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,403	800	987	457	1,407	270	2,482
<b>Urban families:</b>							
Under \$500	322	278	206	43	107	10	-412
\$500-\$1,000	800	342	340	61	140	14	-97
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,246	453	454	103	238	27	-29
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,740	557	581	155	364	46	37
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,415	679	736	228	535	78	159
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,451	819	973	336	752	140	431
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,437	946	1,175	428	979	211	698
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,903	1,196	1,875	603	1,478	430	1,411

<sup>1</sup> Based on sample data for families living in the New England and North Central regions.<sup>2</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For definitions of types of community and geographic regions and for items included in each category of disbursement, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>3</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.TABLE 209.—Average outlay of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in the South for four broad categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Type of family and income level <sup>2</sup>	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—					
		Current consumption				Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	Savings
		Food	Shelter	Clothing	Other items		
<b>All families:</b>							
Under \$500	\$551	\$292	\$104	\$35	\$54	\$6	-\$50
\$500-\$1,000	713	369	171	71	126	13	-13
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,228	500	327	126	247	29	9
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,728	583	486	169	375	53	62
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,415	670	673	236	542	96	198
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,437	793	934	315	739	154	502
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,420	855	1,096	414	912	249	804
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,636	1,023	1,413	536	1,236	392	2,016
<b>Farm families:</b>							
Under \$500	359	237	67	36	50	5	-36
\$500-\$1,000	732	431	111	71	112	9	-2
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,226	629	192	121	223	21	40
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,708	747	280	157	313	36	175
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,408	869	425	214	458	58	386
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,416	969	617	280	638	99	783
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,365	982	686	334	639	124	1,570
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,345	1,093	978	457	949	218	2,650

TABLE 209.—Average outlay of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in the South for four broad categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36—Continued

Type of family and income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—					
		Current consumption				Gifts and personal taxes	Savings
		Food	Shelter	Clothing	Other items		
<b>Rural nonfarm families:</b>							
Under \$500	\$343	\$156	\$111	\$37	\$59	\$8	-\$28
\$500-\$1,000	750	302	225	84	144	17	-22
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,254	417	384	134	270	37	12
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,726	501	523	183	412	67	40
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,406	616	689	250	574	118	159
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,427	731	890	335	785	178	505
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,478	809	975	488	1,033	339	831
\$5,000-\$10,000	7,125	986	1,299	639	1,260	425	2,516
<b>Urban families:</b>							
Under \$500	334	171	155	30	53	7	-82
\$500-\$1,000	754	292	257	74	136	18	-23
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,240	411	423	128	262	36	-20
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,743	525	578	177	400	56	7
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,421	619	754	241	565	101	138
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,496	777	1,056	355	760	157	391
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,451	847	1,297	426	1,008	225	648
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,619	1,026	1,733	586	1,496	434	1,344

<sup>1</sup> Based on sample data for families living in several Southern States.<sup>2</sup> See table 208, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 208, footnote 3.TABLE 210.—Average outlay of all families and of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families in the West for four broad categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Type of family and income level <sup>2</sup>	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—					
		Current consumption				Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	Savings
		Food	Shelter	Clothing	Other items		
<b>All families:</b>							
Under \$500	\$309	\$351	\$230	\$68	\$165	\$18	-\$523
\$500-\$1,000	782	378	288	81	189	19	-173
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,247	446	380	123	290	34	-35
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,749	512	501	169	451	54	62
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,366	600	635	236	608	87	230
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,380	695	836	319	794	151	585
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,425	753	1,015	409	981	210	1,057
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,865	916	1,353	520	1,375	398	2,303
<b>Farm families:</b>							
Under \$500	274	436	225	85	197	24	-693
\$500-\$1,000	759	483	255	96	219	23	-317
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,233	551	310	122	267	38	-55
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,722	588	363	142	374	46	209
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,377	647	446	175	476	60	573
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,364	669	535	196	500	72	1,392
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,413	727	681	230	567	109	2,108
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,868	755	1,112	290	845	186	3,680
<b>Rural nonfarm families:</b>							
Under \$500	366	205	201	35	101	13	-189
\$500-\$1,000	778	326	295	77	166	19	-105
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,263	419	402	118	311	39	-26
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,732	504	503	158	458	61	15
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,394	569	614	218	617	92	284
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,387	707	805	321	828	145	581
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,482	693	976	383	1,061	208	1,191
\$5,000-\$10,000	7,266	781	1,064	482	1,437	303	3,199
<b>Urban families:</b>							
Under \$500	345	253	264	54	116	8	-380
\$500-\$1,000	802	322	316	71	190	16	-116
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,247	408	405	126	307	31	-30
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,752	486	534	181	462	54	35
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,398	584	686	249	633	92	154
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,404	679	913	355	810	177	440
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,418	769	1,121	418	1,058	271	751
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,801	973	1,551	667	1,575	533	1,562

<sup>1</sup> Based on sample data for families living in the Mountain and Plains and the Pacific regions.<sup>2</sup> See table 208, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 208, footnote 3.

## Families in New England

TABLE 211.—Average outlay of families in the New England region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																Gifts and Personal taxes <sup>1</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500.....	\$347	\$746	\$301	\$189	\$102	\$8	\$17	\$8	\$6	\$34	\$11	\$13	\$16	(3)	\$9	\$2	\$14	—\$413	
\$500—\$750.....	659	794	319	193	101	10	49	20	8	22	10	16	19	\$1	9	10	16	—147	
\$750—\$1,000.....	800	962	380	209	123	22	68	45	10	32	17	20	22	1	10	3	19	—91	
\$1,000—\$1,250.....	1,145	1,184	448	241	149	32	88	59	13	53	25	26	27	2	13	8	26	—65	
\$1,250—\$1,500.....	1,376	1,358	508	296	172	40	119	74	14	48	33	29	31	4	15	5	37	—19	
\$1,500—\$1,750.....	1,628	1,597	555	294	201	45	145	125	20	70	16	32	33	6	17	8	46	—15	
\$1,750—\$2,000.....	1,867	1,843	593	336	231	64	172	168	21	84	50	37	38	10	19	20	56	—32	
\$2,000—\$2,500.....	2,231	2,049	663	367	251	63	202	204	24	85	62	42	40	20	20	6	67	115	
\$2,500—\$3,000.....	2,714	2,378	704	408	317	63	242	290	19	92	78	46	44	38	23	14	101	235	
\$3,000—\$4,000.....	3,421	2,935	812	513	375	86	327	341	29	140	119	55	53	39	28	18	114	372	
\$4,000—\$5,000.....	4,383	3,526	878	591	434	69	376	556	49	133	148	63	44	53	30	102	189	698	
\$5,000—\$10,000.....	7,339	5,158	1,098	1,140	889	161	596	490	53	200	206	81	55	108	39	42	527	1,654	

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see sec. 1, p. 144.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 212.—Percentage of income of families in the New England region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Savings
	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>		
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	215.0	86.0	54.5	29.4	2.3	13.5	2.3	1.7	9.8	3.2	3.7	4.6	(3)	2.6	0.6	4.0	-119.0	
\$500-\$750	119.9	48.4	29.3	15.8	1.5	7.5	3.0	1.2	3.3	1.5	2.4	2.9	0.2	1.4	1.5	2.4	-22.3	
\$750-\$1,000	108.1	42.7	23.5	13.8	2.5	7.6	5.1	1.1	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	1	1.1	1.3	2.1	-10.2	
\$1,000-\$1,250	103.4	39.1	21.0	13.0	2.8	7.7	5.2	1.1	4.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2	1.1	1.7	2.3	-5.7	
\$1,250-\$1,500	98.7	36.9	19.3	12.5	2.9	8.6	5.4	1.0	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	3	1.1	1.4	2.7	-1.4	
\$1,500-\$1,750	98.1	34.1	18.1	12.3	2.8	8.9	7.7	1.2	4.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	4	1.0	1.5	2.8	-9	
\$1,750-\$2,000	98.7	31.8	18.0	12.4	3.4	9.2	9.0	1.1	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.0	5	1.0	1.1	3.0	-1.7	
\$2,000-\$2,500	91.8	29.7	16.4	11.3	2.8	9.0	9.1	1.1	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	9	1.0	1.3	3.0	5.2	
\$2,500-\$3,000	87.6	25.9	15.0	11.7	2.3	8.9	10.7	1.7	3.4	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.5	3.7	8.7	
\$3,000-\$4,000	85.8	23.7	15.0	11.0	2.5	9.6	10.0	1.8	4.1	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	3.3	10.9	
\$4,000-\$5,000	80.5	20.1	13.5	9.9	1.6	8.6	12.7	1.1	3.0	3.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.3	4.3	15.2	
\$5,000-\$10,000	70.3	15.0	15.5	12.1	2.2	8.1	6.7	1.7	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	7.2	22.5	

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 211, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 213.—Food: Average expenditures of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—									
	All food	Purchased food								
		Total	At home	Away from home				Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	Home- produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
				Total	Meals	Board at school				
Under \$500	\$301	\$280	\$277	\$3	\$2	(4)		\$1	(4)	\$21
\$500-\$750	319	295	291	4	2	(4)		1		23
\$750-\$1,000	380	356	348	8	4		\$1	2		24
\$1,000-\$1,250	448	422	411	11	7		1	2		26
\$1,250-\$1,500	508	486	467	19	12		2	4		22
\$1,500-\$1,750	555	528	502	26	19	(4)		5		27
\$1,750-\$2,000	593	567	532	35	23		2	7	2	26
\$2,000-\$2,500	663	636	587	49	35		6	5	3	27
\$2,500-\$3,000	704	678	608	70	46		13	7	4	26
\$3,000-\$4,000	812	800	689	111	69		23	14	5	17
\$4,000-\$5,000	878	861	723	138	88		30	10	10	12
\$5,000-\$10,000	1,098	1,076	899	207	135		50	14	8	22

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes soft drinks, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.

<sup>3</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only, although the average figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 214.—Housing: Average expenditures of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					Income level	Average expenditure per family for—				
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>		All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500.....	\$189	\$189	\$156	\$33	( <sup>5</sup> )	\$1,750-\$2,000.....	\$336	\$331	\$275	\$56	\$5
\$500-\$750.....	193	193	150	43	( <sup>5</sup> )	\$2,000-\$2,500.....	367	360	274	86	7
\$750-\$1,000.....	209	208	179	29	\$1	\$2,500-\$3,000.....	408	392	305	87	16
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	241	240	196	44	1	\$3,000-\$4,000.....	513	476	375	101	37
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	266	264	222	42	2	\$4,000-\$5,000.....	591	550	336	214	41
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	294	292	233	59	2	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	1,140	992	682	310	148

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm-owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm-renting families, rent minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, an imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm-owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). Also includes, for nonfarm families, rent received as gift or pay, as well as net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.<sup>4</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 215.—Household operation: Average expenditures of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—												
	All house- hold opera- tion	Fuel, light, refrigeration								Paid house- hold service	Tele- phone	Laundry sent out	Other house- hold opera- tion
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>				
			Total	Coal	Electric- ity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500 .....	\$102	\$79	\$70	\$13	\$16	\$8	\$6	\$27	\$9	\$1	\$4	\$5	\$13
\$500-\$750 .....	104	83	74	11	18	9	5	31	9	1	3	3	14
\$750-\$1,000 .....	123	97	88	16	21	9	6	36	9	1	4	4	17
\$1,000-\$1,250 .....	149	115	107	22	25	12	8	40	8	2	6	7	19
\$1,250-\$1,500 .....	172	128	121	23	28	15	9	46	7	4	10	8	22
\$1,500-\$1,750 .....	201	144	133	32	32	19	8	42	11	6	15	12	24
\$1,750-\$2,000 .....	231	161	154	38	37	23	9	47	7	9	20	15	26
\$2,000-\$2,500 .....	251	168	160	40	40	24	7	49	8	14	22	20	27
\$2,500-\$3,000 .....	317	194	187	49	50	27	6	55	7	30	32	29	32
\$3,000-\$4,000 .....	375	206	203	50	53	35	4	61	3	62	35	35	37
\$4,000-\$5,000 .....	434	235	231	51	60	36	6	78	4	84	36	38	41
\$5,000-\$10,000 .....	889	345	340	65	86	81	7	101	5	297	65	109	73

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only, although the average figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.TABLE 216.—Automobile: Average expenditures of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—								Average expenditure per family for—							
Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation					Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation				
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items				Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items
Under \$500.....	\$8	\$1	\$7	\$3	(2)	\$1	\$3	\$1,750-\$2,000.....	\$168	\$64	\$104	\$50	\$6	\$13	\$35
\$500-\$750.....	20	5	15	7		2	5	\$2,000-\$2,500.....	204	87	117	57	7	16	37
\$750-\$1,000.....	45	20	25	12	1	3	9	\$2,500-\$3,000.....	290	122	168	81	9	25	53
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	59	19	40	19	2	5	14	\$3,000-\$4,000.....	341	157	184	92	10	26	56
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	74	24	50	26	3	6	15	\$4,000-\$5,000.....	556	291	265	132	14	40	79
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	125	46	79	38	5	11	25	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	490	250	240	114	14	39	73

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 217.—Automobile: Average expenditures of New England families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>2</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500.....	0.8	32.7	\$77	\$21	8	100.0	—	—	\$117
\$500-\$750.....	4.7	25.5	124	58	47	7.9	92.1	\$603	193
\$750-\$1,000.....	10.1	36.4	194	70	101	10.0	90.0	732	190
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	9.5	46.0	193	88	95	10.5	89.5	721	195
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	13.0	48.9	187	103	131	18.7	81.3	733	169
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	15.5	67.6	204	117	155	29.8	70.2	746	276
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	18.9	74.0	338	141	191	38.6	61.4	727	337
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	21.8	77.6	369	151	220	53.1	46.9	775	379
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	26.2	87.1	464	194	262	72.4	27.6	783	392
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	34.7	87.3	451	211	355	68.4	31.6	832	550
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	52.1	95.0	539	279	530	84.3	15.7	983	757
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	43.9	85.4	570	281	451	73.0	27.0	996	899

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the average expenditure for purchase of cars is a *net* figure, covering gross price minus trade-in allowance or discount, and, in cases where car is used in part for business purposes, minus the amount properly chargeable to business. For further explanation, see p. 142. It should be noted also that the estimates represent average expenditure per family, not per car. See footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> At most income levels, these estimates are a little higher than those in the first column showing proportion of families purchasing cars, since some families bought more than 1 car during the year.TABLE 218.—Medical care: Average expenditures of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500.....	\$34	\$17	\$2	(3)	(2)	\$6	\$9
\$500-\$750.....	22	8	2	(3)	\$1	4	7
\$750-\$1,000.....	32	11	4	(3)	2	5	10
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	53	15	5	(3)	4	7	22
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	48	15	7	(3)	2	8	16
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	70	19	10	\$1	6	8	26
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	84	24	12	1	7	10	30
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	85	25	13	1	7	9	30
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	92	25	18	3	9	9	28
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	140	29	27	2	14	13	55
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	133	30	36	2	14	12	39
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	200	41	44	3	20	15	77

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 219.—Recreation: Average expenditures of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500.....	\$11	\$4	\$1	(2)	\$1	\$5
\$500-\$750.....	10	3	1	(2)	2	4
\$750-\$1,000.....	17	7	1	\$2	2	5
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	25	8	2	2	4	9
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	33	13	2	3	3	12
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	46	16	4	4	5	17
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	50	17	3	6	4	20
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	62	21	5	6	5	25
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	78	26	7	10	4	31
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	119	28	15	12	11	53
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	148	34	23	26	8	57
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	205	38	25	26	12	105

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 220.—Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500.....	\$13	\$6	\$1	\$6	\$16	\$10	\$6
\$500-\$750.....	16	7	1	8	19	14	5
\$750-\$1,000.....	20	9	2	9	22	17	5
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	26	13	2	11	27	21	6
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	29	15	2	12	31	24	7
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	32	16	3	13	33	25	8
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	37	19	3	15	38	29	9
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	42	22	4	16	40	31	9
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	46	26	4	16	44	29	15
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	55	31	6	18	53	36	17
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	63	35	7	21	44	30	14
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	81	48	10	23	55	37	18

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.TABLE 221.—Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of families in the New England region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500.....	\$14	\$3	\$11	\$2	\$9	(1)
\$500-\$750.....	16	4	12	5	6	\$1
\$750-\$1,000.....	19	4	15	6	8	1
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	26	4	22	10	11	1
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	37	4	33	17	14	2
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	46	4	42	23	16	3
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	56	4	52	28	21	3
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	67	5	62	34	24	4
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	101	7	94	55	32	7
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	114	11	103	58	33	12
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	180	27	162	97	47	18
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	527	81	446	271	106	69

<sup>1</sup> See table 211, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 211, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

Families in the North Central Region

TABLE 222.—Average outlay of families in the North Central region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	\$327	\$675	\$272	\$159	\$86	\$12	\$44	\$21	\$6	\$33	\$8	\$12	\$11	\$4	\$6	\$4	\$12	—\$360		
\$500—\$750.....	643	772	317	169	98	15	49	32	6	30	11	15	14	3	8	5	12	—141		
\$750—\$1,000.....	885	935	376	190	115	27	71	41	10	36	16	19	18	3	10	3	18	—68		
\$1,000—\$1,250.....	1,128	1,136	429	225	134	36	94	70	12	44	23	24	23	6	12	4	24	—32		
\$1,250—\$1,500.....	1,371	1,317	479	256	149	47	116	86	16	56	31	27	27	8	13	6	33	21		
\$1,500—\$1,750.....	1,620	1,508	524	297	160	54	142	112	18	68	38	31	30	11	15	8	40	72		
\$1,750—\$2,000.....	1,866	1,696	567	332	180	65	158	146	21	75	48	35	32	12	17	9	50	120		
\$2,000—\$2,500.....	2,228	1,955	620	377	202	74	200	186	23	88	60	41	38	17	20	9	64	209		
\$2,500—\$3,000.....	2,727	2,305	690	437	242	83	249	234	29	105	83	49	44	26	24	10	90	332		
\$3,000—\$4,000.....	3,395	2,720	775	518	293	102	315	273	34	126	105	57	49	30	28	15	127	548		
\$4,000—\$5,000.....	4,424	3,322	892	611	371	110	412	369	43	156	131	68	52	55	33	13	192	910		
\$5,000—\$10,000.....	6,869	4,491	1,059	813	562	150	560	528	51	267	211	92	65	66	40	27	367	2,011		

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 138. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 223.—Percentage of income of families in the North Central region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Savings
	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500.....	206.4	83.2	48.6	26.3	3.7	13.5	6.4	1.8	10.1	2.4	3.7	3.4	0.3	1.8	1.2	3.7	-110.1	
\$500-\$750.....	120.0	49.3	26.3	15.2	2.3	7.6	5.0	.9	4.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	.5	1.2	.8	1.9	-21.9	
\$750-\$1,000.....	105.7	42.5	21.5	13.0	3.1	8.0	4.7	1.1	4.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	.3	1.1	.3	2.0	-7.7	
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	100.7	38.0	20.0	11.9	3.2	8.3	6.2	1.1	3.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	.5	1.1	.4	2.1	-2.8	
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	96.1	34.9	18.7	10.8	3.4	8.5	6.3	1.2	4.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	.6	.9	.4	2.4	1.5	
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	93.1	32.4	18.3	9.9	3.3	8.8	6.9	1.1	4.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	.7	.9	.5	2.5	4.4	
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	90.9	30.4	17.8	9.7	3.5	8.5	7.8	1.1	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.7	.6	.9	.4	2.7	6.4	
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	87.7	27.8	16.9	9.1	3.3	9.0	8.4	1.0	3.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	.8	.9	.4	2.9	9.4	
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	84.5	25.3	16.0	8.9	3.0	9.1	8.6	1.1	3.8	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	.9	.4	3.3	12.2	
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	80.1	22.8	15.3	8.6	3.0	9.3	8.1	1.0	3.7	3.1	1.7	1.4	.9	.8	.4	3.7	16.2	
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	75.1	20.2	13.8	8.5	2.5	9.3	8.3	1.0	3.5	3.0	1.5	1.2	.8	.8	.3	4.3	20.6	
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	65.4	15.4	11.8	8.2	2.2	8.2	7.7	.7	3.9	3.1	1.3	.9	1.0	.6	.4	5.3	29.3	

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 222, footnote 2.

TABLE 224.—Food: Average expenditures of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—									Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
	All food	Purchased food								
		Total	At home	Away from home				Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
				Total	Meals	Board at school				
Under \$500.....	\$272	\$220	\$217	\$3	\$2	(4)		(4)	\$1	\$52
\$500-\$750.....	317	260	255	5	3	(4)			1	57
\$750-\$1,000.....	376	318	308	10	8	(4)			1	58
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	429	369	351	18	14		\$1		2	60
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	479	417	393	24	19	(4)			4	62
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	524	463	426	37	29		1		5	61
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	567	512	462	50	41		2		5	55
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	620	570	503	67	54		4		6	50
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	660	614	548	96	78		5		9	46
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	775	725	603	122	97		8		13	50
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	892	860	689	171	142		12		12	5
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	1,059	1,029	782	247	198		23		19	7
										30

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 213, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> See table 213, footnote 3.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 225. *Housing: Average expenditures of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—						Average expenditure per family for—					
Income level	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>	Income level	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500	\$159	\$159	\$111	\$48	(5)	\$1,750-\$2,000	\$332	\$329	\$234	\$95	\$3
\$500-\$750	169	169	114	55	(1)	\$2,000-\$2,500	377	372	262	110	5
\$750-\$1,000	190	189	131	58	\$1	\$2,500-\$3,000	437	429	295	134	8
\$1,000-\$1,250	225	224	153	71	1	\$3,000-\$4,000	518	504	343	161	14
\$1,250-\$1,500	256	255	174	81	1	\$4,000-\$5,000	611	583	384	199	28
\$1,500-\$1,750	297	295	202	93	2	\$5,000-\$10,000	813	772	523	249	41

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 214, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 214, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> See table 214, footnote 4.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 226. *Household operation: Average expenditures of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—									
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration							Paid household service	Telephone
		Total	Money expense					Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>		
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items		
Under \$500	\$86	\$96	\$90	\$29	\$13	\$9	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$1
\$500-\$750	98	76	70	34	16	9	4	7	1	4
\$750-\$1,000	115	88	82	38	19	11	6	8	2	5
\$1,000-\$1,250	131	99	93	41	23	15	6	8	3	8
\$1,250-\$1,500	149	107	101	42	27	17	7	8	4	10
\$1,500-\$1,750	160	110	104	42	30	18	7	7	6	13
\$1,750-\$2,000	180	118	113	44	33	22	6	8	5	18
\$2,000-\$2,500	202	122	118	45	36	24	5	8	4	15
\$2,500-\$3,000	242	135	132	50	42	27	5	8	3	25
\$3,000-\$4,000	293	145	141	47	46	32	4	12	4	53
\$4,000-\$5,000	374	157	155	47	51	37	4	16	2	103
\$5,000-\$10,000	562	183	181	43	59	53	3	23	2	227

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 215, footnote 2.TABLE 227.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—								Average expenditure per family for—							
Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation					Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation				
			Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items				Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500	\$21	\$8	\$13	\$7	\$1	(2)	\$5	\$1,750-\$2,000	116	64	82	46	6	7	23
\$500-\$750	32	9	23	12	2	8	8	\$2,000-\$2,500	186	85	101	55	7	10	29
\$750-\$1,000	41	13	28	15	2	2	9	\$2,500-\$3,000	234	111	123	67	8	14	34
\$1,000-\$1,250	70	26	44	25	4	3	12	\$3,000-\$4,000	273	130	143	77	10	17	39
\$1,250-\$1,500	86	32	54	30	4	4	16	\$4,000-\$5,000	359	180	189	97	13	26	53
\$1,500-\$1,750	112	46	66	37	5	5	19	\$5,000-\$10,000	528	272	256	124	16	37	79

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 228.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of North Central families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>3</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500	4.9	32.1	\$161	\$12	49	16.5	83.5	\$694	\$150
\$500-\$750	6.6	42.8	144	52	67	9.2	90.8	708	133
\$750-\$1,000	8.3	44.6	162	62	83	12.2	87.8	695	163
\$1,000-\$1,250	12.1	55.7	218	78	121	18.1	81.9	696	216
\$1,250-\$1,500	12.8	59.1	248	91	129	24.3	75.7	688	250
\$1,500-\$1,750	15.1	65.2	301	102	153	33.2	66.8	722	270
\$1,750-\$2,000	19.5	71.2	329	115	196	45.1	54.9	737	303
\$2,000-\$2,500	22.7	74.7	375	136	230	52.9	47.1	739	376
\$2,500-\$3,000	27.1	81.4	403	152	277	61.1	38.9	765	439
\$3,000-\$4,000	28.5	83.2	458	171	290	71.1	28.9	811	477
\$4,000-\$5,000	37.0	88.8	486	213	376	76.2	23.8	903	561
\$5,000-\$10,000	47.1	93.6	574	271	517	76.8	23.2	944	593

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 217, footnotes 2 and 3.



TABLE 229.—*Medical care: Average expenditures of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500.....	\$33	\$14	\$2	(2)		\$2	\$9
\$500-\$750.....	30	13	2	(2)		1	9
\$750-\$1,000.....	36	13	6	(2)		2	10
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	41	16	7	(2)		3	12
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	56	18	8		\$1	5	17
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	68	21	11		1	5	22
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	75	22	14		1	4	25
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	88	25	17		1	6	28
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	105	30	21		2	7	34
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	126	36	26		1	10	39
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	156	41	36		3	10	52
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	267	67	58		4	29	86

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 230.—*Recreation: Average expenditures of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500.....	\$8	\$3	\$1	(2)	\$1	\$3
\$500-\$750.....	11	4	1		2	3
\$750-\$1,000.....	16	6	1		3	5
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	23	8	2		4	7
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	31	11	3		4	10
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	38	14	4		4	13
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	48	17	4		5	16
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	60	20	7		6	21
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	83	25	13		9	28
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	105	30	15		13	38
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	134	36	20		17	53
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	211	39	36		11	94

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 231.—*Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies	Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco	
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500.....	\$12	\$5	\$1	\$6	\$11	\$5	\$6
\$500-\$750.....	15	7	1	7	14	7	7
\$750-\$1,000.....	19	9	2	8	18	11	7
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	24	12	2	10	23	15	8
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	27	14	2	11	27	19	8
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	31	16	3	12	30	21	9
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	35	18	3	14	32	23	9
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	41	21	5	15	38	27	11
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	49	26	6	17	41	32	12
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	57	31	6	20	49	35	14
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	68	38	8	22	52	36	16
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	92	55	11	26	65	37	28

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.TABLE 232.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of families in the North Central region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500.....	\$12	\$3	\$9	\$3	\$5	\$1
\$500-\$750.....	12	2	10	4	5	1
\$750-\$1,000.....	18	2	16	7	8	1
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	24	3	21	10	10	1
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	33	3	30	15	13	2
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	40	3	37	18	16	3
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	50	4	46	23	20	3
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	64	5	59	31	23	5
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	90	7	83	47	29	7
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	127	10	117	68	38	11
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	192	17	175	106	52	17
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	367	108	259	157	70	32

<sup>1</sup> See table 222, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 222, footnote 2.

## Families in the North (Furnishings and Clothing Only)

TABLE 233.—*Furnishings: Average expenditures of families in the North, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—									
	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment				
Under \$500.....	\$12	\$5	\$1	\$2	(3)	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$1	(2)
\$500-\$1,000.....	22	9	2	3	(3)	4	5	3	2	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	41	18	7	4		6	8	6	4	1
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	58	24	11	3	\$1	8	13	8	6	1
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	76	30	14	4	3	9	17	11	8	2
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	101	30	12	3	4	11	28	16	13	3
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	106	25	11	3	3	8	29	19	12	3
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	151	34	14	4	4	12	38	27	20	5

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. Includes families living in the New England and North Central regions. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>2</sup> Estimates are available only for broad income levels. Average expenditures in the New England and North Central regions for the total column are shown by finer income levels in tables 211 and 222. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 234.— *Clothing: Average expenditures of families in the North for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—											
	Adults' and children's clothing											
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night-wear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500	\$45	\$2	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$2	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$1	\$3	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	62	3	8	7	8	3	6	7	14	1	4	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	103	5	16	13	14	4	10	10	21	2	7	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	150	8	24	20	21	6	14	14	27	4	11	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	218	11	38	31	31	8	19	18	36	8	17	1
\$3,000-\$5,000	338	18	67	52	49	11	29	23	47	15	25	2
\$5,000-\$10,000	565	30	109	104	83	17	47	32	65	30	47	1

<sup>1</sup> See table 233, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 233, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.TABLE 235.— *Clothing: Average expenditures of families in the North for five groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—						Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)		All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500	\$45	\$17	\$3	\$21	\$3	\$1	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$218	\$ 83	\$13	\$107	\$14	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	62	23	5	28	5	1	\$3,000-\$5,000	338	127	15	177	17	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	103	38	8	47	9	1	\$5,000-\$10,000	565	207	21	306	30	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	150	56	11	71	11	1							

<sup>1</sup> See table 233, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 233, footnote 2.

## Families in the South

TABLE 236.— *Average outlay of families in the Southern region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—															
		Current consumption															
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Recreation	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other								
Under \$500	\$351	\$395	\$202	\$53	\$43	\$8	\$35	\$9	\$2	\$16	\$4	\$7	\$10	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$6
\$500-\$750	633	642	332	68	64	16	62	22	4	27	9	11	15	4	4	4	10
\$750-\$1,000	878	868	416	97	85	25	88	11	6	39	15	16	19	7	6	5	16
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,130	1,141	476	139	116	44	115	71	9	47	23	22	23	10	9	7	24
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,377	1,315	532	167	144	50	140	97	11	59	29	26	28	13	11	8	35
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,620	1,524	567	214	177	60	160	120	13	71	41	31	32	17	12	9	48
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,868	1,728	603	252	212	67	184	156	15	85	43	36	37	17	15	9	59
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,235	1,996	638	302	250	77	219	197	18	100	57	42	40	27	18	11	88
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,725	2,334	725	359	305	82	265	226	18	121	70	48	40	43	20	12	111
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,437	2,781	793	453	380	101	315	292	20	141	95	55	46	49	25	16	154
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,420	3,277	855	540	451	105	414	374	26	162	125	64	55	61	30	15	249
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,636	4,228	1,023	649	586	178	556	504	24	223	182	89	61	89	38	26	392

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For items included in each category, see appendix A, Sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

TABLE 237.—Percentage of income of families in the Southern region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	112.5	57.5	15.1	12.2	2.3	10.0	2.6	0.6	4.5	1.1	2.0	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	-14.2	
\$500-\$750	101.4	52.5	10.8	10.1	2.5	9.8	3.5	.6	4.3	1.4	1.7	2.4	.6	.6	.6	1.6	-3.0	
\$750-\$1,000	98.9	47.4	11.1	9.7	2.8	10.0	5.0	.7	4.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	.8	.7	.6	1.8	-.7	
\$1,000-\$1,250	98.3	42.1	12.3	10.3	3.9	10.2	6.3	.8	4.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	.9	.8	.6	2.1	-.4	
\$1,250-\$1,500	95.5	38.7	12.1	10.5	3.6	10.2	7.0	.8	4.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	.9	.8	.6	2.5	2.0	
\$1,500-\$1,750	94.0	35.0	13.2	10.9	3.7	9.9	7.4	.8	4.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.0	.7	.6	3.0	3.0	
\$1,750-\$2,000	92.5	32.3	13.5	11.3	3.6	9.7	8.3	.8	4.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	.9	.8	.5	3.2	4.3	
\$2,000-\$2,500	89.3	28.5	13.5	11.2	3.4	9.8	8.8	.8	4.5	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.2	.8	.5	3.9	6.8	
\$2,500-\$3,000	85.6	26.6	13.1	11.2	3.0	9.7	8.3	.7	4.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	.7	.4	4.1	10.3	
\$3,000-\$4,000	80.9	23.1	13.2	11.0	2.9	9.2	8.5	.6	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	.7	.5	4.5	14.6	
\$4,000-\$5,000	74.2	19.4	12.2	10.2	2.4	9.4	8.5	.6	3.7	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	.7	.3	5.6	20.2	
\$5,000-\$10,000	63.7	15.4	9.8	8.8	2.7	8.4	7.6	.4	3.4	2.7	1.3	.9	1.3	.6	.4	5.9	30.4	

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 236, footnote 2.TABLE 238.—Food: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—								Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
	All food	Purchased food							
		Total	At home	Away from home					
				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
Under \$500	\$202	\$124	\$121	\$3	\$1	(4)	\$1	\$1	\$78
\$500–\$750	332	177	172	5	2	(4)	2	1	155
\$750–\$1,000	416	225	214	11	6		\$1	3	191
\$1,000–\$1,250	476	289	271	18	10		2	4	187
\$1,250–\$1,500	532	334	308	26	15		2	6	198
\$1,500–\$1,750	567	399	360	39	23		4	9	168
\$1,750–\$2,000	603	450	400	50	32		5	10	153
\$2,000–\$2,500	638	502	438	64	40		9	11	136
\$2,500–\$3,000	725	570	484	86	51		16	14	155
\$3,000–\$4,000	793	646	550	96	57		17	17	147
\$4,000–\$5,000	855	710	576	134	70		35	22	145
\$5,000–\$10,000	1,023	858	702	156	69		44	24	165

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 213, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 213, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 239.—Housing: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					Income level	Average expenditure per family for—				
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>		All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500 . . . . .	\$53	\$53	\$36	\$17	( <sup>5</sup> )	\$1,750-\$2,000 . . . . .	\$252	\$248	\$177	\$71	\$4
\$500-\$750 . . . . .	68	68	42	26	( <sup>5</sup> )	\$2,000-\$2,500 . . . . .	302	296	197	99	6
\$750-\$1,000 . . . . .	97	96	62	34	\$1	\$2,500-\$3,000 . . . . .	359	347	218	129	12
\$1,000-\$1,250 . . . . .	139	138	89	49	1	\$3,000-\$4,000 . . . . .	453	440	264	176	13
\$1,250-\$1,500 . . . . .	167	165	105	60	2	\$4,000-\$5,000 . . . . .	540	512	332	180	28
\$1,500-\$1,750 . . . . .	214	211	141	70	3	\$5,000-\$10,000 . . . . .	649	603	346	257	46

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 214, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 214, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> See table 214, footnote 4.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 240.—*Household operation: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—												
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration											
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>1</sup>	Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500	\$43	\$34	\$20	\$4	\$2	\$1	\$3	\$10	\$14	\$1	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$1	\$7
\$500-\$750	64	49	30	8	4	1	5	12	19	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	10
\$750-\$1,000	85	60	41	10	8	4	7	12	19	6	\$1	5	13
\$1,000-\$1,250	116	72	56	14	14	7	9	12	16	14	3	11	16
\$1,250-\$1,500	144	83	67	17	18	10	10	12	16	22	5	14	20
\$1,500-\$1,750	177	94	82	20	27	14	9	12	12	33	7	20	23
\$1,750-\$2,000	212	103	92	22	31	19	9	11	11	47	12	24	26
\$2,000-\$2,500	250	114	105	27	38	22	8	10	9	58	16	32	30
\$2,500-\$3,000	305	126	117	29	42	26	8	12	9	87	20	39	33
\$3,000-\$4,000	380	142	134	35	51	31	6	11	8	133	26	42	37
\$4,000-\$5,000	451	155	148	38	58	35	6	11	7	172	28	55	41
\$5,000-\$10,000	586	191	180	42	62	42	9	25	11	244	37	62	52

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 215, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 241.—*Furnishings: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500	\$8	\$3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$3	\$2	\$2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	20	7	\$2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	5	4	\$1	\$1	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	47	21	11	\$1	( <sup>3</sup> )	9	12	6	3	1	4
\$1,500-\$2,000	63	29	18	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	10	15	9	4	1	5
\$2,000-\$3,000	79	31	17	1	\$2	11	20	11	5	2	10
\$3,000-\$4,000	101	32	18	2	3	9	24	17	8	3	17
\$4,000-\$5,000	105	34	21	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	10	22	19	8	5	17
\$5,000-\$10,000	178	53	36	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	12	40	35	15	5	30

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates are available only for broad income levels (except for the total column which is shown by finer income levels in table 236). For further explanation, see pp. 162-164.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 242.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—												
	Adults' and children's clothing												
	Outer clothing												
	All clothing	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')	Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	Infants' clothing*	
Under \$500	\$35	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$6	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$9	\$1	\$3	\$1	
\$500-\$1,000	74	4	8	8	13	4	7	5	17	1	6	1	
\$1,000-\$1,500	126	7	15	15	22	7	11	9	24	4	10	2	
\$1,500-\$2,000	169	9	19	22	29	8	16	12	30	8	14	2	
\$2,000-\$3,000	236	13	28	35	40	11	22	16	37	14	18	2	
\$3,000-\$5,000	344	19	46	58	57	14	32	20	48	21	26	3	
\$5,000-\$10,000	556	29	85	106	87	20	51	29	64	31	52	2	

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 211, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 234, footnote 3.

TABLE 243.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region for five groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—						Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)		All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500	\$35	\$14	\$3	\$14	\$3	\$1	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$236	\$94	\$16	\$107	\$17	\$2
\$500-\$1,000	74	29	8	28	8	1	\$3,000-\$5,000	341	132	17	171	21	3
\$1,000-\$1,500	126	50	12	50	12	2	\$5,000-\$10,000	556	201	22	305	26	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	169	67	14	71	15	2							

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 241, footnote 2.TABLE 244.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—								Average expenditure per family for—							
Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation					Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation				
			Total	Gas- line	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items				Total	Gas- line	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500	\$9	\$5	\$4	\$2	(2)	(2)	\$2	\$1,750-\$2,000	\$156	\$77	\$79	\$52	\$5	\$3	\$19
\$500-\$750	22	12	10	6	\$1	(2)	3	\$2,000-\$2,500	197	101	96	63	6	5	22
\$750-\$1,000	44	23	21	12	2	(4)	7	\$2,500-\$3,000	226	107	119	77	7	6	29
\$1,000-\$1,250	71	36	35	23	2	\$1	9	\$3,000-\$4,000	292	136	156	100	13	11	32
\$1,250-\$1,500	97	47	50	32	4	1	13	\$4,000-\$5,000	374	184	190	125	11	17	37
\$1,500-\$1,750	129	57	63	41	4	2	16	\$5,000-\$10,000	504	266	238	139	14	25	60

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$.050.TABLE 245.—*Automobile: Average expenditures of Southern families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>2</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500	4.4	13.9	\$115	\$31	44	6.8	93.2	\$749	\$101
\$500-\$750	7.6	21.5	163	45	76	11.1	88.9	664	156
\$750-\$1,000	11.9	37.3	191	57	126	11.1	88.9	654	212
\$1,000-\$1,250	14.4	49.9	245	75	145	21.7	78.3	670	254
\$1,250-\$1,500	17.8	55.1	282	89	171	28.1	71.9	697	281
\$1,500-\$1,750	18.4	61.0	313	103	190	38.4	61.6	680	342
\$1,750-\$2,000	22.3	67.1	344	119	228	48.9	51.1	854	324
\$2,000-\$2,500	26.0	73.3	386	131	262	60.4	39.6	738	385
\$2,500-\$3,000	26.8	77.8	397	133	274	64.9	35.1	770	447
\$3,000-\$4,000	30.6	86.2	444	181	314	76.4	23.6	795	438
\$4,000-\$5,000	36.5	90.1	505	211	384	84.5	15.5	876	474
\$5,000-\$10,000	44.8	98.6	593	242	466	74.5	25.5	954	638

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 217, footnotes 2 and 3.TABLE 246.—*Medical care: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physi-cian	Dent-ist	Ocu-list	Other special-ist	Medi-cine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500	\$16	\$6	\$1	(2)	(-)	\$1	\$5
\$500-\$750	27	10	1	(2)		7	8
\$750-\$1,000	39	14	3	(2)		9	11
\$1,000-\$1,250	47	16	4	(2)		11	13
\$1,250-\$1,500	59	19	6	\$1		12	16
\$1,500-\$1,750	71	24	7	1		15	20
\$1,750-\$2,000	85	27	9	1		18	24
\$2,000-\$2,500	100	28	13	1		17	32
\$2,500-\$3,000	121	34	14	1		20	42
\$3,000-\$4,000	141	35	18	2		22	51
\$4,000-\$5,000	162	39	28	2		19	58
\$5,000-\$10,000	223	50	34	2		27	85

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 247.—*Recreation: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recre-ation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recre-ation
		Movies	Other admis-sions			
Under \$500	\$1	\$1	(2)	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$500-\$750	9	2		1	1	3
\$750-\$1,000	15	4		2	1	5
\$1,000-\$1,250	23	7		2	3	6
\$1,250-\$1,500	29	10		2	3	6
\$1,500-\$1,750	41	13		3	5	7
\$1,750-\$2,000	43	14		4	5	11
\$2,000-\$2,500	57	19		4	7	6
\$2,500-\$3,000	70	24		7	7	8
\$3,000-\$4,000	95	27		9	15	10
\$4,000-\$5,000	125	34		12	16	14
\$5,000-\$10,000	182	39		17	22	21

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 248. *Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>*

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies	Other supplies	Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
Under \$500	\$7	\$3	\$1	\$3	\$10	\$3	\$7
\$500-\$750	11	5	1	5	15	6	9
\$750-\$1,000	16	7	2	7	19	9	10
\$1,000-\$1,250	22	10	3	9	23	15	8
\$1,250-\$1,500	26	12	3	11	28	19	9
\$1,500-\$1,750	31	15	4	12	32	23	9
\$1,750-\$2,000	36	17	5	14	37	30	7
\$2,000-\$2,500	42	20	6	16	40	30	10
\$2,500-\$3,000	48	24	6	18	40	33	7
\$3,000-\$4,000	55	28	8	19	46	35	11
\$4,000-\$5,000	64	33	9	22	55	44	11
\$5,000-\$10,000	89	47	14	28	61	47	14

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.TABLE 249. *Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of families in the Southern region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>*

Income level	Average outlay per family for—				
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts		
	Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts	
Under \$500	\$6	\$2	\$4	\$1	\$3
\$500-\$750	10	2	8	3	5
\$750-\$1,000	16	2	14	6	7
\$1,000-\$1,250	24	3	21	9	11
\$1,250-\$1,500	35	4	31	14	15
\$1,500-\$1,750	48	5	43	20	21
\$1,750-\$2,000	59	6	53	26	24
\$2,000-\$2,500	68	8	60	38	27
\$2,500-\$3,000	111	11	100	47	47
\$3,000-\$4,000	154	16	138	66	62
\$4,000-\$5,000	249	41	208	96	98
\$5,000-\$10,000	392	88	304	146	124

<sup>1</sup> See table 236, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 236, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## Families in the Mountain and Plains Region

TABLE 250.—*Average outlay of families in the Mountain and Plains region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>*

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																
		Current consumption																
		All items	Food	Housing	Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Auto-mobility	Other	Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
Under \$500	\$292	\$876	\$397	\$112	\$93	\$21	\$77	\$71	\$3	\$45	\$17	\$15	\$11	\$5	\$6	\$3	\$29	-\$205
\$500-\$750	612	932	391	147	104	21	84	62	3	48	19	18	12	5	6	12	18	-308
\$750-\$1,000	879	1,043	430	162	121	28	98	68	4	50	25	21	15	7	9	5	23	-187
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,149	1,223	461	190	139	40	120	102	7	59	33	27	21	9	11	4	33	-107
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,384	1,386	500	216	155	45	137	125	7	78	38	30	23	11	13	8	40	-42
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,621	1,523	512	240	171	58	150	150	9	86	52	35	26	12	14	8	47	51
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,881	1,742	569	284	201	72	179	173	11	96	60	40	26	17	17	6	66	73
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,222	1,967	599	310	210	74	210	241	15	103	76	44	31	25	18	11	73	182
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,746	2,254	633	394	259	81	270	252	16	116	90	52	32	27	22	10	110	382
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,357	2,561	703	427	305	109	300	278	22	129	110	59	38	43	24	14	139	657
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,421	3,143	757	529	388	154	424	338	29	165	148	73	49	48	29	21	196	1,082
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,791	3,720	905	621	437	128	486	434	48	161	220	76	50	60	36	28	345	2,726

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.TABLE 251. *Percentage of income of families in the Mountain and Plains region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>*

Income level	Percentage of income for—																
	Current consumption																
	All items	Food	Housing	Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Auto-mobility	Other	Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
Under \$500	300.0	136.0	38.4	31.8	7.2	26.4	24.3	1.0	15.4	5.8	5.1	3.8	1.7	2.1	1.0	7.2	-207.2
\$500-\$750	115.2	60.9	22.9	16.2	3.3	13.1	9.6	.5	7.5	2.9	2.8	1.9	.8	.9	1.9	2.8	-48.0
\$750-\$1,000	118.7	48.9	18.4	13.8	3.2	11.2	7.7	.5	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.6	2.6	-21.3
\$1,000-\$1,250	106.4	40.1	16.5	12.1	3.5	10.1	8.9	.6	5.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	.8	1.0	.3	2.9	-9.3
\$1,250-\$1,500	100.1	36.1	15.6	11.2	3.3	9.9	9.0	.5	5.6	2.7	2.2	1.7	.8	.9	.6	2.9	-3.0
\$1,500-\$1,750	94.0	31.6	14.8	10.5	3.0	9.3	9.3	.5	5.3	3.2	2.2	1.6	.7	.9	.5	2.9	3.1
\$1,750-\$2,000	92.6	29.8	15.1	10.7	3.8	9.5	9.2	.6	5.1	3.2	2.1	1.4	.9	.9	.3	3.5	8.2
\$2,000-\$2,500	88.5	27.0	13.9	9.5	3.3	9.5	10.8	.7	4.6	3.4	2.0	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	3.3	3.9
\$2,500-\$3,000	82.4	23.1	14.3	9.4	2.9	9.8	9.2	.6	4.2	3.3	1.9	1.2	1.0	.8	.4	4.0	13.9
\$3,000-\$4,000	76.3	20.9	12.7	9.1	3.3	8.9	8.3	.7	3.8	3.3	1.8	1.1	1.3	.7	.4	4.1	19.6
\$4,000-\$5,000	71.4	17.1	11.8	8.8	3.5	9.6	7.6	.7	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	.7	.5	4.4	24.5
\$5,000-\$10,000	54.8	13.3	9.2	6.4	1.9	7.2	6.4	.7	2.1	3.3	1.1	.7	1.3	.5	.4	5.1	40.1

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 250, footnote 2.

TABLE 252.—*Food: Average expenditures of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for								
	All food	Purchased food							
		Total	At home	Away from home					Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
Under \$500.....	\$397	\$216	\$205	\$11	\$3	\$6	\$1	\$1	\$181
\$500-\$750.....	391	253	243	10	5	3	1	1	138
\$750-\$1,000.....	430	302	287	15	10	3	1	1	128
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	461	351	330	21	13	4	2	2	110
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	500	402	379	23	14	5	2	2	98
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	512	431	396	35	26	4	3	2	81
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	560	480	438	42	30	6	4	2	80
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	559	519	455	64	43	13	5	3	80
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	633	574	499	75	51	13	7	4	59
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	703	633	536	97	60	27	7	3	70
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	757	707	577	130	86	32	7	5	50
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	905	811	631	180	105	63	8	4	94

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 213, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 213, footnote 3.TABLE 253.—*Housing: Average expenditures of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					Income level	Average expenditure per family for—				
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>		All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500.....	\$112	\$108	\$33	\$75	\$4	\$1,750-\$2,000.....	\$284	\$278	\$176	\$102	\$6
\$500-\$750.....	147	144	68	76	3	\$2,000-\$2,500.....	310	300	182	118	10
\$750-\$1,000.....	162	159	79	80	3	\$2,500-\$3,000.....	394	379	237	142	15
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	190	186	112	74	4	\$3,000-\$4,000.....	427	401	255	146	26
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	216	212	121	91	4	\$4,000-\$5,000.....	520	479	273	206	41
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	240	237	155	82	3	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	621	562	314	248	59

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 214, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 214, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> See table 214, footnote 4.TABLE 254.—*Household operation: Average expenditures of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—												
	All house- hold operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration							Paid house- hold service	Tele- phone	Laundry sent out	Other house- hold operation	
		Total	Money expense										Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>
			Total	Coal	Electric- ity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500.....	\$93	\$69	\$59	\$36	\$4	\$2	\$1	\$16	\$10	\$4	\$4	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$16
\$500-\$750.....	104	77	68	36	10	6	2	14	9	4	4	1	18
\$750-\$1,000.....	121	87	78	41	14	8	3	12	9	5	6	2	21
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	139	98	90	42	20	11	4	13	8	5	8	3	25
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	155	106	101	44	25	16	4	12	5	6	11	4	28
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	171	111	107	45	29	19	4	10	4	8	14	5	33
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	201	129	124	44	36	25	4	15	5	12	17	8	35
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	210	129	125	46	38	27	4	10	4	15	19	9	38
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	259	154	150	55	48	35	4	8	4	24	24	12	45
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	305	163	158	52	52	37	4	13	5	48	29	20	45
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	388	183	179	49	59	62	3	6	4	83	31	34	54
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	437	182	177	60	68	32	4	13	5	114	38	44	59

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 215, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 255.—Automobile: Average expenditures of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—								Average expenditure per family for—							
Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation					Income level	All auto- mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation				
			Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items				Total	Gas- oline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500 .....	\$71	\$30	\$41	\$23	\$3	\$1	\$14	\$1,750-\$2,000 .....	\$173	\$95	\$78	\$44	\$6	\$6	\$22
\$500-\$750 .....	62	27	35	20	3	1	11	\$2,000-\$2,500 .....	241	129	112	63	8	8	33
\$750-\$1,000 .....	68	31	37	22	3	1	11	\$2,500-\$3,000 .....	252	140	112	65	8	9	30
\$1,000-\$1,250 .....	102	44	58	34	4	2	18	\$3,000-\$4,000 .....	278	130	148	85	11	13	39
\$1,250-\$1,500 .....	125	63	62	36	5	2	19	\$4,000-\$5,000 .....	338	170	168	100	12	16	40
\$1,500-\$1,750 .....	150	77	73	43	6	4	20	\$5,000-\$10,000 .....	434	216	218	126	16	21	55

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.TABLE 256.—Automobile: Average expenditures of Mountain and Plains families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>2</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500	12.2	75.5	\$243	\$55	125	25.3	74.7	\$789	\$236
\$500—\$750	12.2	67.2	220	52	122	17.7	82.3	710	225
\$750—\$1,000	13.4	60.6	231	62	135	20.4	79.6	737	231
\$1,000—\$1,250	16.6	73.5	264	79	166	23.6	76.4	777	258
\$1,250—\$1,500	18.2	68.0	348	91	182	46.0	54.0	774	305
\$1,500—\$1,750	20.3	73.0	379	99	208	52.0	48.0	775	336
\$1,750—\$2,000	23.5	73.0	407	106	238	55.2	44.8	760	412
\$2,000—\$2,500	27.9	66.6	464	168	294	66.8	33.2	820	393
\$2,500—\$3,000	28.2	77.8	498	144	282	70.8	29.2	840	483
\$3,000—\$4,000	25.0	69.7	520	212	318	82.6	17.4	821	615
\$4,000—\$5,000	29.1	82.4	585	293	291	91.8	8.2	996	626
\$5,000—\$10,000	28.9	93.7	746	233	289	94.2	5.8	1,050	470

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 217, footnotes 2 and 3.TABLE 257.—Medical care: Average expenditures of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500	\$45	\$13	\$7	\$1	\$5	\$6	\$13
\$500-\$750	48	12	5	1	8	7	15
\$750-\$1,000	50	15	5	1	5	7	17
\$1,000-\$1,250	59	17	7	1	6	9	19
\$1,250-\$1,500	78	22	11	1	8	11	25
\$1,500-\$1,750	86	25	11	1	11	11	27
\$1,750-\$2,000	96	27	14	1	11	12	31
\$2,000-\$2,500	103	26	17	2	9	12	37
\$2,500-\$3,000	116	34	19	2	9	13	39
\$3,000-\$4,000	129	30	25	2	14	13	45
\$4,000-\$5,000	165	39	32	5	16	17	56
\$5,000-\$10,000	161	45	41	1	14	17	40

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.TABLE 258.—Recreation: Average expenditures of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500	\$17	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$4	\$7
\$500-\$750	19	5	2	2	4	6
\$750-\$1,000	25	7	3	2	6	7
\$1,000-\$1,250	33	10	4	3	6	10
\$1,250-\$1,500	38	12	4	4	4	14
\$1,500-\$1,750	52	15	6	5	7	19
\$1,750-\$2,000	60	16	7	7	5	25
\$2,000-\$2,500	76	20	8	10	7	31
\$2,500-\$3,000	90	24	9	11	7	39
\$3,000-\$4,000	110	26	9	15	9	51
\$4,000-\$5,000	148	34	14	18	8	74
\$5,000-\$10,000	220	35	23	37	13	112

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.



TABLE 259.—*Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500.....	\$15	\$7	\$1	\$7	\$11	\$3	\$8
\$500-\$750.....	18	8	2	8	12	4	8
\$750-\$1,000.....	21	10	2	9	15	8	7
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	27	14	3	10	21	14	7
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	30	15	4	11	23	16	7
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	35	18	4	13	26	20	6
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	40	21	5	14	26	20	6
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	44	24	5	15	31	23	8
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	52	30	6	16	32	21	11
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	59	34	6	19	38	28	10
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	73	42	9	22	49	33	16
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	76	44	10	22	50	29	21

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.TABLE 260.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of families in the Mountain and Plains region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average outlay per family for—						
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts				
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts	
Under \$500.....	\$21	\$2	\$19	\$9	\$9	(9)	\$1
\$500-\$750.....	18	3	15	7	8		1
\$750-\$1,000.....	23	3	20	9	10		1
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	33	4	29	16	12		2
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	40	5	35	18	15		2
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	47	6	41	22	17		2
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	66	9	57	31	19		4
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	73	8	65	36	25		4
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	110	13	97	59	31		7
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	139	18	121	63	18		10
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	196	28	168	112	15		11
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	315	43	302	179	96		27

<sup>1</sup> See table 250, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 250, footnote 2. Less than \$0.50.

## Families in the Pacific Region

TABLE 261.—*Average outlay of families in the Pacific region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	\$336	\$706	\$269	\$138	\$82	\$19	\$52	\$44	\$9	\$37	\$15	\$14	\$11	\$2	\$10	\$4	\$12	—\$382		
\$500—\$750.....	664	780	298	155	92	22	61	48	9	33	17	17	11	4	10	3	14	—130		
\$750—\$1,000.....	886	940	367	167	94	33	77	64	13	45	23	20	19	4	11	3	18	—72		
\$1,000—\$1,250.....	1,134	1,125	405	191	110	47	111	81	14	58	37	26	19	10	12	4	26	—17		
\$1,250—\$1,500.....	1,373	1,319	441	215	126	61	130	134	13	70	46	30	22	9	15	7	38	16		
\$1,500—\$1,750.....	1,650	1,549	477	237	145	76	165	194	18	86	54	35	25	15	16	6	50	51		
\$1,750—\$2,000.....	1,878	1,744	524	280	166	94	182	206	17	97	69	38	30	13	19	9	56	78		
\$2,000—\$2,500.....	2,216	1,972	573	304	189	93	220	260	22	103	81	44	33	18	21	11	78	166		
\$2,500—\$3,000.....	2,736	2,310	634	374	228	116	267	307	21	116	105	49	31	24	14	167	319			
\$3,000—\$4,000.....	3,396	2,705	689	431	283	118	334	350	27	160	128	57	35	49	30	14	160	531		
\$4,000—\$5,000.....	4,429	3,168	751	497	341	149	400	441	30	186	164	68	34	50	38	19	219	1,042		
\$5,000—\$10,000.....	6,917	4,468	924	788	515	164	543	612	66	291	255	80	50	103	40	37	434	2,015		

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 178. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.TABLE 262.—*Percentage of income of families in the Pacific region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
	Current consumption																		
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	210.1	80.0	41.1	24.4	5.6	15.5	13.1	2.7	11.0	4.4	4.2	3.3	6.6	3.0	1.2	3.6	-113.7		
\$500-\$750.....	117.5	44.9	23.3	13.8	3.3	9.2	7.2	1.4	5.0	2.6	2.6	1.6	.6	1.5	.5	2.1	-19.6		
\$750-\$1,000.....	106.1	41.1	18.9	10.6	3.7	8.7	7.2	1.5	5.1	2.6	2.3	2.1	.5	1.2	.3	2.0	-8.1		
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	99.2	35.7	16.8	9.7	4.1	9.8	7.1	1.2	5.1	3.3	2.3	1.7	.9	1.1	.4	2.3	-1.5		
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	96.0	32.4	15.6	9.2	4.4	9.5	9.8	.9	5.1	3.3	2.2	1.6	.7	1.1	.5	2.8	1.2		
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	93.9	28.9	14.3	8.8	4.6	10.0	11.8	1.1	5.2	3.3	2.1	1.5	.9	1.0	.4	3.0	3.1		
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	92.9	27.9	14.0	8.8	5.0	9.7	11.0	.9	5.2	3.7	2.0	1.6	.7	1.0	.5	3.0	4.1		
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	89.0	25.9	13.7	8.5	4.2	9.9	11.7	1.0	4.7	3.7	2.0	1.5	.8	.9	.5	3.5	7.5		
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	84.4	23.2	13.7	8.3	4.2	9.8	11.2	.8	4.2	3.8	1.8	1.1	.9	.9	.5	3.9	11.7		
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	79.7	20.3	12.7	8.4	3.7	9.8	10.3	.8	4.7	3.8	1.7	1.0	1.4	.9	.4	4.7	15.6		
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	71.5	17.0	11.2	7.7	3.4	9.0	10.0	.7	4.2	3.7	1.5	.8	1.1	.8	.4	5.0	23.5		
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	64.6	13.4	11.4	7.4	2.4	7.8	8.8	1.0	4.2	3.7	1.2	.7	1.5	.6	.5	6.3	29.1		

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 261, footnote 2.

TABLE 263.—*Food: Average expenditures of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—								
	All food	Purchased food							
		Away from home							Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
		Total	At home	Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
Under \$500	\$269	\$242	\$232	\$10	\$6	\$1	\$2	\$1	\$27
\$500-\$750	298	261	250	11	8	(*)	2	1	37
\$750-\$1,000	367	329	311	18	14	1	2	1	38
\$1,000-\$1,250	405	373	347	26	20	1	4	1	32
\$1,250-\$1,500	411	410	381	29	23	2	3	1	31
\$1,500-\$1,750	477	448	407	41	32	3	4	2	29
\$1,750-\$2,000	521	499	442	57	47	3	5	2	29
\$2,000-\$2,500	573	545	465	80	65	7	6	2	28
\$2,500-\$3,000	634	609	513	96	76	11	6	3	25
\$3,000-\$4,000	751	690	526	134	99	24	7	4	29
\$4,000-\$5,000	751	716	558	158	114	31	8	5	35
\$5,000-\$10,000	924	879	648	231	165	47	11	8	45

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 213, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 213, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 264.—*Housing: Average expenditures of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—						Average expenditure per family for—					
Income level	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>	Income level	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500	\$138	\$136	\$75	\$61	\$2	\$1,750-\$2,000	\$280	\$275	\$184	\$91	\$5
\$500-\$750	155	154	89	65	1	\$2,000-\$2,500	304	295	185	110	9
\$750-\$1,000	167	166	111	55	1	\$2,500-\$3,000	374	362	213	149	12
\$1,000-\$1,250	191	190	124	66	1	\$3,000-\$4,000	431	405	240	165	26
\$1,250-\$1,500	215	213	138	75	2	\$4,000-\$5,000	497	464	282	182	33
\$1,500-\$1,750	237	234	154	80	3	\$5,000-\$10,000	788	704	317	387	84

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 214, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 214, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> See table 214, footnote 4.TABLE 265.—*Household operation: Average expenditures of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—												
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration											
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>	Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500	\$82	\$57	\$54	\$2	\$20	\$8	\$1	\$23	\$3	(3)	\$6	\$1	\$18
\$500-\$750	92	61	57	2	22	7	1	25	4	(3)	8	2	21
\$750-\$1,000	94	63	60	2	22	8	2	26	3	2	5	2	22
\$1,000-\$1,250	110	73	70	1	26	11	2	30	3	2	8	2	25
\$1,250-\$1,500	126	79	77	2	31	11	2	31	2	3	11	4	29
\$1,500-\$1,750	145	89	87	3	34	12	3	35	2	5	15	5	31
\$1,750-\$2,000	166	99	97	3	40	16	2	36	2	7	20	6	34
\$2,000-\$2,500	189	111	109	4	45	17	3	40	2	11	20	9	38
\$2,500-\$3,000	228	123	121	4	53	20	3	41	2	24	28	12	41
\$3,000-\$4,000	283	143	141	5	62	23	3	48	2	42	33	20	45
\$4,000-\$5,000	341	155	152	4	69	29	3	47	3	77	35	29	45
\$5,000-\$10,000	515	196	193	7	71	50	4	61	3	166	45	48	60

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 215, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 266.—Automobile: Average expenditures of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—							Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All auto-mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation						All auto-mobile items	Pur- chase	Operation				
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items				Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items
Under \$500.....	\$44	\$15	\$29	\$18	\$2	\$2	\$7	\$1,750-\$2,000.....	\$206	\$90	\$116	\$67	\$8	\$11	\$30
\$500-\$750.....	48	17	31	19	2	2	8	\$2,000-\$2,500.....	260	127	133	73	9	14	37
\$750-\$1,000.....	64	26	38	22	3	2	11	\$2,500-\$3,000.....	307	119	158	85	11	21	41
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	81	26	55	34	4	3	14	\$3,000-\$4,000.....	350	171	179	94	11	26	48
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	134	53	81	48	6	6	21	\$4,000-\$5,000.....	441	229	212	110	12	32	58
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	194	99	95	54	6	8	27	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	612	337	275	137	18	46	74

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.TABLE 267.—Automobile: Average expenditures of Pacific families operating and purchasing cars, and average number and gross price of new and used cars purchased, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Proportion of all families—		Average expenditure for—		Cars purchased per 1,000 families			Average gross price per car purchased	
	Purchasing cars (percent)	Operating cars (percent)	Purchase by families purchasing <sup>2</sup>	Operation by families operating	Total number <sup>1</sup>	Percent		New	Used
						New	Used		
Under \$500	4.0	30.7	\$380	\$95	40	22.4	77.6	\$761	\$257
\$500-\$750	9.8	48.4	170	65	101	10.8	89.2	792	164
\$750-\$1,000	11.6	54.7	219	70	119	15.8	84.2	869	179
\$1,000-\$1,250	11.3	61.7	229	89	114	16.2	83.8	790	223
\$1,250-\$1,500	17.9	76.7	293	106	180	22.4	77.6	796	281
\$1,500-\$1,750	27.2	81.4	364	117	273	29.1	70.9	875	352
\$1,750-\$2,000	21.4	82.1	421	140	219	44.1	55.9	877	378
\$2,000-\$2,500	25.7	85.7	496	155	261	52.4	47.6	887	460
\$2,500-\$3,000	29.4	88.7	508	178	296	66.4	33.6	925	431
\$3,000-\$4,000	29.7	87.7	574	205	301	75.3	24.7	973	650
\$4,000-\$5,000	40.9	92.8	557	228	425	75.7	24.3	1,009	504
\$5,000-\$10,000	50.5	93.8	667	293	522	80.2	19.8	1,135	832

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 217, footnotes 2 and 3.TABLE 268.—Medical care: Average expenditures of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500.....	\$37	\$11	\$6	(2)	\$1	\$7	\$12
\$500-\$750.....	33	11	5	(2)	3	6	8
\$750-\$1,000.....	45	14	8	(2)	2	7	14
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	58	17	11	\$1	3	8	18
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	70	21	14	1	5	9	20
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	86	25	16	1	6	10	28
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	97	27	19	1	8	11	31
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	103	30	21	1	6	12	33
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	116	31	25	2	7	12	39
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	160	38	31	2	17	16	56
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	186	46	40	2	18	15	65
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	291	62	59	4	10	22	134

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 269.—Recreation: Average expenditures of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500.....	\$15	\$4	\$1	\$1	\$5	\$4
\$500-\$750.....	17	5	1	1	5	5
\$750-\$1,000.....	23	7	2	2	4	8
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	37	11	3	4	6	13
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	46	13	4	7	6	16
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	54	16	5	7	6	20
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	69	18	6	11	8	26
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	81	20	7	13	9	32
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	105	23	11	22	9	40
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	128	27	13	26	10	52
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	164	32	18	37	7	70
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	255	35	27	45	16	132

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.

TABLE 270. *Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500	\$14	\$7	\$1	\$6	\$11	\$6	\$5
\$500-\$750	17	8	2	7	11	6	5
\$750-\$1,000	20	10	2	8	19	13	6
\$1,000-\$1,250	26	13	3	10	19	15	4
\$1,250-\$1,500	30	15	4	11	22	17	5
\$1,500-\$1,750	35	19	4	12	25	20	5
\$1,750-\$2,000	38	20	5	13	30	24	6
\$2,000-\$2,500	44	24	6	14	33	26	7
\$2,500-\$3,000	49	27	6	16	31	24	7
\$3,000-\$4,000	57	32	7	18	35	25	10
\$4,000-\$5,000	68	39	9	20	34	23	11
\$5,000-\$10,000	80	46	12	22	50	28	22

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.TABLE 271. *Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of families in the Pacific region, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500	\$12	(4)	\$12	\$6	\$5	\$1
\$500-\$750	14	(2)	14	8	5	1
\$750-\$1,000	18	(3)	18	11	6	1
\$1,000-\$1,250	26	(3)	26	16	9	1
\$1,250-\$1,500	38	(3)	38	25	11	2
\$1,500-\$1,750	50	\$1	49	33	12	4
\$1,750-\$2,000	56	1	55	38	13	4
\$2,000-\$2,500	78	3	75	52	18	5
\$2,500-\$3,000	107	7	100	69	23	8
\$3,000-\$4,000	160	18	142	104	28	10
\$4,000-\$5,000	219	33	186	127	43	16
\$5,000-\$10,000	434	131	303	205	66	32

<sup>1</sup> See table 261, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 261, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## Families in the West (Furnishings and Clothing Only)

TABLE 272.—*Furnishings: Average expenditures of families in the West, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All fur- nishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other fur- nishings
		Total	Refrigera- tor (me- chanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500	\$20	\$8	\$2	\$2	(3)	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$2	(3)	\$2
\$500-\$1,000	26	12	3	3	\$1	5	5	4	2	(3)	3
\$1,000-\$1,500	48	22	9	5	1	7	10	6	4	\$1	5
\$1,500-\$2,000	77	37	16	6	3	12	16	8	6	2	8
\$2,000-\$3,000	92	41	19	5	4	13	18	11	9	3	10
\$3,000-\$4,000	114	40	19	4	4	13	26	16	14	5	13
\$4,000-\$5,000	151	55	25	5	7	18	32	21	19	8	16
\$5,000-\$10,000	149	49	24	4	4	17	30	25	18	10	17

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. Includes families living in the Mountain and Plains and the Pacific regions. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>2</sup> Estimates are available only for broad income levels. Average expenditures in the Mountain and Plains and the Pacific regions for the total column are shown by finer income levels in tables 250 and 261. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 273. *Clothing: Average expenditures of families in the West for various categories, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Average expenditure per family for—											
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing										Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
		Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
				Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500	\$68	\$3	\$8	\$8	\$10	\$3	\$7	\$6	\$15	\$1	\$6	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	81	4	10	10	11	4	8	7	18	2	6	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	123	6	16	17	17	5	12	11	24	4	10	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	169	8	24	25	23	7	16	14	31	6	14	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	236	12	36	35	34	9	22	17	39	11	20	1
\$3,000-\$5,000	342	18	55	58	49	12	31	22	48	18	30	1
\$5,000-\$10,000	520	26	88	102	75	16	47	28	63	29	44	2

<sup>1</sup> See table 272, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 272, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 231, footnote 3.

TABLE 274.—*Clothing: Average expenditures of families in the West for five groups of persons, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—						Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average clothing expenditure per family for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)		All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500.	\$68	\$27	\$7	\$27	\$6	\$1	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$236	\$90	\$13	\$117	\$15	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	81	31	7	35	7	1	\$3,000-\$5,000	342	128	16	179	18	1
\$1,000-\$1,500	123	45	9	58	10	1	\$5,000-\$10,000	520	183	20	290	25	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	160	62	12	82	12	1							

<sup>1</sup> See table 272, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 272, footnote 2.

## Farm Families in Five Regions

TABLE 275.—*Average outlay of farm families in the New England region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500	\$358	\$723	\$334	\$115	\$110	\$10	\$45	\$32	\$3	\$31	\$8	\$10	\$17	(3)	\$4	\$4	\$18	—\$383		
\$500—\$750	646	858	365	160	121	21	52	43	1	27	18	12	18	\$6	5	9	24	—236		
\$750—\$1,000	889	961	431	151	135	17	71	48	1	41	15	14	18	7	7	5	30	—102		
\$1,000—\$1,250	1,116	1,066	470	197	137	29	69	55	1	41	23	14	17	2	7	4	34	16		
\$1,250—\$1,500	1,380	1,295	517	235	166	20	108	88	7	42	36	19	24	13	9	11	46	39		
\$1,500—\$1,750	1,622	1,419	552	227	203	28	110	136	2	61	37	21	20	4	10	8	54	149		
\$1,750—\$2,000	1,892	1,597	605	302	197	28	123	133	5	96	37	26	20	13	10	22	64	231		
\$2,000—\$2,500	2,181	1,771	586	313	218	44	140	227	5	62	51	30	31	48	11	5	58	372		
\$2,500—\$3,000	2,600	1,623	652	254	220	68	133	77	1	63	53	26	16	42	12	6	55	922		
\$3,000—\$4,000	3,328	1,808	742	280	250	73	140	64	3	83	57	27	16	53	13	7	65	1,455		
\$4,000—\$5,000	4,298	2,033	802	334	272	91	175	76	8	99	57	27	15	55	14	7	79	2,186		
\$5,000—\$10,000	7,189	2,560	914	446	333	163	270	119	30	130	51	20	12	54	14	4	119	4,510		

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The farm group includes families living on farms in rural areas only. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 276.—*Average outlay of farm families in the North Central region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average outlay per family for—																			
Income level	Average income per family	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	\$334	\$791	\$363	\$118	\$88	\$21	\$62	\$56	\$1	\$37	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$3	\$5	\$4	\$20	—\$477	
\$500—\$750	643	845	386	129	95	22	62	66	1	32	13	13	11	4	6	5	16	—218	
\$750—\$1,000	883	955	432	151	98	23	75	77	1	38	16	14	12	5	7	6	21	—93	
\$1,000—\$1,250	1,131	1,127	487	168	111	31	98	100	1	52	22	18	15	9	8	7	26	—22	
\$1,250—\$1,500	1,375	1,229	517	188	125	43	115	103	2	50	26	20	13	8	8	11	32	114	
\$1,500—\$1,750	1,622	1,382	546	227	135	45	132	130	3	62	33	22	15	13	9	10	38	202	
\$1,750—\$2,000	1,874	1,483	563	245	141	57	136	164	4	74	30	21	13	13	9	10	39	352	
\$2,000—\$2,500	2,219	1,589	603	264	148	57	159	165	4	79	36	24	15	17	10	8	52	578	
\$2,500—\$3,000	2,718	1,774	638	275	163	74	171	223	7	86	46	26	20	23	11	11	56	888	
\$3,000—\$4,000	3,380	1,964	678	327	175	80	189	290	4	78	52	28	17	20	11	15	56	1,300	
\$4,000—\$5,000	4,439	2,074	709	380	187	72	225	244	7	76	50	34	11	42	13	24	50	2,315	
\$5,000—\$10,000	6,619	2,282	677	324	225	107	267	381	5	120	54	33	20	29	17	23	126	4,211	

<sup>1</sup> See table 275, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 275, footnote 2.

TABLE 277.—Average outlay of farm families in the Southern region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Savings
		Current consumption																	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	\$359	\$390	\$237	\$23	\$37	\$7	\$36	\$13	\$1	\$14	\$3	\$4	\$10	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$5	—\$36	
\$500-\$750	632	635	386	37	49	13	62	26	2	24	6	7	14	4	2	3	8	—11	
\$750-\$1,000	871	870	493	50	56	20	85	52	3	37	10	11	16	9	4	4	11	10	
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,125	1,079	593	75	74	28	110	74	3	48	17	15	19	12	5	6	18	28	
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,370	1,289	680	91	86	33	138	108	4	57	22	18	20	17	7	5	24	57	
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,616	1,433	725	128	94	42	149	123	4	62	27	21	22	20	7	9	31	149	
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,855	1,599	782	146	112	47	171	145	4	73	33	24	24	21	9	8	40	216	
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,218	1,885	846	208	134	60	202	190	6	87	45	30	29	29	10	9	52	281	
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,728	2,103	907	233	156	76	235	221	6	88	52	35	28	45	13	8	61	564	
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,416	2,534	999	324	193	100	280	228	7	153	73	43	28	63	17	26	99	783	
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,365	2,671	982	377	208	101	334	290	15	123	98	47	36	57	17	16	121	1,570	
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,345	3,477	1,093	475	366	137	457	396	15	198	99	62	50	93	23	13	218	2,650	

<sup>1</sup> See table 275, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 275, footnote 2.TABLE 278.—Average outlay of farm families in the Mountain and Plains region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500	\$279	\$968	\$451	\$106	\$97	\$25	\$89	\$88	\$3	\$46	\$20	\$16	\$11	\$5	\$7	\$4	\$25	\$723		
\$500-\$750	630	1,054	485	126	105	21	99	82	2	57	20	16	11	6	7	17	20	—444		
\$750-\$1,000	873	1,139	524	157	117	24	109	90	3	57	26	18	11	8	7	8	27	—293		
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,131	1,218	556	146	123	28	120	92	3	51	32	20	16	17	8	6	39	—123		
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,370	1,390	594	165	124	34	136	103	2	71	30	23	14	14	8	11	38	3		
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,613	1,390	663	155	133	37	133	142	3	80	40	24	11	14	9	6	34	189		
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,844	1,528	612	212	143	38	139	169	4	87	46	27	13	18	9	11	52	264		
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,217	1,741	699	222	150	54	174	190	8	95	60	29	11	31	12	6	41	435		
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,709	1,621	630	177	159	33	154	174	4	141	63	30	15	10	12	19	59	1,029		
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,312	1,723	668	241	168	61	168	189	6	92	52	33	10	16	11	8	52	1,537		
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,323	1,988	710	344	177	92	198	214	9	93	60	32	11	27	13	8	66	2,269		
\$5,000-\$10,000	7,304	2,483	683	515	260	120	258	318	18	130	62	33	16	38	17	15	142	1,679		

<sup>1</sup> See table 275, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 275, footnote 2.TABLE 279.—Average outlay of farm families in the Pacific region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Savings
		Current consumption																	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	\$305	\$789	\$339	\$106	\$87	\$17	\$56	\$88	\$2	\$35	\$15	\$15	\$9	\$2	\$9	\$9	\$20	—\$504	
\$500-\$750	631	827	381	108	88	18	62	73	2	42	12	16	9	4	8	4	18	—214	
\$750-\$1,000	890	1,007	457	125	90	22	81	94	2	53	22	19	12	9	10	8	22	—139	
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,131	1,150	500	146	101	37	112	108	3	52	30	23	12	12	10	4	29	—57	
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,372	1,301	514	184	119	48	118	138	2	74	34	27	12	12	13	9	43	25	
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,630	1,438	556	188	121	47	140	191	4	77	36	30	14	17	13	4	44	148	
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,865	1,552	572	215	131	49	160	188	5	98	47	31	15	19	13	9	61	232	
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,239	1,712	599	240	146	64	183	229	6	95	56	37	19	15	16	7	80	147	
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,717	1,935	646	295	170	84	182	259	8	101	68	39	23	24	17	19	62	720	
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,411	2,075	670	327	185	89	224	236	10	146	58	43	17	46	17	13	90	1,249	
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,179	2,317	736	381	213	92	246	308	1	121	80	48	17	14	21	6	118	2,024	
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,574	3,347	803	578	319	78	312	521	24	123	145	60	28	36	21	19	216	3,011	

<sup>1</sup> See table 275, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 275, footnote 2.

## Rural Nonfarm Families in Five Regions

TABLE 280.—Average outlay of rural nonfarm families in the New England region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	\$365	\$724	\$290	\$154	\$105	\$25	\$37	\$24	\$6	\$40	\$20	\$10	\$7	(3)	\$1	\$2	\$16	—\$375		
\$500-\$750.....	656	785	295	186	115	13	48	35	5	30	9	17	20	\$1	8	3	18	—147		
\$750-\$1,000.....	897	957	399	202	131	14	60	33	9	35	15	19	20	1	11	8	22	—82		
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	1,169	1,223	458	238	150	22	79	95	12	65	29	22	25	4	13	11	24	—78		
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	1,387	1,387	510	257	180	36	96	132	13	45	30	26	33	6	15	8	37	—37		
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	1,607	1,576	545	294	225	40	111	138	19	60	42	28	30	13	18	13	40	—9		
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	1,859	1,801	618	308	242	50	130	195	18	73	50	34	37	16	20	10	51	7		
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	2,231	2,073	704	344	264	48	173	233	16	82	65	40	36	30	21	17	70	88		
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	2,720	2,244	653	345	332	47	177	341	2	107	56	40	27	51	24	42	110	306		
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	3,343	2,821	756	439	360	68	262	439	26	137	117	47	38	66	31	41	109	413		
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	4,346	3,391	814	541	415	71	331	571	35	198	128	49	28	124	36	50	178	776		
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	7,370	4,573	835	698	535	138	488	823	58	368	211	66	24	217	49	63	347	2,450		

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The rural nonfarm group includes families living in communities with population under 2,500 and families living in the open country but not on farms. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 281.—Average outlay of rural nonfarm families in the North Central region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	\$345	\$491	\$202	\$123	\$74	\$4	\$22	\$15	\$1	\$22	\$4	\$8	\$9	\$1	\$5	\$1	\$8	—\$154		
\$500—\$750.....	615	698	273	138	101	19	44	38	1	34	8	14	14	3	8	3	14	—97		
\$750—\$1,000.....	871	880	346	157	124	27	68	49	3	36	15	19	18	4	10	4	22	—31		
\$1,000—\$1,250.....	1,125	1,089	402	183	146	39	97	73	4	48	22	23	23	10	12	7	30	6		
\$1,250—\$1,500.....	1,372	1,315	439	205	173	46	122	147	6	60	31	28	26	9	14	9	40	17		
\$1,500—\$1,750.....	1,613	1,465	491	218	185	50	135	173	6	70	41	30	29	13	16	8	47	101		
\$1,750—\$2,000.....	1,858	1,665	526	247	210	61	164	207	8	77	54	37	29	16	20	9	77	116		
\$2,000—\$2,500.....	2,223	1,887	537	284	229	73	205	278	6	85	62	39	31	27	21	10	76	260		
\$2,500—\$3,000.....	2,684	2,222	601	307	277	96	268	312	9	100	90	44	40	34	27	17	104	358		
\$3,000—\$4,000.....	3,410	2,724	667	364	368	127	341	345	14	177	108	59	43	48	33	30	240	446		
\$4,000—\$5,000.....	4,540	3,024	669	424	407	229	365	351	39	126	159	69	38	107	33	8	231	1,285		
\$5,000—\$10,000.....	6,196	3,453	793	395	435	75	451	419	29	529	111	67	54	30	31	34	254	2,489		

<sup>1</sup> See table 280, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 280, footnote 2.

TABLE 282.—Average outlay of rural nonfarm families in the Southern region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500.....	\$343	\$363	\$156	\$59	\$43	\$9	\$37	88	\$1	\$17	\$5	\$9	\$11	\$4	\$2	\$2	\$8	—\$28		
\$500-\$750.....	638	654	268	90	82	19	72	27	2	32	13	16	17	5	5	6	14	—30		
\$750-\$1,000.....	879	872	341	121	112	32	99	39	3	38	20	21	21	7	8	10	20	—13		
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	1,137	1,108	393	154	154	45	119	84	4	45	28	26	27	10	11	8	31	—2		
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	1,385	1,313	445	179	182	56	150	106	4	49	33	30	33	14	13	19	44	28		
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	1,628	1,539	485	210	224	64	173	144	4	68	48	37	36	19	15	12	65	24		
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	1,869	1,736	526	235	244	79	197	190	4	85	44	41	40	20	17	14	70	63		
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	2,224	1,978	569	284	286	80	231	209	8	92	60	47	36	37	21	18	110	136		
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	2,732	2,399	699	331	337	93	285	220	4	145	82	54	42	60	23	24	132	291		
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	3,427	2,744	734	392	383	115	335	319	9	132	96	55	45	85	26	18	178	505		
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	4,478	3,305	809	457	414	104	488	475	7	165	112	74	47	105	31	17	339	834		
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	7,125	4,184	986	562	551	186	639	510	24	188	188	108	60	115	42	25	425	2,516		

<sup>1</sup> See table 280, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 280, footnote 2.

TABLE 283. *Average outlay of rural nonfarm families in the Mountain and Plains region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Savings
		Current consumption																	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500 . . .	\$371	\$538	\$199	\$114	\$66	\$11	\$38	\$27	\$1	\$42	\$8	\$13	\$9	\$1	\$2	\$4	\$10	—\$177	
\$500-\$750 . . .	645	804	294	155	112	26	71	37	2	44	16	18	13	5	5	6	18	—177	
\$750-\$1,000 . . .	878	941	357	156	129	32	97	46	2	36	27	23	16	8	8	4	24	—87	
\$1,000-\$1,250 . . .	1,155	1,298	396	208	165	49	123	97	4	59	37	30	22	4	12	2	39	—92	
\$1,250-\$1,500 . . .	1,385	1,356	446	219	177	50	132	122	4	71	46	32	24	12	13	8	48	—19	
\$1,500-\$1,750 . . .	1,618	1,537	474	254	198	69	152	132	5	78	68	38	30	14	16	9	61	20	
\$1,750-\$2,000 . . .	1,889	1,722	523	276	218	79	179	171	8	92	68	41	28	13	21	5	80	87	
\$2,000-\$2,500 . . .	2,220	1,958	547	295	231	75	204	273	10	94	86	46	36	30	21	10	83	179	
\$2,500-\$3,000 . . .	2,741	2,139	587	370	273	86	269	218	9	102	84	51	37	22	21	7	121	481	
\$3,000-\$4,000 . . .	3,343	2,646	730	371	336	142	323	279	15	116	135	62	42	56	27	12	138	559	
\$4,000-\$5,000 . . .	4,487	2,989	629	390	408	258	386	381	24	148	132	74	39	55	31	34	206	1,292	
\$5,000-\$10,000 . . .	7,058	3,047	787	380	358	176	408	348	49	114	185	75	42	34	35	56	230	3,781	

<sup>1</sup> See table 280, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 280, footnote 2.TABLE 284. *Average outlay of rural nonfarm families in the Pacific region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																		Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																			
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items					
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other												
Under \$500	\$352	\$542	\$212	\$131	\$74	\$9	\$31	\$28	\$2	\$26	\$6	\$10	\$4	\$1	\$6	\$2	\$17	—\$207			
\$500-\$750	646	711	283	133	79	22	53	52	3	35	19	14	10	4	7	6	12	-77			
\$750-\$1,000	890	924	370	166	101	36	68	78	3	43	22	21	16	5	10	4	20	-54			
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,129	1,109	399	174	108	47	97	114	6	62	35	26	18	6	12	5	30	-10			
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,377	1,311	432	205	122	60	117	161	5	74	45	31	21	8	15	5	34	32			
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,619	1,543	490	223	149	66	139	236	4	98	52	36	24	11	15	9	51	25			
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,858	1,734	543	237	159	95	166	255	4	100	61	42	25	11	17	9	65	59			
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,209	1,911	572	268	168	104	198	300	8	88	89	45	31	17	20	12	76	222			
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,700	2,211	592	321	209	103	222	390	8	88	90	52	27	26	24	22	106	383			
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,469	2,685	698	335	267	129	318	462	25	174	111	57	33	67	34	15	157	618			
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,472	3,216	710	414	263	154	389	694	36	218	130	65	24	132	33	23	210	1,046			
\$5,000-\$10,000	7,501	4,581	774	601	412	223	566	892	63	405	221	85	25	238	47	29	387	2,535			

<sup>1</sup> See table 280, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 280, footnote 2.

## Urban Families in Five Regions

TABLE 285. *Average outlay of urban families in the New England region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average outlay per family for—																				
Income level	Average income per family	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings		
		Shelter					Transportation					Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education			Reading	Other items
		All items	Food	Housing	Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500	\$356	\$743	\$294	\$202	\$100	\$4	\$18	\$4	\$6	\$33	\$9	\$14	\$17	\$1	\$10	\$2	\$11	-\$401		
\$500-\$750	664	763	311	203	104	10	51	16	8	26	10	16	20	\$1	10	7	17	-146		
\$750-\$1,000	894	960	370	212	121	27	66	44	10	33	18	20	24	1	12	2	18	-87		
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,138	1,178	436	245	154	32	91	51	14	55	23	26	20	2	14	6	25	-65		
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,376	1,349	501	263	172	38	120	72	14	53	32	29	31	3	16	5	35	-8		
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,634	1,625	554	308	204	48	156	109	19	77	47	35	37	5	19	7	49	-40		
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,865	1,848	587	333	231	64	181	167	21	80	57	38	40	11	20	18	60	-43		
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,236	2,081	655	369	261	66	219	193	24	97	67	41	41	16	22	4	70	85		
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,747	2,496	744	452	318	63	265	278	25	88	86	51	52	39	25	10	109	142		
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,648	3,110	839	569	416	93	349	334	28	115	132	61	56	49	29	10	138	400		
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,796	3,771	923	681	489	80	432	524	45	142	172	71	57	58	32	65	213	612		
\$5,000-\$10,000	7,587	5,583	1,452	1,426	915	138	687	622	56	232	265	100	71	146	48	26	446	1,558		

Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

Less than \$9.50.



TABLE 286.—Average outlay of urban families in the North Central region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income leve	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for																Savings
		Current consumption																
		Transportation																
		All items	Food	Housing	Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Auto-mobile	Other	Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	
Under \$500	\$317	\$720	\$276	\$193	\$93	\$8	\$42	\$12	\$9	\$34	\$9	\$14	\$12	\$2	\$8	\$8	\$10	\$113
\$500-\$750	651	785	307	197	100	13	48	18	9	31	12	17	15	3	9	6	10	144
\$750-\$1,000	887	937	361	213	117	28	68	28	12	36	17	21	20	3	10	3	15	65
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,132	1,154	424	255	137	36	92	58	16	42	24	25	26	4	12	3	23	45
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,375	1,332	482	288	151	47	116	68	21	58	34	30	31	7	14	5	31	8
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,626	1,557	532	330	165	53	143	97	23	70	41	35	35	9	17	7	41	28
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,876	1,757	582	361	187	69	166	124	25	77	52	39	38	12	19	6	49	70
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,233	2,038	648	409	211	75	209	166	29	94	64	45	43	15	21	9	68	127
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,736	2,411	732	467	252	88	260	215	35	113	87	53	49	25	25	10	94	231
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,433	2,858	817	553	309	100	335	262	42	135	110	62	55	35	29	14	110	435
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,422	3,505	948	664	400	104	428	358	54	168	140	72	59	61	36	13	211	706
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,911	5,093	1,202	1,007	648	177	591	515	77	280	241	101	71	101	45	37	428	1,300

<sup>1</sup> See table 285, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 25, footnote 2.

TABLE 287.- *Average outlay of urban families in the Southern region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																
		Current consumption																
		All items	Food	Housing	Shelter	Furnishings	Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
			Household operation			Automobile	Other											
Under \$500 .....	\$334	\$409	\$171	\$88	\$56	\$11	\$30	\$3	\$4	\$16	\$5	\$10	\$9	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$7	—\$82
\$500-\$750 .....	639	635	379	108	87	29	61	11	8	27	12	17	15	2	6	2	14	— 10
\$750-\$1,000 .....	808	885	329	149	120	36	88	34	14	43	20	23	22	4	10	5	24	— 37
\$1,000-\$1,250 .....	1,137	1,131	386	184	149	58	121	67	15	46	26	29	27	5	12	6	31	— 25
\$1,250-\$1,500 .....	1,377	1,349	444	219	180	67	138	88	19	68	36	32	33	7	13	5	42	— 14
\$1,500-\$1,750 .....	1,620	1,788	502	250	208	75	169	120	21	80	48	36	36	11	15	8	48	— 16
\$1,750-\$2,000 .....	1,880	1,783	551	290	246	74	186	148	23	88	48	41	41	12	17	9	64	— 33
\$2,000-\$2,500 .....	2,246	2,053	595	339	278	85	224	208	22	106	61	45	46	18	19	9	80	102
\$2,500-\$3,000 .....	2,716	2,388	658	404	348	89	270	236	24	127	75	52	43	31	23	8	129	199
\$3,000-\$4,000 .....	3,446	2,948	777	513	460	83	355	290	26	153	104	68	49	32	28	10	157	391
\$4,000-\$5,000 .....	4,451	3,378	847	621	553	123	426	339	33	233	159	72	59	53	33	27	225	648
\$5,000-\$10,000 .....	6,619	4,841	1,026	819	734	180	586	575	33	314	238	91	64	94	43	44	434	1,344

<sup>1</sup> See table 285, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 285, footnote 2.

TABLE 288.—Average outlay of urban families in the Mountain and Plains region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average outlay per family for—																			Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
Income level	Average income per family	Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500	\$343	\$637	\$224	\$157	\$80	\$13	\$49	\$28	\$4	\$29	\$12	\$13	\$11	\$11	\$5	\$1	\$12	—\$306		
\$500-\$750	631	815	290	181	96	25	67	46	8	45	15	17	11	7	7	2	14	—178		
\$750-\$1,000	887	968	324	205	111	35	84	59	8	57	24	23	16	6	10	6	24	—105		
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,140	1,193	380	231	126	55	119	94	9	69	36	29	21	7	12	5	29	—82		
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,388	1,400	430	258	150	58	144	142	10	81	40	33	23	12	14	5	38	—50		
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,629	1,577	461	287	169	72	169	162	14	88	49	39	25	15	16	8	4	—2		
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,882	1,799	512	329	198	78	205	186	13	96	46	43	27	20	18	6	61	19		
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,294	2,049	551	370	215	91	241	235	17	108	84	47	32	24	21	13	84	91		
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,750	2,424	613	447	256	94	297	316	18	116	106	56	33	31	25	16	110	196		
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,430	2,700	669	523	307	117	365	306	28	150	138	61	30	48	28	20	188	452		
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,411	3,434	783	626	372	188	461	391	38	173	172	71	39	64	41	15	288	689		
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,844	4,873	987	879	539	204	662	639	67	244	281	95	49	146	55	26	538	1,433		

<sup>1</sup> See table 285, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 285, footnote 2.

TABLE 289.—Average outlay of urban families in the Pacific region for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Savings
		Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items			
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500	\$350	\$747	\$263	\$162	\$83	\$25	\$56	\$52	\$13	\$28	\$20	\$15	\$12	\$5	\$11	\$2	\$7	—\$404	
\$500-\$750	683	793	285	175	96	24	63	38	13	31	21	18	12	4	11	2	11	—121	
\$750-\$1,000	884	965	353	186	96	35	79	67	18	46	25	20	21	5	12	2	17	—98	
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,138	1,140	394	201	112	49	114	79	17	61	37	26	22	11	13	4	24	—26	
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,379	1,341	432	234	128	68	135	129	17	67	45	30	24	11	15	6	38	( <sup>3</sup> )	
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,642	1,552	461	253	151	80	170	173	23	83	57	34	27	17	17	6	51	39	
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,884	1,774	516	299	172	94	189	211	20	90	71	39	32	13	20	8	55	55	
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,222	2,015	565	329	199	98	226	252	26	106	84	44	34	19	22	11	82	125	
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,734	2,380	637	397	234	126	280	307	26	117	105	51	33	29	25	13	111	243	
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,392	2,787	685	472	293	129	350	351	31	155	131	59	37	46	29	13	171	434	
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,420	3,375	761	555	377	156	441	445	37	200	173	71	36	66	40	17	262	783	
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,779	4,613	965	766	550	195	576	574	82	334	256	87	62	79	48	39	530	1,636	

<sup>1</sup> See table 285, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 285, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## SECTION 4. SPENDING PATTERNS OF WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES

## White Families at Different Income Levels

TABLE 290.—Average outlay of white families in Southern rural communities<sup>1</sup> for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>2</sup>

Average outlay per family for—																		
Income level	Average income per family	Current consumption															Savings	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items		Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other									
Under \$500	\$391	\$457	\$251	\$42	\$47	\$10	\$42	\$14	\$1	\$20	\$5	\$7	\$11	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$5	—\$71
\$500-\$750	645	668	366	56	62	14	64	29	1	29	9	11	15	4	4	4	8	—31
\$750-\$1,000	872	867	447	76	76	24	90	48	2	40	14	15	17	8	5	5	14	—9
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,132	1,102	521	108	108	35	113	78	3	47	22	20	22	11	8	6	24	—6
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,379	1,312	577	134	132	44	144	108	4	55	28	24	26	15	10	11	34	33
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,623	1,498	602	174	163	54	162	134	3	66	39	30	29	20	12	10	51	74
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,864	1,682	645	196	185	65	186	171	3	80	40	34	33	20	13	11	57	125
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,222	1,946	680	255	226	72	220	203	7	90	55	40	33	33	17	15	88	188
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,732	2,280	787	291	263	86	264	221	5	121	69	46	36	54	19	18	103	349
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,421	2,661	840	366	308	109	313	282	8	141	87	50	38	76	22	21	147	613
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,432	3,045	883	423	329	103	425	385	11	148	106	63	42	85	25	17	240	1,138
\$5,000-\$10,000	6,846	3,933	1,024	531	486	168	575	469	21	192	156	91	56	107	36	21	352	2,561

<sup>1</sup> Includes families living in communities with population under 2,500 and farm and nonfarm families living in the open country.<sup>2</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>3</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.TABLE 291.—Percentage of income of white families in Southern rural communities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																	Sav- ings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Cloth- ing	Transportation		Med- ical care	Recre- ation	Per- sonal care	To- bacco	Edu- cation	Read- ing	Other items	Gifts and per- sonal taxes <sup>2</sup>		
			Hous- ing	House- hold operation	Furn- ish- ings		Auto- mobile	Other										
Under \$500	116.9	64.2	10.7	12.0	2.6	10.7	3.6	0.3	5.1	1.3	1.8	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	-18.2	
\$500-\$750	103.6	56.8	8.7	9.6	2.2	9.9	4.5	.2	4.5	1.4	1.7	2.3	.6	.6	.6	1.2	-4.8	
\$750-\$1,000	99.4	51.3	8.7	8.7	2.8	10.3	5.5	.2	4.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	.9	.6	.6	1.6	-1.0	
\$1,000-\$1,250	97.4	46.1	9.5	9.5	3.1	10.0	6.9	.3	4.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	.7	.5	2.1	.5	
\$1,250-\$1,500	95.1	41.9	9.7	9.6	3.2	10.4	7.8	.3	4.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.1	.7	.8	2.5	2.4	
\$1,500-\$1,750	92.3	37.1	10.7	10.1	3.3	10.0	8.3	.2	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.2	.7	.6	3.1	4.6	
\$1,750-\$2,000	90.3	34.6	10.5	9.9	3.5	10.0	9.2	.2	4.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	.7	.6	3.0	6.7	
\$2,000-\$2,500	87.6	30.6	11.5	10.2	3.2	9.9	9.1	.3	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	.8	.7	4.0	8.4	
\$2,500-\$3,000	83.4	28.8	10.6	9.6	3.1	9.7	8.1	.2	4.4	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.0	.7	.7	3.8	12.8	
\$3,000-\$4,000	77.8	24.6	10.7	9.0	3.2	9.2	8.3	.2	4.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.2	.6	.6	4.3	17.9	
\$4,000-\$5,000	68.7	19.9	9.6	7.4	2.3	9.6	8.7	.2	3.3	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	.6	.4	5.6	25.7	
\$5,000-\$10,000	57.5	14.9	7.8	7.1	2.5	8.4	6.9	.3	2.8	2.3	1.3	.8	1.6	.5	.3	5.1	37.4	

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnotes 1 and 2.<sup>2</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.TABLE 292.—Average outlay of white families in Southern urban communities<sup>1</sup> for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>2</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																	Savings
		Current consumption																	
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$200 .....	\$360	\$560	\$252	\$94	\$81	\$19	\$41	\$7	\$7	\$17	\$9	\$13	\$12	\$2	\$4	\$2	\$8	—\$208	
\$200—\$250 .....	656	670	286	108	99	27	61	10	6	21	13	17	15	2	7	3	11	—25	
\$250—\$300 .....	895	927	348	154	130	36	84	37	11	41	21	23	23	4	10	5	21	—53	
\$300—\$350 .....	1,139	1,148	395	186	155	60	120	70	12	44	26	29	27	5	12	7	28	—37	
\$350—\$400 .....	1,377	1,357	451	220	182	68	135	90	17	68	37	32	34	6	13	4	41	—21	
\$400—\$450 .....	1,618	1,594	508	260	210	76	166	122	19	79	49	36	37	10	14	8	47	—23	
\$450—\$500 .....	1,879	1,785	553	300	248	73	185	150	22	87	48	41	41	12	17	8	64	30	
\$500—\$550 .....	2,243	2,057	597	339	280	86	223	209	21	106	61	45	46	17	19	8	88	98	
\$550—\$600 .....	2,715	2,391	660	404	350	89	269	237	24	127	75	52	43	30	23	8	129	195	
\$600—\$650 .....	3,496	2,940	778	513	461	83	375	291	25	152	104	68	49	32	28	10	157	396	
\$650—\$700 .....	4,448	3,578	848	622	555	123	425	338	33	203	159	72	59	52	33	26	225	645	
\$700—\$800 .....	6,620	4,844	1,026	820	736	180	585	574	33	315	238	91	64	94	43	45	433	1,343	

<sup>1</sup> Includes communities with population of 2,500 and over.<sup>2</sup> See table 290, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.

TABLE 293.— *Percentage of income of white families in Southern urban communities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																
	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes †	Sav- ings
	All items	Food	Shelter			Cloth- ing	Transportation		Med- ical care	Recre- ation	Per- sonal care	To- bacco	Edu- cation	Read- ing	Other items		
			Hous- ing	House- hold operation	Furn- ish- ings		Auto- mobile	Other									
Under \$500	155.6	70.0	26.1	22.5	5.3	11.4	1.9	1.9	4.7	2.5	3.6	3.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.2	-57.8
\$500-\$750	102.1	43.6	16.4	15.1	3.3	9.3	1.5	.9	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	.3	1.1	.5	1.7	-3.8
\$750-\$1,000	103.6	38.9	17.2	14.5	4.0	9.4	4.1	1.2	4.6	2.1	2.6	2.6	.4	1.1	.6	2.3	-5.9
\$1,000-\$1,250	106.8	34.7	16.3	13.6	5.3	10.5	6.1	1.1	3.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	.4	1.1	.6	2.4	-3.2
\$1,250-\$1,500	98.5	32.8	16.0	13.2	4.9	9.8	6.5	1.2	4.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	.4	1.0	.3	3.0	-1.5
\$1,500-\$1,750	98.5	31.4	16.1	13.0	4.7	10.2	7.5	1.2	4.9	3.0	2.2	2.3	.6	.9	.5	2.9	-1.4
\$1,750-\$2,000	97.0	29.4	16.0	13.2	3.9	9.8	8.0	1.2	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	.6	.9	.4	3.1	1.6
\$2,000-\$2,500	91.7	26.6	15.1	12.5	3.8	10.0	9.3	.9	4.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	.8	.8	.4	3.9	4.4
\$2,500-\$3,000	88.1	24.3	11.9	12.9	3.3	9.9	8.7	.9	4.7	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	.8	.3	4.7	7.2
\$3,000-\$4,000	84.4	22.3	14.7	13.2	2.4	10.2	8.3	.7	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.4	.9	.8	.3	4.5	11.1
\$4,000-\$5,000	80.4	19.1	11.0	12.5	2.8	9.5	7.6	.7	5.2	3.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	.7	.6	5.1	14.5
\$5,000-\$10,000	73.2	15.5	12.4	11.1	2.7	8.8	8.7	.5	4.8	3.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	.6	.7	6.5	21.3

<sup>1</sup> See table 291, footnote 2, and table 292, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.TABLE 294.— *Average outlay of white families in North Central cities of 100,000 population and over for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																
		Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>	Savings
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items		
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other									
Under \$500	\$296	\$851	\$329	\$228	\$103	\$9	\$46	\$10	\$18	\$39	\$12	\$17	\$16	\$3	\$9	\$12	\$10	—\$565
\$500-\$750	649	856	335	225	102	13	47	10	17	39	13	17	15	4	9	10	9	—216
\$750-\$1,000	891	972	381	239	113	28	62	18	21	37	15	19	22	2	11	4	11	—92
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,134	1,193	453	281	133	29	86	52	25	42	22	25	27	3	12	3	19	—78
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,378	1,381	509	318	146	35	109	56	31	55	33	29	34	6	15	5	25	—28
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,631	1,595	565	361	159	44	140	74	33	71	40	35	38	10	18	7	36	( <sup>2</sup> )
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,877	1,798	612	392	181	65	161	112	34	74	53	39	40	10	19	6	43	36
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,237	2,094	691	440	207	68	204	149	38	97	65	45	45	13	22	10	62	81
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,737	2,453	777	488	246	85	259	191	45	115	86	54	52	19	26	10	85	199
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,409	2,931	877	578	303	98	340	238	52	137	110	64	57	32	30	15	131	347
\$4,000-\$5,000	4,421	3,606	1,022	680	401	100	435	339	63	172	143	75	64	60	36	13	210	605
\$5,000-\$10,000	7,036	5,437	1,313	1,086	690	193	616	504	87	308	262	108	79	100	47	44	448	1,151

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnote 2.<sup>2</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 295.— *Percentage of income of white families in North Central cities of 100,000 population and over for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of income for—																
	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>1</sup>	Savings
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other									
Under \$500	287.5	111.2	77.0	34.8	3.0	15.5	3.4	6.1	13.2	4.1	5.7	5.4	1.0	3.0	4.1	3.4	-190.9
\$500-\$750	131.9	51.6	31.7	15.7	2.0	7.2	1.6	2.6	6.0	2.0	2.6	2.3	.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	-33.3
\$750-\$1,000	109.1	42.8	26.8	12.7	3.1	7.0	2.0	2.4	4.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	.2	1.2	.4	1.2	-10.3
\$1,000-\$1,250	105.2	39.9	24.8	11.7	2.6	7.6	4.6	2.2	3.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	.3	1.0	.3	1.7	-6.9
\$1,250-\$1,500	100.2	36.9	23.1	10.6	2.5	7.9	4.1	2.2	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	.4	1.1	.4	1.8	-2.0
\$1,500-\$1,750	97.8	34.7	22.1	9.8	2.7	8.6	4.5	2.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	.6	1.1	.4	2.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
\$1,750-\$2,000	95.8	32.6	20.9	9.7	3.5	8.6	6.0	1.8	3.9	2.8	2.1	2.1	.5	1.0	.3	2.3	1.9
\$2,000-\$2,500	93.6	30.9	19.7	9.3	3.0	9.1	6.7	1.7	4.3	2.9	2.0	2.0	.6	1.0	.4	2.8	3.6
\$2,500-\$3,000	89.6	28.1	17.8	9.0	3.1	9.5	7.0	1.6	4.2	3.1	2.0	1.9	.7	.9	.4	3.1	7.3
\$3,000-\$4,000	86.0	25.7	17.0	8.9	2.9	10.0	7.0	1.5	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.7	.9	.9	.4	3.8	10.2
\$4,000-\$5,000	81.6	23.1	15.4	9.2	2.3	9.8	7.7	1.4	3.9	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	.8	.3	4.7	13.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	77.3	18.7	15.4	9.8	2.8	8.8	7.2	1.2	4.4	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	.7	.6	6.4	16.3

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnote 2.<sup>2</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

## Negro Families at Different Income Levels

TABLE 296.—Average outlay of Negro families in Southern rural communities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																		Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																			
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items					
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other												
Under \$500	\$335	\$343	\$193	\$30	\$35	\$6	\$33	\$11	\$1	\$12	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$2	\$1	\$2	\$6	—\$14			
\$500—\$750	610	588	342	38	49	15	63	22	2	20	5	7	16	3	2	4	10	12			
\$750—\$1,000	864	802	471	43	55	18	84	49	4	27	7	10	17	8	2	7	10	52			
\$1,000—\$1,250	1,103	986	531	70	60	24	112	76	5	41	12	12	19	10	4	10	18	99			
\$1,250—\$1,500	1,360	1,168	641	76	64	32	133	94	9	41	13	11	21	18	5	7	16	176			
\$1,500—\$1,750	1,599	1,270	667	90	64	34	138	134	8	51	21	13	17	19	6	8	22	307			
\$1,750—\$2,000	1,818	1,442	751	115	80	39	164	117	10	60	25	16	22	28	8	7	24	382			

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnotes 1 and 2.<sup>2</sup> Estimates are presented only for income levels up to \$2,000 because of the small number of Southern rural Negro families in the sample studied and in the population with incomes above this level. For income distributions of Negro families, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, tables 14, 20-B to 22-B, pp. 28 and 100.<sup>3</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.TABLE 297.—Percentage of income of Negro families in Southern rural communities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of income for—																	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other										
Under \$500.....	102.4	57.6	9.0	10.4	1.8	9.8	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.6	1.5	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.8	-4.2	
\$500-\$750.....	96.4	56.1	6.2	8.1	2.5	10.3	3.6	.3	3.3	.8	1.1	2.6	.5	.3	.7	1.6	2.0	
\$750-\$1,000.....	92.8	54.5	5.0	6.3	2.1	9.7	5.7	.5	3.1	.8	1.2	2.0	.9	.2	.8	1.2	6.0	
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	89.4	48.1	6.3	5.4	2.2	10.2	6.9	.5	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.7	.9	.4	.9	1.6	9.0	
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	85.9	47.1	5.6	4.7	2.4	9.8	6.9	.7	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	.4	.5	1.2	12.9	
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	79.4	41.7	5.6	4.0	2.1	8.6	8.4	.5	3.2	1.3	.8	1.1	1.2	.4	.5	1.4	19.2	
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	78.0	40.7	6.2	4.3	2.1	8.9	6.3	.5	3.2	1.4	.9	1.2	1.5	.4	.4	1.3	20.7	

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnotes 1 and 2.<sup>2</sup> See table 296, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.TABLE 298.—Average outlay of Negro families in Southern urban communities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for —																	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	Savings
		Current consumption																		
		All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items				
				Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other											
Under \$500	\$326	\$344	\$135	\$86	\$44	\$7	\$25	\$2	\$3	\$16	\$3	\$9	\$8	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$7	—\$25		
\$500-\$750	619	591	223	107	72	17	61	11	10	35	11	17	16	3	6	2	18	10		
\$750-\$1,000	862	815	274	137	91	34	102	25	21	49	18	23	19	6	9	7	33	14		
\$1,000-\$1,250	1,116	1,020	330	175	111	40	129	45	33	58	23	30	26	7	11	2	44	52		
\$1,250-\$1,500	1,372	1,248	356	209	150	50	174	64	40	71	30	37	26	19	14	8	53	71		
\$1,500-\$1,750	1,628	1,478	415	234	173	60	213	93	50	86	33	40	28	22	18	13	61	89		
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,852	1,625	464	270	159	71	242	91	50	103	40	45	25	33	16	13	65	162		
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,229	1,885	507	343	207	64	256	134	34	104	46	44	30	66	20	10	110	234		
\$2,500-\$3,000	2,732	2,184	541	374	236	100	339	199	33	126	46	57	27	90	26	10	106	442		
\$3,000-\$4,000	3,356	2,641	648	408	332	71	409	192	48	184	84	75	47	81	37	25	127	588		

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnote 2 and table 292, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates are presented only for income levels up to \$4,000 because of the small number of urban Negro families in the sample studied and in the population with incomes above this level. See also table 296, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.

TABLE 299.— *Percentage of income of Negro families in Southern urban communities for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of income for—																Gifts and per- sonal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
	Current consumption																	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Cloth- ing	Transportation		Med- ical care	Recre- ation	Per- sonal care	To- bacco	Edu- cation	Read- ing	Other items			
			Hous- ing	House- hold operation	Furn- ish- ings		Auto- mobile	Other										
Under \$500 .....	105.5	41.4	26.4	13.5	2.1	7.7	0.6	0.9	4.9	0.9	2.8	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.1	-7.6	
\$500-\$750 .....	95.5	36.0	17.3	11.6	2.7	9.9	1.8	1.6	5.7	1.8	2.7	2.6	.5	1.0	.3	2.9	1.6	
\$750-\$1,000 .....	94.5	31.8	15.9	10.6	3.9	11.8	2.9	2.4	5.7	2.1	2.7	2.2	.7	1.0	.8	3.9	1.6	
\$1,000-\$1,250 .....	91.4	29.6	15.7	9.9	3.6	11.5	4.0	3.0	5.2	2.1	2.7	2.3	.6	1.0	.2	3.9	4.7	
\$1,250-\$1,500 .....	90.9	25.9	15.2	10.9	3.6	12.7	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.0	.6	3.9	5.2	
\$1,500-\$1,750 .....	90.8	25.5	14.4	10.6	3.7	13.1	5.7	3.1	5.3	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	.8	3.7	5.5	
\$1,750-\$2,000 .....	87.8	25.1	14.4	8.6	4.0	13.1	4.9	2.7	5.6	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.8	.9	.7	3.5	8.7	
\$2,000-\$2,500 .....	84.6	22.7	15.4	9.3	2.9	11.5	6.9	1.5	4.7	2.1	2.0	1.3	3.0	.9	.4	4.9	10.5	
\$2,500-\$3,000 .....	79.9	19.8	12.0	8.6	3.7	12.4	7.3	1.2	4.6	1.7	2.1	1.0	3.3	.9	.4	3.9	16.2	
\$3,000-\$4,000 .....	78.7	19.3	12.2	9.9	2.1	12.2	5.7	1.4	5.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	2.4	1.1	.8	3.8	17.5	

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnote 2 and table 292, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 298, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.TABLE 300.— *Average outlay of Negro families in North Central cities of 100,000 population and over for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Average income per family	Average outlay per family for—																Savings
		Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	
		All items	Food	Housing	Shelter Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Transportation Auto-mobile	Other	Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items		
Under \$500.....	\$336	\$808	\$305	\$311	\$74	\$1	\$37	(0)	\$17	\$16	\$5	\$18	\$12	(0)	\$6	\$6	\$7	-\$479
\$500-\$750.....	641	670	237	238	86	4	25	86	13	25	7	14	11	(0)	4	7	—36	
\$750-\$1,000.....	863	923	331	259	107	17	68	14	24	32	18	23	18	\$2	9	1	12	-42
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	1,155	1,110	387	307	119	27	90	30	29	36	23	27	22	1	11	1	31	14
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	1,371	1,286	454	323	127	42	122	18	42	32	33	33	5	11	2	37	48	
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	1,622	1,519	493	360	163	46	162	50	50	58	42	39	35	2	16	3	67	25
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	1,902	1,818	577	433	177	79	176	61	54	75	64	47	43	7	18	7	59	
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	2,207	1,960	600	478	173	49	237	91	51	75	62	60	43	15	21	5	178	
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	2,749	2,375	746	499	212	71	290	187	60	70	95	61	46	10	24	1	134	240
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	3,327	2,805	779	790	359	68	312	132	66	90	83	63	51	56	39	7	142	290

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnote 2.<sup>2</sup> See table 298, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.

\* Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 301.— *Percentage of income of Negro families in North Central cities of 100,000 population and over for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, by income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of income for—																Savings
	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>	
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other									
Under \$500	240.5	90.8	92.5	22.0	0.3	11.0	(*)	5.0	4.8	1.5	5.4	3.6	(*)	1.8	1.8	2.1	-142.6
\$500-\$750	101.5	37.0	37.2	13.1	.6	3.9	0.9	2.0	3.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	(*)	.6	(*)	1.1	-5.6
\$750-\$1,000	103.4	37.1	29.0	12.0	1.9	7.6	1.6	2.7	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	0.2	1.0	.1	1.3	-4.7
\$1,000-\$1,250	96.1	33.5	26.6	10.3	2.3	7.8	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	1	1.0	.1	2.7	1.2
\$1,250-\$1,500	93.8	33.1	23.5	9.3	3.1	8.9	1.3	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	4	.8	.1	2.7	3.5
\$1,500-\$1,750	93.7	30.1	22.2	10.0	2.8	10.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	1	1.0	.2	2.2	4.1
\$1,750-\$2,000	95.6	30.3	22.8	9.3	4.2	9.2	3.2	2.8	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.3	4	.9	.4	3.1	1.3
\$2,000-\$2,500	88.8	27.2	21.7	7.8	2.2	10.7	4.1	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.0	.7	1.0	.2	3.1	8.1
\$2,500-\$3,000	86.4	27.1	18.2	7.7	2.6	10.5	6.8	2.2	2.5	3.5	2.2	1.7	.4	.9	.1	4.9	8.7
\$3,000-\$4,000	87.0	23.1	23.7	10.8	2.0	9.4	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	.2	4.3	8.7

<sup>1</sup> See table 290, footnote 2.<sup>2</sup> See table 298, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 290, footnote 3.

\* Less than .001 percent.

## SECTION 5. SPENDING PATTERNS OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES

## All Families of Three Sizes

TABLE 302.—Percentage of income of families of three sizes for main categories of consumption, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Percentage of income for														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>															
2 persons.....	100.7	36.8	21.9	12.7	3.7	6.9	5.9	1.0	4.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	(2)	1.1	0.5
3-6 persons.....	105.9	45.3	17.2	12.1	2.9	9.4	5.1	.8	4.6	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.7	.9	.6
7 or more persons.....	106.6	57.6	9.9	9.1	2.5	10.6	5.0	.6	3.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.2	.6	.5
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>															
2 persons.....	89.0	26.6	18.3	10.3	4.3	7.8	8.6	1.1	4.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	.2	.9	.4
3-6 persons.....	94.9	33.4	16.6	10.3	3.3	9.4	7.6	1.0	4.6	2.6	2.0	1.8	.9	.9	.5
7 or more persons.....	98.8	44.3	12.4	9.4	2.5	10.9	5.7	.9	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	.7	.7
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>															
2 persons.....	78.9	20.3	15.8	9.4	3.7	7.8	9.9	.8	3.8	2.8	1.7	1.5	.1	.9	.4
3-6 persons.....	86.1	26.0	14.9	9.8	3.2	9.6	8.6	.9	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	.8	.4
7 or more persons.....	89.4	33.9	11.7	8.5	2.8	10.7	7.5	1.1	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	.7	.4
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>															
2 persons.....	62.2	12.3	13.7	9.0	2.9	6.5	7.0	1.0	3.6	2.9	1.2	.8	(2)	.6	.7
3-6 persons.....	67.1	15.8	11.7	8.7	2.3	8.4	7.5	.7	4.0	3.1	1.3	.9	1.7	.6	.4
7 or more persons.....	75.9	20.5	10.4	7.9	1.9	10.4	9.9	.7	4.6	3.5	1.5	1.2	2.1	.5	.8

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 303.—Food: Average expenditures of families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—							Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All food	Purchased food					Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>		All food	Purchased food					Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
		At home	Away from home							At home	Away from home				
			Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)					Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>								<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons.....	\$320	\$251	\$11	(4)	\$2	\$1	\$55	2 persons.....	\$551	\$414	\$96	(4)	\$11	\$3	\$27
3-6 persons.....	402	294	6	\$1	2	1	98	3-6 persons.....	709	552	67	\$12	9	4	65
7 or more persons.....	510	260	4	1	1	1	243	7 or more persons.....	932	683	37	6	5	5	193
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>								<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons.....	429	349	36	(4)	8	2	34	2 persons.....	848	609	181	(4)	22	4	32
3-6 persons.....	543	429	25	2	5	3	79	3-6 persons.....	1,086	794	159	43	18	8	64
7 or more persons.....	721	473	17	1	4	3	223	7 or more persons.....	1,385	975	126	37	29	11	207

<sup>1</sup> See table 302, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes soft drinks, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.

<sup>3</sup> Data for home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only, although the average figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 304.—Housing: Average expenditures of families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—						Average expenditure per family for—					
Income level and size of family	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>1</sup>	Income level and size of family	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>1</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>						<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>					
2 persons .....	\$190	\$186	\$124	\$62	\$4	2 persons .....	\$428	\$417	\$304	\$113	\$11
3-6 persons .....	153	150	103	47	3	3-6 persons .....	407	394	268	126	13
7 or more persons .....	88	86	51	35	2	7 or more persons .....	321	313	188	125	8
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>						<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>					
2 persons .....	295	292	212	80	3	2 persons .....	948	800	625	265	58
3-6 persons .....	269	267	182	85	2	3-6 persons .....	801	744	465	279	57
7 or more persons .....	261	199	122	77	2	7 or more persons .....	702	658	441	217	44

<sup>1</sup> See table 302, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, an imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). Also includes, for nonfarm families, rent received as gift or pay, as well as net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>4</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

TABLE 305.—Household operation: Average expenditures of families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—													
Income level and size of family	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration								Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>				
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>													
2 persons	\$119	\$80	\$74	\$28	\$17	\$10	\$6	\$13	\$6	\$3	\$5	\$5	\$17
3-6 persons	107	81	71	27	17	8	6	13	10	3	3	3	17
7 or more persons	81	61	38	15	8	3	3	9	23	6	2	1	11
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>													
2 persons	166	99	95	30	30	17	6	12	4	13	15	16	23
3-6 persons	168	110	103	35	30	17	7	14	7	11	13	9	25
7 or more persons	153	106	88	31	23	14	7	13	18	14	6	4	23
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>													
2 persons	254	119	116	33	41	26	4	12	3	39	31	34	31
3-6 persons	267	141	136	42	45	28	6	15	5	42	26	24	34
7 or more persons	232	136	127	45	38	23	6	15	9	29	16	16	35
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>													
2 persons	623	182	179	36	61	49	4	29	3	268	54	66	53
3-6 persons	595	203	199	45	66	53	5	39	4	230	50	58	54
7 or more persons	535	223	211	43	63	48	7	50	12	176	37	45	54

<sup>1</sup> See table 302, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only, although the average figures here presented cover all families. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 1391-40.TABLE 306.—Medical care: Average expenditures of families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>							
2 persons	\$36	\$11	\$5	(2)	\$2	\$6	\$12
3-6 persons	41	15	5	(2)	3	7	11
7 or more persons	34	14	2	(2)	2	7	9
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>							
2 persons	64	20	10	\$1	4	9	20
3-6 persons	75	23	11	1	6	10	21
7 or more persons	67	23	7	1	4	11	21
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons	104	31	19	1	7	11	35
3-6 persons	111	32	20	2	8	14	38
7 or more persons	113	34	16	2	8	15	38
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons	251	44	88	3	32	26	58
3-6 persons	274	66	53	4	27	27	97
7 or more persons	310	102	57	7	24	24	96

<sup>1</sup> See table 302, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 307.—Recreation: Average expenditures of families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admission		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>						
2 persons	\$16	\$6	\$1	\$1	\$4	\$4
3-6 persons	18	6	1	2	4	5
7 or more persons	13	3	1	1	4	4
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>						
2 persons	42	13	6	4	7	12
3-6 persons	42	15	4	4	4	15
7 or more persons	40	11	3	1	5	14
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>						
2 persons	76	21	19	10	10	25
3-6 persons	81	25	14	10	7	31
7 or more persons	75	28	9	7	8	23
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
2 persons	203	36	24	13	19	81
3-6 persons	211	39	30	27	13	102
7 or more persons	236	67	26	27	28	88

<sup>1</sup> See table 302, footnote 1.TABLE 308.—Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
Income level and size of family	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>							
2 persons	\$17	\$8	\$2	\$7	\$20	\$13	\$7
3-6 persons	20	10	2	8	18	11	7
7 or more persons	15	6	2	7	18	6	12
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>							
2 persons	30	15	4	11	32	24	8
3-6 persons	33	17	3	13	30	22	8
7 or more persons	30	14	3	13	27	16	11
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons	46	25	6	15	42	30	12
3-6 persons	49	26	6	17	41	30	11
7 or more persons	53	26	5	22	47	35	12
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons	83	49	13	22	55	30	25
3-6 persons	91	53	12	26	60	39	21
7 or more persons	100	53	11	36	84	59	25

<sup>1</sup> See table 302, footnote 1.TABLE 309.—Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>						
2 persons	\$23	\$2	\$21	\$10	\$10	\$1
3-6 persons	17	2	15	6	8	1
7 or more persons	10	2	8	3	5	(9)
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>						
2 persons	54	3	51	30	17	4
3-6 persons	41	4	37	18	17	2
7 or more persons	30	5	25	10	14	1
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>						
2 persons	134	9	125	84	31	10
3-6 persons	94	8	86	45	35	6
7 or more persons	70	7	63	23	36	4
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
2 persons	529	124	405	278	86	41
3-6 persons	364	94	270	148	89	33
7 or more persons	304	48	256	132	89	35

<sup>1</sup> See table 302, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.



## Farm Families of Three Sizes

TABLE 310.—Percentage of income of farm families of three sizes for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Percentage of income for—																
	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Savings
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other									
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>																	
2 persons.....	95.9	42.8	15.2	10.8	2.7	6.1	8.5	0.1	4.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	(3)	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.5
3-6 persons.....	106.9	54.4	11.5	9.2	2.1	10.2	7.3	.2	4.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.9	.7	.7	2.1	-9.0
7 or more persons.....	106.4	62.8	5.5	6.7	2.7	10.6	6.8	.5	4.2	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.4	.3	.5	.8	-7.2
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>																	
2 persons.....	72.9	26.1	13.3	8.8	3.1	5.4	8.0	.1	3.4	1.5	1.1	.9	(3)	.6	.6	3.0	24.1
3-6 persons.....	87.6	37.1	11.8	7.7	2.6	8.8	8.7	.2	4.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	2.3	10.1
7 or more persons.....	95.1	49.7	9.1	6.6	2.4	10.0	6.1	.4	4.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.7	3.2
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>																	
2 persons.....	57.8	17.6	11.5	6.6	3.8	4.0	7.5	.2	3.0	1.5	.7	.5	(3)	.4	.5	2.2	40.0
3-6 persons.....	68.1	25.8	9.5	6.0	2.6	7.2	7.7	.1	3.3	2.0	1.1	.8	1.2	.4	.4	2.3	29.6
7 or more persons.....	80.8	36.5	8.0	5.7	2.4	8.4	9.5	.5	3.7	1.7	1.2	.9	1.5	.5	.3	1.7	17.5
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>																	
2 persons.....	38.5	9.1	8.0	5.8	2.0	4.4	4.5	.3	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	(3)	.3	.5	3.9	57.6
3-6 persons.....	45.6	12.8	7.7	4.7	1.7	5.3	6.7	.1	2.4	1.4	.8	.5	1.0	.3	.2	2.6	51.8
7 or more persons.....	45.5	18.1	5.4	3.4	1.9	6.2	3.9	.5	2.7	1.1	.5	.4	.9	.2	.3	2.0	52.5

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The farm group includes families living on farms in rural areas only. For items in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 309, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 311.—Food: Average expenditures of farm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—							Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All food	Purchased food					Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>		All food	Purchased food					Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
		At home	Away from home							At home	Away from home				
			Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)					Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>								<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons .....	\$372	\$133	\$2	(4)	\$1	\$1	\$235	2 persons .....	\$480	\$228	\$13	(4)	\$2	\$2	\$235
3-6 persons .....	478	166	3	\$1	1	2	305	3-6 persons .....	699	242	13	\$13	4	4	423
7 or more persons .....	555	169	3	1	1	2	379	7 or more persons .....	1,003	356	8	4	4	5	626
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>								<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons .....	420	175	4	(4)	2	2	237	2 persons .....	585	255	33	(4)	10	3	284
3-6 persons .....	601	212	7	4	3	2	373	3-6 persons .....	867	340	48	58	13	5	403
7 or more persons .....	808	249	7	2	2	3	545	7 or more persons .....	1,084	306	26	25	4	7	716

<sup>1</sup> See table 310, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 303, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 312.—Housing: Average expenditures of farm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—					Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—				
	All housing	Family home <sup>2</sup>			Other housing <sup>3</sup>		All housing	Family home <sup>2</sup>			Other housing <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Money expense	Imputed rental value				Total	Money expense	Imputed rental value	
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>						<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>					
2 persons.....	\$132	\$131	\$11	\$120	\$1	2 persons.....	\$313	\$307	\$39	\$298	\$6
3-6 persons.....	101	100	7	93	1	3-6 persons.....	256	249	37	212	7
7 or more persons.....	49	47	3	44	2	7 or more persons.....	219	217	26	191	2
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>						<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>					
2 persons.....	215	214	18	196	1	2 persons.....	511	496	73	423	15
3-6 persons.....	192	189	19	170	3	3-6 persons.....	523	477	71	406	46
7 or more persons.....	148	145	19	126	3	7 or more persons.....	322	299	52	247	23

<sup>1</sup> See table 310, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> For both owned and rented farm family homes the year's rental value of the home was imputed as percentage of the estimated present value of the dwelling. The percentage used covered estimates for interest, taxes, and depreciation, and, in the case of renting families, also for repairs and insurance. Money expense for family home was therefore limited to expenditures for repairs, replacements, and insurance made by owning families and occasional expenditures for repairs, replacements, and insurance made by renting families. For further explanation, see pp. 137-139.

<sup>3</sup> See table 304, footnote 4.

TABLE 313. *Household operations: Average expenditures of farm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—														
Income level and size of family	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration												
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>1</sup>	Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation	
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items						
<b>\$750-\$1,000</b>														
2 persons	\$91	\$71	\$41	\$21	\$5	\$1	\$3	\$11	\$30	\$3	\$7	\$1	\$12	
3-6 persons	81	63	31	15	3	(2)	3	10	32	3	3	1	11	
7 or more persons	59	46	9	5	1	(2)	(3)	3	37	7	1	(2)	5	
<b>\$1,000-\$1,750</b>														
2 persons	112	99	65	33	13	2	6	11	31	14	11	1	17	
3-6 persons	124	90	54	25	10	1	4	14	36	8	7	3	16	
7 or more persons	107	72	24	11	4	(2)	4	5	48	19	3	1	12	
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000</b>														
2 persons	181	121	81	38	24	2	6	14	37	28	12	4	16	
3-6 persons	161	105	70	31	17	1	7	14	35	21	10	6	19	
7 or more persons	156	94	62	33	12	5	4	8	32	34	6	4	18	
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000</b>														
2 persons	370	163	130	48	38	4	15	25	33	130	18	29	30	
3-6 persons	315	160	127	46	34	6	16	25	33	89	18	21	27	
7 or more persons	201	116	67	28	15	2	4	18	49	51	8	7	19	

<sup>1</sup> See table 310, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 314.—*Medical care: Average expenditures of farm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
<b>\$750-\$1,000</b>							
2 persons	\$36	\$13	\$5	\$1	\$2	\$6	\$9
3-6 persons	42	15	4	(2)	4	7	12
7 or more persons	37	15	2	(2)	3	8	9
<b>\$1,000-\$1,750</b>							
2 persons	55	20	9	1	5	8	12
3-6 persons	65	22	8	1	7	10	17
7 or more persons	68	26	9	1	5	11	16
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000</b>							
2 persons	83	26	9	(1)	14	4	30
3-6 persons	88	22	17	1	8	10	30
7 or more persons	101	37	12	1	6	14	31
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000</b>							
2 persons	87	14	17	2	5	16	33
3-6 persons	162	44	24	1	11	15	67
7 or more persons	160	44	26	2	4	18	66

<sup>1</sup> See table 310, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 315.—*Recreation: Average expenditures of farm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—				
	All recreation	Paid admissions	Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions		
<b>\$750-\$1,000</b>					
2 persons	\$12	\$1	\$1	\$5	\$4
3-6 persons	16	3	2	4	5
7 or more persons	11	2	1	3	4
<b>\$1,000-\$1,750</b>					
2 persons	25	5	4	8	7
3-6 persons	31	6	4	7	14
7 or more persons	28	4	3	7	12
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000</b>					
2 persons	40	4	6	18	11
3-6 persons	53	11	7	13	17
7 or more persons	48	8	5	13	18
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000</b>					
2 persons	67	7	11	13	31
3-6 persons	95	25	11	11	41
7 or more persons	64	11	8	7	33

See table 310, footnote 1.

TABLE 316.—*Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of farm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
<b>\$750-\$1,000</b>							
2 persons	\$12	\$6	\$1	\$5	\$12	\$2	\$10
3-6 persons	14	7	1	6	13	3	10
7 or more persons	10	4	1	5	19	5	14
<b>\$1,000-\$1,750</b>							
2 persons	18	9	2	7	14	6	8
3-6 persons	23	12	2	9	17	7	10
7 or more persons	22	10	2	10	19	7	12
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000</b>							
2 persons	19	10	2	7	14	6	8
3-6 persons	31	17	3	11	23	13	10
7 or more persons	33	16	4	13	25	11	14
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000</b>							
2 persons	45	22	9	14	37	29	8
3-6 persons	53	29	7	17	33	23	10
7 or more persons	30	16	3	11	27	24	3

<sup>1</sup> See table 310, footnote 1.TABLE 317.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of farm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
<b>\$750-\$1,000</b>						
2 persons	\$23	\$2	\$21	\$10	\$10	\$1
3-6 persons	18	2	16	7	9	(2)
7 or more persons	7	2	5	2	3	(1)
<b>\$1,000-\$1,750</b>						
2 persons	48	2	47	22	21	3
3-6 persons	37	2	35	15	19	1
7 or more persons	27	3	24	12	12	(2)
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000</b>						
2 persons	61	2	59	27	29	3
3-6 persons	61	3	58	28	28	2
7 or more persons	47	3	44	17	26	1
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000</b>						
2 persons	274	26	228	53	146	29
3-6 persons	178	21	157	70	75	12
7 or more persons	121	7	114	62	50	2

See table 310, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 309, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## Rural Nonfarm Families of Three Sizes

TABLE 318.—Percentage of income of rural nonfarm families of three sizes for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Percentage of income for—															
	Current consumption															Savings
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other								
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>																
2 persons	98.6	33.1	20.2	14.7	3.8	7.2	7.2	0.4	4.3	1.7	2.0	2.1	(3)	1.2	0.7	3.1
3-6 persons	102.5	41.3	16.0	13.5	3.2	9.8	4.8	.3	4.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	.8	1.0	.7	2.2
7 or more persons	103.6	51.5	13.2	11.5	1.8	10.6	1.6	.3	3.2	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	.9	1.1	1.3
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>																
2 persons	87.7	24.2	14.3	12.1	4.2	7.4	13.4	.4	3.6	2.7	1.9	2.0	(3)	1.1	.7	4.2
3-6 persons	95.0	31.2	14.1	12.4	3.5	9.6	9.3	.4	4.6	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	.6	3.2
7 or more persons	97.1	41.1	10.9	11.7	1.6	10.3	6.5	.4	5.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	.8	.9	2.3
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>																
2 persons	76.8	17.9	12.4	11.2	3.6	7.9	11.6	.2	4.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	(3)	.9	1.2	5.3
3-6 persons	85.3	23.9	12.1	11.1	3.5	10.1	9.9	.2	4.5	3.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	.9	.7	4.3
7 or more persons	89.9	32.9	11.2	9.9	1.8	10.5	8.1	.2	4.5	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	.7	.7	3.0
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>																
2 persons	44.5	8.7	6.2	6.3	3.2	5.9	6.3	.7	2.1	1.8	1.1	.7	(3)	.6	.9	5.5
3-6 persons	60.3	14.4	7.6	7.7	2.0	8.5	6.6	.4	5.6	2.7	1.3	.7	1.9	.6	.3	5.1
7 or more persons	73.3	14.6	9.8	5.6	.8	11.2	19.7	.2	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	.2	.1	3.9

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The rural nonfarm group includes families living in communities with population under 2,500 and families living in the open country but not on farms. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 309, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 319.—Food: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—							Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All food	Purchased food					Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>		All food	Purchased food					Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
		At home	Away from home							At home	Away from home				
			Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)					Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>								<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons .....	\$280	\$248	\$9	(4)	\$2	\$1	\$20	2 persons .....	\$491	\$388	45	(4)	\$6	\$2	\$50
3-6 persons .....	367	322	7	\$1	2	2	33	3-6 persons .....	648	510	34	\$28	13	7	56
7 or more persons	463	402	5	1	3	2	50	7 or more persons	892	681	24	8	24	6	149
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>								<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons .....	386	335	14	(4)	8	2	27	2 persons .....	614	460	94	(4)	12	1	47
3-6 persons .....	507	434	19	7	6	3	38	3-6 persons .....	974	677	104	82	20	15	76
7 or more persons	666	565	20	(4)	11	4	66	7 or more persons	1,081	806	13	1	27	6	228

<sup>1</sup> See table 318, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 303, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 320.—Housing: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Average expenditure per family for—						Average expenditure per family for—					
Income level and size of family	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>	Income level and size of family	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
750-\$1,000:						\$2,500-\$3,000:					
2 persons .....	\$171	\$170	\$104	\$66	\$1	2 persons .....	\$339	\$330	\$232	\$98	\$9
3-6 persons .....	142	141	109	32	1	3-6 persons .....	328	309	193	116	19
7 or more persons .....	119	117	85	32	2	7 or more persons .....	303	277	166	111	26
\$1,500-\$1,750:						\$5,000-\$10,000:					
2 persons .....	229	226	157	70	2	2 persons .....	433	367	249	118	69
3-6 persons .....	230	225	158	67	5	3-6 persons .....	517	458	253	205	59
7 or more persons .....	176	174	134	40	2	7 or more persons .....	730	703	353	350	27

<sup>1</sup> See table 318, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for families owning the family home, expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance; for renting families, includes rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home); also includes rent received as gift or pay, as well as net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>4</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

TABLE 321. Household operation: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All house- hold op- eration	Total money expend- iture <sup>2</sup>	Fuel, light, refrigeration					Paid household service	Tele- phone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
			Coal	Electric- ity	Gas	Ice	Other items				
\$750-\$1,000:											
2 persons	\$124	\$88	\$37	\$22	\$6	\$6	\$17	\$7	\$6	\$5	\$18
3-6 persons	130	88	36	22	5	6	19	6	3	4	19
7 or more persons	103	71	26	17	3	5	20	6	4	4	18
\$1,500-\$1,750:											
2 persons	193	117	43	41	9	6	18	25	11	14	26
3-6 persons	201	126	46	41	10	7	22	24	10	11	30
7 or more persons	189	120	37	39	8	5	31	27	7	8	27
\$2,500-\$3,000:											
2 persons	308	153	50	55	20	7	21	66	24	25	40
3-6 persons	300	161	56	60	15	6	24	59	19	22	39
7 or more persons	269	138	49	45	5	5	34	64	5	21	41
\$5,000-\$10,000:											
2 persons	445	161	53	61	13	2	32	136	47	57	44
3-6 persons	519	203	55	85	29	8	26	162	44	47	63
7 or more persons	418	166	58	79	2	2	25	137	10	57	48

<sup>1</sup> See table 318, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data for home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only.TABLE 322. Medical care: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
\$750-\$1,000:							
2 persons	\$36	\$13	\$4	\$1	\$1	\$5	\$12
3-6 persons	38	14	5	1	2	6	10
7 or more persons	29	14	1	1	1	5	7
\$1,500-\$1,750:							
2 persons	58	16	7	1	5	8	21
3-6 persons	75	21	10	2	6	10	26
7 or more persons	87	31	3	1	10	9	33
\$2,500-\$3,000:							
2 persons	112	30	11	1	7	10	53
3-6 persons	123	29	17	2	14	14	47
7 or more persons	122	31	15	5	5	18	48
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
2 persons	115	21	76	(2)	4	11	33
3-6 persons	381	50	45	2	53	47	144
7 or more persons	199	31	7	(2)	52	11	98

<sup>1</sup> See table 318, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 323. Recreation: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
\$750-\$1,000:						
2 persons	\$14	\$5	\$2	\$1	\$3	\$3
3-6 persons	19	8	1	1	3	6
7 or more persons	16	8	1	1	1	5
\$1,500-\$1,750:						
2 persons	43	13	5	7	7	11
3-6 persons	50	17	5	4	5	19
7 or more persons	37	15	3	3	2	14
\$2,500-\$3,000:						
2 persons	79	20	6	16	7	30
3-6 persons	87	26	9	10	8	31
7 or more persons	78	34	11	6	8	19
\$5,000-\$10,000:						
2 persons	121	23	8	17	13	63
3-6 persons	181	35	18	21	21	83
7 or more persons	192	70	15	28	1	78

<sup>1</sup> See table 318, footnote 1.TABLE 324. Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of rural nonfarm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
\$750-\$1,000:							
2 persons	\$17	\$8	\$2	\$7	\$18	\$11	\$7
3-6 persons	21	11	2	8	20	12	8
7 or more persons	23	12	2	9	17	8	9
\$1,500-\$1,750:							
2 persons	30	16	4	10	32	22	10
3-6 persons	35	19	4	12	30	22	8
7 or more persons	34	18	3	13	30	22	8
\$2,500-\$3,000:							
2 persons	46	28	5	13	32	25	7
3-6 persons	49	29	5	15	37	26	11
7 or more persons	56	25	6	25	61	42	19
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
2 persons	76	41	16	19	47	30	17
3-6 persons	90	56	12	22	47	28	19
7 or more persons	133	68	17	48	134	84	50

<sup>1</sup> See table 318, footnote 1.TABLE 325. Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of rural nonfarm families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
\$750-\$1,000:						
2 persons .....	\$26	\$3	\$23	\$11	\$11	\$1
3-6 persons .....	20	3	17	7	9	1
7 or more persons .....	12	3	9	3	6	(2)
\$1,500-\$1,750:						
2 persons .....	67	6	61	32	25	4
3-6 persons .....	52	6	46	20	23	3
7 or more persons .....	37	9	28	8	19	1
\$2,500-\$3,000:						
2 persons .....	146	15	131	76	43	12
3-6 persons .....	116	14	102	48	46	8
7 or more persons .....	81	16	65	15	17	3
\$5,000-\$10,000:						
2 persons .....	388	91	297	221	55	21
3-6 persons .....	346	61	282	135	123	24
7 or more persons .....	289	182	107	14	74	19

<sup>1</sup> See table 318, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 309, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$0.50.

## Urban Families of Three Sizes

TABLE 326.—Percentage of income of urban families of three sizes for main categories of consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings, at selected income levels, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Percentage of income for—																
	Current consumption															Gifts and personal taxes	Savings
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items		
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other									
\$750-\$1,000:																	
2 persons . . . . .	103.1	35.7	24.9	12.7	4.0	7.2	4.5	1.6	4.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	(3)	1.3	0.2	2.5	-5.6
3-6 persons . . . . .	106.5	41.6	21.4	13.1	3.1	8.7	3.8	1.3	4.6	2.0	2.5	2.2	0.6	1.1	.5	1.8	-8.3
7 or more persons . . . . .	108.2	47.1	19.0	14.0	2.4	10.3	2.3	1.1	3.3	1.9	2.7	1.9	.9	1.0	.3	1.6	-9.8
\$1,500-\$1,750:																	
2 persons . . . . .	92.2	27.3	20.2	10.1	4.5	8.4	7.6	1.5	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.2	.2	1.0	.4	3.2	4.6
3-6 persons . . . . .	97.1	32.9	18.8	10.6	3.5	9.5	6.6	1.4	4.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	.7	1.0	.4	2.4	5
7 or more persons . . . . .	102.8	40.7	15.8	11.1	2.9	12.0	4.9	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.2	.9	.9	1.8	-4.6
\$2,500-\$3,000:																	
2 persons . . . . .	81.6	21.1	16.9	9.3	3.8	8.2	9.8	.9	3.9	2.9	1.8	1.7	.1	.9	.3	5.2	13.2
3-6 persons . . . . .	89.6	26.5	16.5	10.2	3.2	9.9	8.5	1.1	4.3	3.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	.9	.4	3.5	6.9
7 or more persons . . . . .	93.3	33.1	13.6	9.4	3.2	11.9	6.4	1.5	4.2	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.6	.8	.4	2.8	3.9
\$5,000-\$10,000:																	
2 persons . . . . .	70.2	13.7	16.6	10.2	2.9	6.8	7.4	1.1	4.4	3.5	1.3	.8	.1	.7	.7	8.7	21.1
3-6 persons . . . . .	72.5	16.7	13.4	9.6	2.5	8.9	7.8	1.0	3.9	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.8	.6	.4	5.8	21.7
7 or more persons . . . . .	87.0	22.8	12.2	10.1	2.1	11.7	9.6	.9	5.7	4.5	1.8	1.4	2.5	.6	1.1	5.5	7.5

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. The urban group includes families living in communities with population of 2,500 or more. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 309, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 327.—Food: Average expenditures of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for purchased food <sup>2</sup>						
	Away from home—						Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)
	All food	At home	Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>3</sup>	
\$750-\$1,000:							
2 persons . . . . .	\$314	\$295	\$19	\$16	(4)	\$2	\$1
3-6 persons . . . . .	370	359	11	8	(4)	2	1
7 or more persons . . . . .	424	417	7	5	(4)	2	(4)
\$1,500-\$1,750:							
2 persons . . . . .	441	383	58	47	(4)	9	2
3-6 persons . . . . .	535	494	41	33	\$1	5	2
7 or more persons . . . . .	666	635	31	24	1	4	2
\$2,500-\$3,000:							
2 persons . . . . .	576	439	131	114	(4)	14	3
3-6 persons . . . . .	724	618	106	85	8	9	4
7 or more persons . . . . .	910	839	71	54	6	6	5
\$5,000-\$10,000:							
2 persons . . . . .	951	694	257	225	(4)	27	5
3-6 persons . . . . .	1,153	904	249	192	31	18	8
7 or more persons . . . . .	1,575	1,280	295	191	49	49	15

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data for home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only.

<sup>3</sup> See table 303, footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 328.—Housing: Average expenditures of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—			
	All housing	Family home		
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>
\$750-\$1,000:				
2 persons . . . . .	\$219	\$213	\$173	\$40
3-6 persons . . . . .	190	186	160	26
7 or more persons . . . . .	171	167	150	17
\$1,500-\$1,750:				
2 persons . . . . .	327	324	261	63
3-6 persons . . . . .	306	305	240	65
7 or more persons . . . . .	259	258	209	49
\$2,500-\$3,000:				
2 persons . . . . .	457	446	347	99
3-6 persons . . . . .	452	440	328	112
7 or more persons . . . . .	374	367	270	97
\$5,000-\$10,000:				
2 persons . . . . .	1,157	1,098	804	294
3-6 persons . . . . .	920	862	588	274
7 or more persons . . . . .	846	789	615	174

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 320, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> See table 320, footnote 3.

<sup>4</sup> See table 320, footnote 4.

TABLE 329.—Household operation: Average expenditures of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—										
	All household operation	Total money expense <sup>1</sup>	Fuel, light, refrigeration					Paid household service	Tele- phone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
			Coal	Elec- tricity	Gas	Ice	Other items				
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>											
2 persons	112	81	27	20	15	8	11	2	5	6	18
3-6 persons	117	87	30	22	14	8	13	2	4	4	20
7 or more persons	126	95	37	23	9	8	18	2	3	3	23
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>											
2 persons	143	95	27	30	21	6	11	9	17	19	23
3-6 persons	172	112	34	33	25	8	12	8	14	11	27
7 or more persons	181	131	47	33	28	12	11	5	8	6	31
<b>2,500-\$3,000:</b>											
2 persons	252	112	30	40	30	2	10	35	34	39	32
3-6 persons	279	143	42	47	35	6	13	42	31	28	35
7 or more persons	257	155	49	48	37	8	13	17	23	20	42
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>											
2 persons	707	190	29	63	66	4	28	325	61	72	59
3-6 persons	694	210	42	66	67	3	32	271	57	68	58
7 or more persons	696	280	45	79	78	9	69	234	56	57	69

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 321, footnote 2.TABLE 330.—Automobile: Average expenditures of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All items	Purchase	Operation				
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>							
2 persons	\$40	\$12	\$28	\$15	\$2	\$2	\$9
3-6 persons	34	13	21	12	2	1	6
7 or more persons	21	10	11	6	1	1	3
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>							
2 persons	122	47	75	41	5	7	22
3-6 persons	108	42	66	39	4	5	18
7 or more persons	81	42	39	21	2	3	13
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons	266	110	156	82	10	20	44
3-6 persons	233	106	127	71	8	13	35
7 or more persons	176	68	108	66	7	7	28
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons	514	209	305	139	19	49	98
3-6 persons	539	274	265	134	16	39	76
7 or more persons	660	313	347	183	20	55	89

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1. Corresponding estimates for various categories of automobile expenditure are not available by family size for farm and nonfarm families or for families in all types of communities combined.TABLE 331.—Medical care: Average expenditures of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Dentist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>							
2 persons	\$37	\$10	\$6	0	\$2	\$6	\$13
3-6 persons	41	15	5	0	2	7	12
7 or more persons	30	13	2	0	1	5	9
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>							
2 persons	66	20	11	\$1	4	9	21
3-6 persons	79	21	13	1	5	11	25
7 or more persons	58	17	7	1	2	11	20
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons	105	31	22	2	6	11	33
3-6 persons	117	34	22	2	7	15	37
7 or more persons	119	34	18	2	9	15	38
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons	303	54	99	5	14	33	68
3-6 persons	268	65	61	5	24	24	90
7 or more persons	395	141	82	10	25	30	107

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$0.50.TABLE 332.—Recreation: Average expenditures of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average expenditure per family for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>						
2 persons	\$18	\$7	\$2	\$1	\$4	\$4
3-6 persons	18	7	1	1	4	5
7 or more persons	17	6	1	1	5	4
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>						
2 persons	44	14	7	4	6	13
3-6 persons	42	17	3	5	3	14
7 or more persons	51	23	2	6	5	15
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>						
2 persons	79	23	11	10	10	25
3-6 persons	90	28	13	11	6	32
7 or more persons	86	35	10	8	7	26
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>						
2 persons	244	43	32	56	21	92
3-6 persons	239	42	36	32	11	118
7 or more persons	314	89	35	36	42	112

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1.TABLE 333.—Personal care and tobacco: Average expenditures of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

	Average expenditure per family for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
Income level and size of family	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
<b>\$750-\$1,000:</b>							
2 persons	\$19	\$9	\$2	\$8	\$23	\$17	\$6
3-6 persons	22	10	2	10	20	14	6
7 or more persons	24	11	2	11	17	10	7
<b>\$1,500-\$1,750:</b>							
2 persons	33	16	4	13	35	28	7
3-6 persons	35	17	4	14	34	26	8
7 or more persons	36	17	3	16	32	22	10
<b>\$2,500-\$3,000:</b>							
2 persons	49	26	7	16	47	34	13
3-6 persons	53	28	6	19	45	34	11
7 or more persons	61	30	6	25	52	44	9
<b>\$5,000-\$10,000:</b>							
2 persons	100	55	12	23	59	29	30
3-6 persons	98	56	13	29	68	45	23
7 or more persons	121	65	13	43	95	67	28

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1.

TABLE 334. — *Gifts and personal taxes: Average outlay of urban families of three sizes, at selected income levels, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level and size of family	Average outlay per family for—						Income level and size of family	Average outlay per family for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts					All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts				Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
\$750-\$1,000:							\$2,500-\$3,000:						
2 persons .....	\$22	\$2	\$20	\$10	\$9	\$1	2 persons .....	\$140	\$9	\$131	\$92	\$29	\$10
3-6 persons .....	16	2	14	6	7	1	3-6 persons .....	95	8	87	47	33	7
7 or more persons .....	14	3	11	3	7	1	7 or more persons .....	78	7	71	28	37	6
\$1,500-\$1,750:							\$5,000-\$10,000:						
2 persons .....	52	3	49	31	14	4	2 persons .....	603	144	459	321	90	48
3-6 persons .....	39	3	36	18	15	3	3-6 persons .....	402	111	288	165	84	39
7 or more persons .....	30	4	26	10	11	2	7 or more persons .....	380	31	346	187	107	52

<sup>1</sup> See table 326, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 309, footnote 2.

## PART II. AGGREGATE FAMILY CONSUMPTION IN 1935-36

## SECTION 2. THE SHARES OF DIFFERENT INCOME GROUPS

## Families at Different Income Levels

TABLE 335.— *Distribution of families and of family members, and average size of family, by relief status and income level of family, 1935-36*

Family income level	Number of families			Percent of families			Number of persons <sup>1</sup> in—			Percent of persons in—			Average number of persons per family in—		
	Total	Not receiving relief	Receiving some relief	Total	Not receiving relief	Receiving some relief	All families	Families not receiving relief	Families receiving some relief	All families	Families not receiving relief	Families receiving some relief	All families	Families not receiving relief	Families receiving some relief
Under \$500	4,178,284	2,654,310	1,523,974	14.2	10.6	34.0	15,651,726	9,342,916	6,318,810	13.5	9.7	31.5	3.7	3.5	4.1
\$500-\$750	3,799,215	2,818,654	980,561	12.9	11.3	21.8	14,870,870	10,746,041	4,124,829	12.8	11.2	20.5	3.9	3.8	4.2
\$750-\$1,000	4,277,048	3,347,173	929,875	14.6	13.4	20.9	17,157,219	12,827,050	4,330,169	14.8	13.1	21.6	4.0	3.8	4.6
\$1,000-\$1,250	3,882,414	3,277,872	604,542	13.2	13.2	13.5	15,492,933	12,725,006	2,767,927	13.4	13.1	14.8	4.0	3.8	4.9
\$1,250-\$1,500	2,865,472	2,689,634	175,838	9.8	10.8	3.9	11,312,254	10,414,060	898,194	9.8	10.9	4.5	3.9	3.9	5.1
\$1,500-\$1,750	2,313,378	2,255,358	58,020	8.0	9.1	2.0	9,166,568	8,717,073	449,495	7.9	9.1	2.2	3.9	3.9	5.1
\$1,750-\$2,000	1,897,037	1,820,835	76,202	6.4	7.3	1.5	7,464,327	7,094,148	370,179	6.4	7.4	1.8	3.9	3.9	5.5
\$2,000-\$2,500	2,464,850	2,367,971	96,879	8.4	9.5	2.2	9,778,669	9,225,848	552,821	8.4	9.6	2.8	4.0	3.9	5.7
\$2,500-\$3,000	1,314,199	1,294,010	20,189	1.5	5.2	.2	5,296,310	5,241,194	55,116	4.6	5.5	.3	4.0	4.0	5.4
\$3,000-\$4,000	1,181,987	1,181,987	—	4.0	4.8	—	4,830,903	4,830,903	—	4.2	5.0	—	4.1	4.1	—
\$4,000-\$5,000	402,595	402,595	—	1.4	1.6	—	1,704,022	1,704,022	—	1.5	1.8	—	4.2	4.2	—
\$5,000-\$10,000	510,010	510,010	—	1.7	2.1	—	2,130,147	2,130,147	—	1.8	2.2	—	4.2	4.2	—
\$10,000 and over	283,791	283,791	—	.9	1.1	—	1,100,592	1,100,592	—	.9	1.1	—	3.9	3.9	—
All levels	29,400,300	24,913,200	4,487,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	115,966,000	95,899,000	20,067,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.9	3.8	4.5

<sup>1</sup> For method of deriving these estimates, see pp. 166-169 and 178. Families are classified as receiving relief if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 116. For distribution of family income, see table 74, p. 25. See also table 360.

TABLE 336.— *Number of family members in five age-sex groups, and average number per family, by relief status and income level of family, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and family income level	Total number of persons						Average number of persons per family						
	All persons	Children			Men (16 years and over)	Women (16 years and over)	All persons	Children				Men (16 years and over)	Women (16 years and over)
		Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)				Total	Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)		
Families receiving some relief	20,067,000	571,000	3,668,000	3,598,000	5,785,000	6,445,000	4.5	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4
Families not receiving relief:													
Under \$500	9,342,916	359,779	1,216,778	1,198,104	3,155,646	3,412,609	3.5	1.0	.1	.5	.4	1.2	1.3
\$500-\$1,000	23,573,091	828,264	3,416,456	3,329,476	7,691,901	8,306,994	3.8	1.2	.1	.6	.5	1.3	1.3
\$1,000-\$1,500	22,639,066	730,211	3,210,610	3,121,900	7,610,118	8,265,197	3.8	1.2	.1	.6	.5	1.2	1.4
\$1,500-\$2,000	15,811,221	407,011	2,106,709	2,052,880	5,382,979	5,861,842	3.9	1.1	.1	.5	.5	1.3	1.5
\$2,000-\$3,000	14,467,042	295,952	1,702,697	1,662,407	5,126,623	5,679,063	3.9	1.0	.1	.5	.4	1.4	1.5
\$3,000-\$5,000	6,534,925	114,674	672,216	656,186	2,408,475	2,688,374	4.1	.9	.1	.4	.4	1.5	1.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	2,130,147	25,677	214,334	209,172	789,063	891,901	4.2	.9	.1	.4	.4	1.5	1.8
\$10,000 and over	1,100,592	12,402	102,100	99,875	427,195	459,020	3.9	.8	(2)	.4	.4	1.5	1.6
All non-relief families	95,899,000	2,774,000	12,642,000	12,330,000	32,587,000	35,565,000	3.8	1.1	.1	.5	.5	1.3	1.4
All families	115,966,000	3,348,000	16,310,000	15,928,000	38,372,000	42,011,000	3.9	1.2	.1	.6	.5	1.3	1.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 335, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05.

TABLE 337.— *Aggregate expenditures for main categories of consumption made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—													
	All items	Food	Housing	Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Transportation	Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
Under \$500	\$1,946	\$848	\$380	\$239	\$37	\$116	\$63	\$12	\$92	\$23	\$37	\$38	\$8	\$15
\$500-\$750	2,687	1,180	475	322	60	212	107	19	112	41	52	55	12	21
\$750-\$1,000	3,910	1,626	691	452	116	343	187	37	161	71	79	82	19	37
\$1,000-\$1,250	4,374	1,683	787	501	118	387	274	43	183	96	91	87	26	43
\$1,250-\$1,500	3,771	1,395	690	426	137	351	266	39	164	90	78	78	27	40
\$1,500-\$1,750	3,514	1,235	627	390	132	344	287	38	166	98	76	68	26	34
\$1,750-\$2,000	3,197	1,058	572	354	128	312	291	35	149	91	66	63	28	31
\$2,000-\$2,500	4,870	1,722	860	525	186	509	493	55	225	133	104	93	40	49
\$2,500-\$3,000	3,026	967	531	343	111	335	318	32	143	107	61	53	39	29
\$3,000-\$5,000	3,226	911	574	377	121	373	341	36	156	124	64	57	44	32
\$5,000-\$10,000	1,319	313	230	161	44	164	154	14	64	55	27	21	23	12
\$10,000-\$15,000	2,271	529	490	298	80	284	295	25	126	105	46	32	42	21
\$15,000-\$20,000	804	160	159	100	30	109	90	15	30	45	15	10	30	8
\$20,000 and over	751	105	87	69	16	71	54	23	24	28	9	6	32	4
\$20,000 and over	1,086	211	254	204	43	294	164	40	78	86	23	12	47	12
All levels	40,843	13,713	7,287	4,764	1,389	4,137	3,355	163	1,873	1,216	831	755	152	388

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, see, I. This table is taken from table 25A in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 86.



TABLE 338.—Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families at each income level for main categories of consumption, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Cloth- ing	Transportation		Medi- cal care	Recre- ation	Per- sonal care	To- bacco	Educa- tion	Read- ing	Other items
			Hous- ing	House- hold opera- tion	Fur- nish- ings		Auto- mobile	Other							
Under \$500.....	4.7	6.1	5.2	5.0	2.7	3.5	1.9	2.6	4.9	1.9	4.5	5.0	1.7	3.9	3.6
\$500-\$750.....	6.6	8.6	6.5	6.8	4.3	5.1	3.2	4.1	6.0	3.4	6.3	7.3	2.7	5.4	8.6
\$750-\$1,000.....	9.6	11.9	9.5	9.5	8.3	8.1	5.6	8.0	8.6	5.8	9.5	10.9	4.2	9.5	8.6
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	10.7	12.3	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.4	8.2	9.3	9.8	7.9	11.0	11.5	5.8	11.1	10.0
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	9.2	10.2	9.0	8.9	9.9	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.7	7.4	9.4	10.3	6.0	10.3	9.1
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.2	9.5	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.9	8.1	9.1	9.0	5.8	8.8	10.4
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.4	9.2	7.5	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.4	6.2	8.0	6.4
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	11.9	11.1	11.8	11.0	13.4	12.3	14.7	11.9	12.0	12.6	12.5	12.3	10.8	12.6	12.3
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.0	8.1	9.5	6.9	7.6	8.8	7.7	7.0	8.6	7.5	6.4
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	7.9	6.6	7.9	7.9	8.7	9.0	10.1	7.8	8.3	10.2	7.7	7.6	9.7	8.2	7.3
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.0	4.6	3.0	3.4	4.5	3.2	2.8	5.1	3.1	3.2
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	5.6	3.9	5.5	6.3	5.8	6.9	7.9	5.4	6.7	8.6	5.5	4.2	9.3	5.4	7.7
\$10,000-\$15,000.....	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.6	3.7	1.8	1.3	6.6	2.1	1.4
\$15,000-\$20,000.....	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	5.0	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.8	7.1	1.0	1.4
\$20,000 and over.....	3.4	1.5	3.5	4.3	3.1	4.9	4.9	8.6	4.2	7.1	2.8	1.6	10.4	3.1	3.6
All levels.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. This table is taken from table 26A in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 87.TABLE 339.—Food: Aggregate and percentage expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—								Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—							
	All food	Purchased food						Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>	All food	Purchased food						Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
		At home	Away from home							At home	Away from home					
			Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
Under \$500.....	\$848	\$640	\$12	\$7	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$196	6.1	6.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	3.3	9.3
\$500-\$750.....	1,180	850	20	11	1	5	3	310	8.6	8.1	1.8	1.3	0.8	3.8	4.9	14.7
\$750-\$1,000.....	1,626	1,233	49	34	2	8	5	344	11.9	11.8	4.3	4.2	1.6	6.1	8.2	16.3
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	1,683	1,315	72	51	4	12	5	296	12.3	12.6	6.3	6.3	3.1	9.1	8.2	14.0
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	1,395	1,083	70	49	4	12	5	242	10.2	10.3	6.2	6.0	3.1	9.1	8.2	11.4
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	1,235	968	86	63	5	13	5	181	9.0	9.3	7.6	7.7	3.9	9.9	8.2	8.6
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	1,058	839	91	70	5	11	5	128	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.6	3.9	8.3	8.2	6.1
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	1,522	1,200	163	123	15	18	7	159	11.1	11.5	14.3	15.1	11.7	13.6	11.5	7.5
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	907	694	120	90	12	12	6	93	6.6	6.6	10.6	11.0	9.4	9.1	9.8	4.4
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	911	689	134	97	16	16	5	88	6.6	6.6	11.8	11.9	12.5	12.1	8.2	4.2
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	343	255	61	44	9	6	2	27	2.5	2.4	5.4	5.4	7.0	4.5	3.3	1.3
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	529	383	111	79	18	10	4	35	3.9	3.7	9.8	9.7	14.1	7.6	6.5	1.6
\$10,000 and over.....	476	316	147	97	36	7	7	13	3.5	3.0	12.9	11.9	28.1	5.3	11.5	0.6
All levels.....	13,713	10,465	1,136	815	128	132	61	2,112	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Includes soft drinks, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.<sup>3</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

TABLE 340.—Housing: Aggregate and percentage expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—							Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—						
	All housing	Family home					Other housing <sup>4</sup>	All housing	Family home					Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>1</sup>	Imputed rental value					Total	Money expense <sup>1</sup>	Imputed rental value			
				Total	Owned family home <sup>2</sup>	Other imputed value <sup>3</sup>					Total	Owned family home <sup>2</sup>	Other imputed value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500.....	\$380	\$379	\$261	\$118	\$89	\$29	\$1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.7	7.0	0.6
\$500-\$750.....	475	473	320	153	109	44	2	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.8	10.5	1.2
\$750-\$1,000.....	691	688	490	198	143	55	3	9.5	9.7	10.2	8.6	7.6	13.2	1.7
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	787	783	548	235	178	57	4	10.8	11.0	11.4	10.2	9.4	13.7	2.3
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	660	655	448	207	157	50	5	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.3	12.0	2.9
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	627	621	429	192	154	38	6	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.1	3.4
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	572	566	403	163	135	28	6	7.8	8.0	8.4	7.0	7.1	6.7	3.4
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	860	845	582	263	224	39	15	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.4	11.9	9.4	8.6
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	531	518	347	171	152	19	13	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4	8.0	4.6	7.5
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	574	555	366	189	168	21	19	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.2	8.9	5.0	10.9
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	230	218	140	78	70	8	12	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.7	1.9	6.9
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	400	372	235	137	131	6	28	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.9	6.9	1.4	16.1
\$10,000 and over.....	500	440	235	205	182	23	60	6.9	6.2	4.9	8.9	9.6	5.5	34.5
All levels.....	7,287	7,113	4,804	2,309	1,892	417	174	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance, and, for nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families owning the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation, see p. 138.<sup>3</sup> Includes, for farm families renting the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); this item is responsible for more than half of the aggregate for this category (see table 90, p. 30). For nonfarm families includes rent received as gift or pay, and also the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.<sup>4</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

TABLE 341.—Household operation: Aggregate expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—													
Income level	All house- hold opera- tion	Fuel, light, refrigeration								Paid house- hold service	Tele- phone	Laundry sent out	Other house- hold opera- tion
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>				
			Total	Coal	Elec- tricity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500	\$239	\$185	\$158	\$61	\$29	\$13	\$12	\$43	\$27	\$4	\$6	\$3	\$41
\$500-\$750	322	243	210	79	41	20	17	50	33	8	10	9	52
\$750-\$1,000	452	335	301	114	71	37	24	55	34	14	16	15	72
\$1,000-\$1,250	504	356	330	117	84	49	26	54	26	22	24	23	79
\$1,250-\$1,500	426	290	266	91	73	42	19	41	24	24	26	22	64
\$1,500-\$1,750	390	250	235	79	70	39	15	32	15	28	29	25	58
\$1,750-\$2,000	354	217	207	66	63	39	12	27	10	31	32	24	50
\$2,000-\$2,500	525	299	288	91	92	56	14	35	11	59	48	46	73
\$2,500-\$3,000	343	180	173	54	57	35	8	19	7	52	34	33	44
\$3,000-\$4,000	377	174	170	48	58	37	6	21	4	87	36	36	41
\$4,000-\$5,000	161	65	63	16	23	15	2	7	2	49	14	16	17
\$5,000-\$10,000	298	102	99	22	32	26	3	16	3	115	24	29	28
\$10,000 and over	373	93	91	18	29	24	2	18	2	206	21	29	24
All levels	4,764	2,789	2,591	856	725	432	160	418	198	699	320	310	646

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.TABLE 342.—Household operation: Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—												
	All house- hold opera- tion	Fuel, light, refrigeration								Paid house- hold service	Tele- phone	Laundry sent out	Other house- hold opera- tion
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>				
			Total	Coal	Elec- tricity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500	5.0	6.6	6.1	7.2	4.0	3.0	7.5	10.3	13.6	0.6	1.9	1.0	6.4
\$500-\$750	6.8	8.7	8.1	9.2	6.0	4.6	10.6	12.0	16.7	1.1	3.1	2.9	8.1
\$750-\$1,000	9.5	12.0	11.6	13.3	9.8	8.6	15.0	13.1	17.2	2.0	5.0	4.8	11.2
\$1,000-\$1,250	10.6	12.8	12.7	13.7	11.6	11.3	16.2	12.9	13.1	3.1	7.5	7.4	12.2
\$1,250-\$1,500	8.9	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.1	9.7	11.9	9.8	12.1	3.4	8.1	7.1	9.9
\$1,500-\$1,750	8.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.0	9.4	7.6	7.6	4.0	9.1	8.1	9.0
\$1,750-\$2,000	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.7	9.0	7.5	6.5	5.1	4.4	10.0	7.7	7.7
\$2,000-\$2,500	11.0	10.7	11.1	10.6	12.7	13.0	8.8	8.4	5.6	8.5	15.0	14.8	11.3
\$2,500-\$3,000	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.3	7.9	8.1	5.0	4.6	3.5	7.4	10.6	10.6	6.8
\$3,000-\$4,000	7.9	6.2	6.6	5.6	8.0	8.6	3.8	5.0	2.0	12.5	11.2	11.6	6.8
\$4,000-\$5,000	3.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	3.2	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.0	7.0	4.4	5.2	2.6
\$5,000-\$10,000	6.3	3.7	3.8	2.6	4.4	0.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	16.5	7.5	9.4	4.3
\$10,000 and over	7.8	3.3	3.5	2.1	4.0	5.6	1.2	4.3	1.0	29.5	6.6	9.4	3.7
All levels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 341, footnote 2.TABLE 343.—Furnishings: Aggregate expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>2</sup>	All furnishings	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—									
		Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500	\$37	\$14	\$3	\$3	(3)	\$8	\$9	\$7	\$3	\$1	\$3
\$500-\$1,000	176	73	22	14	\$2	35	41	26	15	4	17
\$1,000-\$1,500	285	128	56	21	6	45	61	38	25	5	28
\$1,500-\$2,000	260	113	55	13	7	38	58	34	25	5	25
\$2,000-\$3,000	297	119	58	12	10	39	66	43	29	7	33
\$3,000-\$4,000	121	38	16	4	5	13	31	19	14	4	15
\$4,000-\$5,000	44	12	6	1	1	4	11	7	5	2	7
\$5,000 and over	169	38	20	2	4	12	41	31	21	7	31
All levels	1,389	535	236	70	35	194	318	205	137	35	159

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of furnishings are available only by eight broad income levels. For further explanation, see pp. 162-164. For total furnishings expenditures by finer income levels, see table 337.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.

TABLE 344.—Furnishings: Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—										
	All fur- nishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor cov- erings	Glass, china, silver	Other fur- nishings
		Total	Refrigera- tor (me- chanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500.....	2.7	2.6	1.3	4.3	(3)	4.1	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.9	1.9
\$500-\$1,000.....	12.6	13.7	9.3	20.0	5.7	18.0	12.9	12.7	10.9	11.4	10.7
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	20.5	23.9	23.7	30.0	17.1	23.2	19.2	18.5	18.3	14.3	17.6
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	18.7	21.1	23.3	18.6	20.0	19.6	18.2	16.6	18.3	11.3	15.7
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	21.4	22.3	24.6	17.1	28.6	20.1	20.8	21.0	21.2	20.0	20.8
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	8.7	7.1	6.8	5.7	14.3	6.7	9.7	9.3	10.2	11.4	9.4
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	3.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.9	2.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	5.7	4.4
\$5,000 and over.....	12.2	7.1	8.5	2.9	11.4	6.2	12.9	15.1	15.3	20.0	19.5
All levels.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 343, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 343, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 345.—Clothing: Aggregate expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)							
	All families	Families with incomes <sup>2</sup> of—						
		Under \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
<b>Adults' and children's clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps.....	\$214	\$7	\$27	\$38	\$33	\$45	\$29	\$35
Coats, wraps.....	630	17	66	104	96	131	94	122
Outer clothing:								
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls').....	595	16	64	92	89	122	86	126
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys').....	610	22	78	108	96	126	81	99
Shirts (men's and boys').....	167	8	27	32	27	33	19	21
Underwear, nightwear.....	378	14	52	70	60	77	47	58
Hose.....	320	12	49	67	56	65	34	37
Footwear.....	710	34	123	145	119	137	75	77
Cleaning, pressing.....	156	2	9	18	25	37	28	37
Other items.....	320	12	41	55	49	66	41	56
Total.....	4,100	144	536	729	650	839	534	608
<b>Infants' clothing <sup>3</sup></b>	37	2	9	9	6	5	3	3
All clothing.....	4,137	146	545	738	656	844	537	671
<b>Men's clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps.....	80	3	11	15	13	17	10	11
Coats, wraps.....	175	5	18	29	28	38	25	32
Suits, trousers, overalls.....	532	18	64	91	82	111	74	92
Shirts.....	145	7	23	27	23	29	17	19
Underwear, nightwear.....	105	5	16	20	15	21	13	15
Hose.....	72	3	12	15	13	14	7	8
Footwear.....	261	13	46	53	44	51	27	27
Cleaning, pressing.....	89	3	6	11	14	21	16	20
Other items.....	101	3	11	17	16	22	14	18
Total.....	1,560	58	207	278	248	324	203	242
<b>Boys' clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps.....	7	(4)	1	2	1	1	1	1
Coats, wraps.....	36	1	6	8	6	7	4	4
Suits, trousers, overalls.....	78	4	14	17	14	15	7	7
Shirts.....	22	1	4	5	4	4	2	2
Underwear, nightwear.....	23	1	4	5	4	4	2	3
Hose.....	17	1	3	4	3	3	1	2
Footwear.....	71	3	14	17	13	13	6	5
Cleaning, pressing.....	4	(4)	(4)	(4)	1	1	1	1
Other items.....	14	1	3	3	2	3	1	1
Total.....	272	12	49	61	48	51	25	26
<b>Women's clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps.....	117	4	13	19	17	25	17	22
Coats, wraps.....	367	9	34	55	53	77	59	80
Dresses, suits, etc.....	533	14	55	80	78	109	79	118
Underwear, nightwear.....	218	7	27	38	35	46	29	36
Hose.....	207	7	30	42	36	43	24	25
Footwear.....	305	14	49	58	49	60	36	39
Cleaning, pressing.....	59	1	3	7	9	14	10	15
Other items.....	173	6	21	29	26	35	23	33
Total.....	1,979	62	232	328	303	409	277	368
<b>Girls' clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps.....	10	(4)	2	2	2	2	1	1
Coats, wraps.....	52	2	8	12	9	9	6	6
Dresses, suits, etc.....	62	2	9	12	11	13	7	8
Underwear, nightwear.....	32	1	5	7	6	6	3	4
Hose.....	24	1	4	6	4	5	2	2
Footwear.....	73	4	14	17	13	13	6	6
Cleaning, pressing.....	4	(4)	(4)	(4)	1	1	1	1
Other items.....	32	2	6	6	5	6	3	4
Total.....	289	12	48	62	51	55	29	32

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for various categories of clothing are available only by seven broad income levels. For further explanation, see p. 164. For total clothing expenditures by finer income levels, see table 337.<sup>3</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500,000.

TABLE 346.—*Clothing: Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by—							
	All families	Families with incomes <sup>2</sup> of—						
		Under \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
<b>Adults' and children's clothing</b>								
Hats, caps	100.0	3.3	12.6	17.8	15.4	21.0	13.5	16.4
Coats, wraps	100.0	2.7	10.5	16.5	15.2	20.8	14.9	19.4
Outer clothing:								
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	100.0	2.7	10.7	15.5	15.0	20.5	14.4	21.2
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	100.0	3.6	12.8	17.7	15.7	20.7	13.3	16.2
Shirts (men's and boys')	100.0	4.8	16.2	19.1	16.2	19.7	11.4	12.6
Underwear, nightwear	100.0	3.7	13.8	18.5	15.9	20.4	12.4	15.3
Hose	100.0	3.8	15.3	20.9	17.5	20.3	10.6	11.6
Footwear	100.0	4.8	17.3	20.4	16.8	19.3	10.6	10.8
Cleaning, pressing	100.0	1.3	5.8	11.5	16.0	23.7	18.0	23.7
Other items	100.0	3.8	12.8	17.2	10.3	20.6	12.8	17.5
Total	100.0	3.5	13.1	17.8	15.8	20.5	13.0	16.3
<b>Infants' clothing</b> <sup>3</sup>	100.0	5.4	24.3	24.3	16.2	13.6	8.1	8.1
<b>All clothing</b>	100.0	3.5	13.2	17.9	15.8	20.4	13.0	16.2
<b>Men's clothing</b>								
Hats, caps	100.0	3.8	13.8	18.7	16.2	21.2	12.5	13.8
Coats, wraps	100.0	2.8	10.3	16.6	16.0	21.7	14.3	18.3
Suits, trousers, overalls	100.0	3.4	12.0	17.1	15.4	20.9	13.9	17.3
Shirts	100.0	4.8	15.9	18.6	15.9	20.0	11.7	13.1
Underwear, nightwear	100.0	4.8	15.2	19.0	14.3	20.0	12.4	14.3
Hose	100.0	4.2	16.7	20.8	18.1	19.4	9.7	11.1
Footwear	100.0	5.0	17.6	20.3	16.9	19.6	10.3	10.3
Cleaning, pressing	100.0	1.1	6.7	12.4	15.7	23.6	18.0	22.5
Other items	100.0	3.0	10.9	16.8	15.8	21.8	13.9	17.8
Total	100.0	3.7	13.3	17.8	15.9	20.8	13.0	15.5
<b>Boys' clothing</b>								
Hats, caps	100.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	14.3	28.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Coats, wraps	100.0	2.8	16.7	22.2	16.7	19.4	11.1	11.1
Suits, trousers, overalls	100.0	5.1	17.9	21.8	17.9	19.3	9.0	9.0
Shirts	100.0	4.5	18.2	22.7	18.2	18.2	9.1	9.1
Underwear, nightwear	100.0	4.3	17.4	21.7	17.4	17.4	8.7	13.1
Hose	100.0	5.9	17.6	23.6	17.6	17.6	5.9	11.8
Footwear	100.0	4.2	19.7	23.9	18.3	18.3	8.5	7.1
Cleaning, pressing	100.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Other items	100.0	7.1	21.4	21.4	14.3	21.4	7.2	7.2
Total	100.0	4.4	18.0	22.4	17.6	18.8	9.2	9.6
<b>Women's clothing</b>								
Hats, caps	100.0	3.4	11.1	16.3	14.5	21.4	14.5	18.8
Coats, wraps	100.0	2.4	9.3	15.0	14.4	21.0	16.1	21.8
Dresses, suits, etc.	100.0	2.6	10.3	15.0	14.6	20.5	14.8	22.2
Underwear, nightwear	100.0	3.2	12.4	17.4	16.1	21.1	13.3	16.5
Hose	100.0	3.4	11.5	20.3	17.4	20.8	11.6	12.0
Footwear	100.0	4.6	16.1	19.0	16.1	19.6	11.8	12.8
Cleaning, pressing	100.0	1.7	5.1	11.9	15.3	23.7	16.9	25.4
Other items	100.0	3.5	12.1	16.8	15.0	20.2	13.3	19.1
Total	100.0	3.1	11.7	16.6	15.3	20.7	14.0	18.6
<b>Girls' clothing</b>								
Hats, caps	100.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
Coats, wraps	100.0	3.9	15.4	23.1	17.3	17.3	11.5	11.5
Dresses, suits, etc.	100.0	3.2	14.5	19.4	17.7	21.0	11.3	12.9
Underwear, nightwear	100.0	3.1	15.6	21.8	18.8	18.8	9.4	12.5
Hose	100.0	4.2	16.7	25.0	16.7	20.8	8.3	8.3
Footwear	100.0	5.5	19.2	23.3	17.8	17.8	8.2	8.2
Cleaning, pressing	100.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Other items	100.0	6.2	18.8	18.8	15.6	18.8	9.3	12.5
Total	100.0	4.2	16.6	21.5	17.6	19.0	10.0	11.1

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 345, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 345, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 347.—*Automobile: Aggregate and percentage expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for							Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—						
	All auto-mobile items	Purchase	Operation					All auto-mobile items	Purchase	Operation				
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insur- ance	Other items
Under \$500	864	\$25	\$18	\$20	\$3	\$1	\$14	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	0.6	2.8
\$500-\$750	107	15	62	51	5	3	20	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	4.1	1.9	4.0
\$750-\$1,000	187	75	112	63	8	6	35	5.6	4.8	6.3	6.3	6.5	3.7	7.0
\$1,000-\$1,250	274	111	163	97	13	10	45	8.2	7.0	9.2	9.7	10.6	4.9	9.0
\$1,250-\$1,500	266	109	157	94	11	10	45	7.9	6.9	8.8	9.2	8.9	5.1	9.0
\$1,500-\$1,750	287	127	169	92	11	12	45	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.3	8.9	7.4	9.0
\$1,750-\$2,000	295	131	169	92	11	13	44	8.7	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.9	8.0	8.8
\$2,000-\$2,500	496	234	256	147	17	24	71	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.8	13.9	14.7	14.3
\$2,500-\$3,000	318	151	167	94	11	17	45	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.5	8.9	10.4	9.0
\$3,000-\$4,000	341	161	180	102	13	19	46	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.6	11.7	9.3
\$4,000-\$5,000	154	76	78	43	5	10	20	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	6.1	4.0
\$5,000-\$10,000	204	138	128	66	8	17	37	7.9	8.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	10.1	7.4
\$10,000 and over	308	193	115	53	7	23	32	9.2	12.2	6.5	5.3	5.7	14.1	6.4
All levels	3,955	1,576	1,779	994	123	163	499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

TABLE 348.—*Automobile: Number and percent of new and used cars purchased by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Number of cars (in thousands)			Percent			Income level	Number of cars (in thousands)			Percent		
	Total	New	Used	Total	New	Used		Total	New	Used	Total	New	Used
Under \$500.....	151	23	128	3.3	1.1	5.1	\$2,500-\$3,000.....	365	233	132	8.1	11.6	5.3
\$500-\$750.....	274	35	239	6.1	1.7	9.5	\$3,000-\$4,000.....	357	262	95	7.9	13.0	3.8
\$750-\$1,000.....	419	52	367	9.3	2.6	14.7	\$4,000-\$5,000.....	155	124	31	3.4	6.2	1.2
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	483	92	391	10.7	4.6	15.6	\$5,000-\$10,000.....	230	192	38	5.5	9.5	2.3
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	418	111	307	9.2	5.5	12.3	\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup> .....	261	233	28	5.8	11.6	1.1
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	407	144	263	9.0	7.2	10.5	All levels.....	4,519	2,013	2,506	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	380	177	203	8.4	8.8	8.1							
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	599	335	264	13.3	16.6	10.5							

<sup>1</sup> These estimates include only automobiles purchased partly or entirely for family use; cars purchased solely for business use are excluded. For explanation, see pp. 141-142 and 175-178.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for the \$10,000 and over income level are highly tentative. For explanation of methods by which they were derived, see pp. 175-176.

TABLE 349.—*Medical care: Aggregate and percentage expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—							Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Ocnlist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Ocnlist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500.....	\$92	\$36	\$6	(2)	\$6	\$19	\$26	4.9	6.5	2.0	(3)	3.6	7.4	4.3
\$500-\$750.....	112	41	9	\$1	6	22	33	6.0	7.4	3.1	4.8	4.3	8.5	5.4
\$750-\$1,000.....	161	57	20	2	9	26	47	8.6	10.3	6.8	9.5	6.4	10.1	7.8
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	183	60	25	2	12	29	55	9.8	10.8	8.5	9.5	8.5	11.2	9.1
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	164	51	24	1	14	25	49	8.7	9.2	8.2	4.8	9.9	9.7	8.1
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	166	51	25	2	12	23	53	8.9	9.2	8.5	9.5	8.5	8.9	8.8
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	149	45	24	2	10	20	48	8.0	8.1	8.2	9.5	7.1	7.7	7.9
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	225	64	39	3	17	30	72	12.0	11.6	13.2	14.3	12.0	11.6	11.9
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	143	40	25	2	11	17	48	7.6	7.2	8.5	9.5	7.8	6.6	7.9
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	156	41	28	2	13	19	53	8.3	7.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.4	8.8
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	64	16	14	1	5	6	22	3.4	2.9	4.8	4.8	3.6	2.3	3.6
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	126	30	25	2	13	12	44	6.7	5.4	8.5	9.5	9.2	4.7	7.3
\$10,000 and over.....	132	22	30	1	14	10	55	7.1	4.0	10.2	4.8	9.9	3.9	9.1
All levels.....	1,873	554	294	21	141	258	605	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 350.—*Recreation: Aggregate and percentage expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—						Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions					Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500.....	\$23	\$7	\$2	\$1	\$5	\$8	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.6	3.6	1.8
\$500-\$750.....	41	13	3	3	10	12	3.4	3.9	2.2	1.9	7.2	2.6
\$750-\$1,000.....	71	24	5	6	16	20	5.8	7.2	3.7	3.9	11.5	4.4
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	96	33	8	8	18	29	7.9	9.9	6.0	5.1	12.9	6.4
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	90	31	5	9	13	29	7.4	9.3	6.0	5.8	9.4	6.4
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	98	34	10	9	12	33	8.1	10.1	7.5	5.8	8.6	7.3
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	94	31	8	11	11	33	7.7	9.3	6.0	7.1	7.9	7.3
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	153	48	15	18	15	57	12.6	14.4	11.2	11.5	10.8	12.6
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	107	32	15	13	10	37	8.8	9.6	11.2	8.3	7.2	8.2
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	124	34	15	17	11	47	10.2	10.1	11.2	10.9	7.9	10.4
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	55	14	7	8	4	22	4.5	4.2	5.2	5.1	2.9	4.8
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	105	19	15	15	8	48	8.6	5.7	11.2	9.6	5.8	10.6
\$10,000 and over.....	159	14	23	38	6	78	13.1	4.2	17.1	24.4	4.3	17.2
All levels.....	1,216	334	134	156	139	453	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

TABLE 351.—*Personal care: Aggregate and percentage expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—				
	All personal care	Services	Toilet supplies			All personal care	Services	Toilet supplies		
			Total	Cosmetics	Other supplies			Total	Cosmetics	Other supplies
Under \$500.	\$37	\$17	\$20	\$3	\$17	4.5	4.0	4.9	3.2	5.4
\$500-\$750	52	24	28	5	23	6.3	5.6	6.9	5.4	7.4
\$750-\$1,000	79	38	41	8	33	9.5	8.9	10.1	8.6	10.6
\$1,000-\$1,250	91	45	46	9	37	11.0	10.6	11.4	9.7	11.8
\$1,250-\$1,500	78	39	39	8	31	9.4	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.9
\$1,500-\$1,750	76	38	38	9	29	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.3
\$1,750-\$2,000	66	33	33	7	26	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.5	8.3
\$2,000-\$2,500	104	54	50	12	38	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.2
\$2,500-\$3,000	64	34	30	8	22	7.7	8.0	7.4	8.6	7.1
\$3,000-\$4,000	64	34	30	8	22	7.7	8.0	7.4	8.6	7.1
\$4,000-\$5,000	27	15	12	3	9	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9
\$5,000-\$10,000	46	27	19	6	13	5.5	6.3	4.7	6.5	4.2
\$10,000 and over	47	28	19	7	12	5.7	6.6	4.7	7.5	3.8
All levels	831	426	405	93	312	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.TABLE 352.—*Tobacco: Aggregate and percentage expenditures made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—			Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—			Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—			Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—		
	All tobacco	Ciga- rettes	Other tobacco	All tobacco	Ciga- rettes	Other tobacco		All tobacco	Ciga- rettes	Other tobacco	All tobacco	Ciga- rettes	Other tobacco
Under \$500	\$38	\$14	\$24	5.0	2.8	9.4	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$53	\$39	\$14	7.0	7.8	5.5
\$500-\$750	55	26	29	7.3	5.2	11.4	\$3,000-\$4,000	57	41	16	7.6	8.2	6.3
\$750-\$1,000	82	49	33	10.9	9.8	12.9	\$4,000-\$5,000	21	16	5	2.8	3.2	2.0
\$1,000-\$1,250	87	59	28	11.5	11.8	11.0	\$5,000-\$10,000	32	20	12	4.2	4.0	4.7
\$1,250-\$1,500	78	56	22	10.3	11.2	8.6	\$10,000 and over	28	15	13	3.7	3.0	5.1
\$1,500-\$1,750	68	49	19	9.0	9.8	7.4	All levels	755	500	255	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1,750-\$2,000	63	47	16	8.4	9.4	6.3							
\$2,000-\$2,500	93	69	24	12.3	13.8	9.4							

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.TABLE 353.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Aggregate and percentage outlay made by families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate disbursements (in millions) for—							Percentage of aggregate disbursements for—						
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts				All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts				All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts		
Under \$500	\$34	\$8	\$26	\$9	\$16	\$1	1.7	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.3	0.9		
\$500-\$750	45	8	37	14	21	2	2.2	1.1	2.8	1.9	4.3	1.8		
\$750-\$1,000	75	10	65	29	33	3	3.7	1.4	4.9	4.0	6.7	2.7		
\$1,000-\$1,250	96	11	85	40	40	5	4.7	1.6	6.4	5.5	8.1	4.5		
\$1,250-\$1,500	98	9	89	45	38	6	4.8	1.3	6.7	6.2	7.8	5.4		
\$1,500-\$1,750	102	8	94	48	40	6	5.0	1.1	7.1	6.6	8.1	5.4		
\$1,750-\$2,000	100	8	92	49	37	6	4.9	1.1	6.9	6.8	7.6	5.4		
\$2,000-\$2,500	175	14	161	86	64	11	8.6	2.0	12.2	11.9	13.1	9.9		
\$2,500-\$3,000	129	11	118	66	43	9	6.4	1.6	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.1		
\$3,000-\$4,000	160	15	145	81	52	12	7.9	2.1	11.0	11.2	10.6	10.8		
\$4,000-\$5,000	85	11	74	42	26	6	4.2	1.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.4		
\$5,000-\$10,000	200	51	149	86	45	18	9.9	7.2	11.2	11.9	9.2	16.2		
\$10,000-\$15,000	111	44	67				5.5	6.3	5.1					
\$15,000-\$20,000	74	36	38	128	35	26	3.7	5.1	2.9	17.8	7.1	23.5		
\$20,000 and over	544	460	84				26.8	65.4	6.3					
All levels	2,028	704	1,324	723	490	111	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1. This table is taken from table 27A, p. 87, in the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*.<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

## Quarters and Thirds of Nation's Families

TABLE 354.—Food: Share of each quarter of Nation's families in aggregate expenditures, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)				Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by—			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
Purchased food:								
At home.....	\$1,326	\$2,191	\$2,875	\$4,073	12.7	20.9	27.5	38.9
Away from home:								
Meals.....	16	67	158	574	2.0	8.2	19.4	70.4
Board at school.....	3	5	12	108	2.3	3.9	9.4	84.4
Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup> .....	6	16	34	76	4.5	12.1	25.8	57.6
Other (candy, ice cream, etc.).....	4	8	14	35	6.6	13.1	22.9	55.4
Total away from home.....	29	96	218	793	2.6	8.4	19.2	69.8
All purchased food.....	1,355	2,287	3,093	4,866	11.7	19.7	26.7	41.9
Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup> .....	446	583	587	496	21.1	27.6	27.8	23.5
All food.....	1,801	2,870	3,680	5,362	13.1	20.9	26.9	39.1

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 339, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 339, footnote 3.TABLE 355.—Shelter: Share of each quarter of Nation's families in aggregate expenditures, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)				Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by—			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
Housing:								
Family home:								
Money expense <sup>2</sup> .....	\$519	\$883	\$1,240	\$2,162	10.8	18.4	25.8	45.0
Imputed rental value:								
Owned family home <sup>3</sup> .....	178	271	430	1,013	9.4	14.3	22.7	53.6
Other imputed value <sup>4</sup> .....	63	98	122	134	15.1	23.5	29.3	32.1
Total imputed value.....	241	369	552	1,147	10.4	16.0	23.9	49.7
Total family home.....	760	1,252	1,792	3,309	10.7	17.6	25.2	46.5
Other housing <sup>5</sup> .....	3	6	14	151	1.7	3.5	8.0	86.8
All housing.....	763	1,258	1,806	3,460	10.5	17.2	24.8	47.5
Household operation:								
Fuel, light, refrigeration:								
Money expense:								
Coal.....	125	200	240	291	14.6	23.4	28.0	34.0
Electricity.....	65	131	198	331	9.0	18.1	27.3	45.6
Gas.....	29	70	115	218	6.7	16.2	26.6	50.5
Ice.....	26	43	50	41	16.2	26.9	31.3	25.6
Other items.....	83	97	104	134	19.9	23.2	24.9	32.0
Total money expense.....	328	541	707	1,015	12.6	20.9	27.3	39.2
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>6</sup> .....	53	56	53	36	26.8	28.3	26.7	18.2
Total fuel, light, refrigeration.....	381	597	760	1,051	13.7	21.4	27.2	37.7
Paid household service.....	10	28	73	588	1.4	4.0	10.5	84.1
Telephone.....	14	33	75	198	4.4	10.3	23.4	61.9
Laundry sent out.....	11	31	64	204	3.5	10.0	20.7	65.8
Other household operation.....	83	130	171	262	12.8	20.1	26.5	40.6
All household operation.....	499	819	1,143	2,303	10.5	17.2	24.0	48.3
Furnishings: <sup>7</sup>								
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:								
Refrigerator (mechanical).....	9	33	76	118	3.8	14.0	32.2	50.0
Washing machine (power).....	6	17	23	24	8.6	24.3	32.8	34.3
Vacuum cleaner.....	1	3	9	22	2.9	8.6	25.7	62.8
Other equipment.....	18	40	57	79	9.3	20.6	29.4	40.7
Total equipment.....	34	93	165	243	6.4	17.4	30.8	45.4
Furniture.....	20	49	81	168	6.3	15.4	25.5	52.8
Household textiles.....	14	31	49	111	6.8	15.1	23.9	54.2
Floor coverings.....	8	19	34	76	5.8	13.9	24.8	55.5
Glass, china, silver.....	2	4	8	21	5.7	11.4	22.9	60.0
Other furnishings.....	7	21	37	94	4.4	13.2	23.3	59.1
All furnishings.....	85	217	374	713	6.1	15.6	26.9	51.4
All shelter.....	1,347	2,294	3,323	6,476	10.0	17.1	24.7	48.2

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 340, footnote 1.<sup>3</sup> See table 340, footnote 2.<sup>4</sup> See table 340, footnote 3.<sup>5</sup> See table 340, footnote 4.<sup>6</sup> See table 341, footnote 2.<sup>7</sup> Radios, phonographs, and musical instruments are included under recreation.

TABLE 356. *Clothing: Share of each quarter of Nation's families in aggregate expenditures, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)				Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by—			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
<b>Adults' and children's clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps	\$17	\$30	\$49	\$118	8.0	14.0	22.9	55.1
Coats, wraps	37	78	137	378	5.9	12.4	21.7	60.0
Outer clothing:								
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	36	73	125	361	6.0	12.3	21.0	60.7
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	45	88	141	336	7.4	14.4	23.1	55.1
Shirts (men's and boys')	16	29	41	81	9.6	17.4	24.5	48.5
Underwear, nightwear	31	58	89	200	8.2	15.3	23.6	52.9
Hose	28	54	85	153	8.7	16.9	26.6	47.8
Footwear	73	130	183	324	10.3	18.3	25.8	45.6
Cleaning, pressing	5	12	30	109	3.2	7.7	19.2	69.9
Other items	23	46	72	179	7.2	14.4	22.5	55.9
Total	311	598	952	2,239	7.6	14.6	23.2	54.6
<b>Infants' clothing</b> <sup>2</sup>	5	9	10	13	13.5	24.3	27.0	35.2
All clothing	316	607	962	2,252	7.6	14.7	23.3	54.4
<b>Men's clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps	7	12	19	42	8.7	15.0	23.8	52.5
Coats, wraps	10	22	39	104	5.7	12.6	22.3	59.4
Suits, trousers, overalls	37	73	120	302	6.9	13.7	22.6	56.8
Shirts	14	24	35	72	9.7	16.5	24.1	49.7
Underwear, nightwear	10	17	25	53	9.5	16.2	23.8	50.5
Hose	7	12	19	34	9.7	16.7	26.4	47.2
Footwear	28	48	67	118	10.7	18.4	25.7	45.2
Cleaning, pressing	3	8	17	61	3.4	9.0	19.1	68.5
Other items	6	13	23	59	5.9	12.9	22.8	58.4
Total	122	229	364	845	7.8	14.7	23.3	54.2
<b>Boys' clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps	1	1	2	3	14.3	14.3	28.6	42.8
Coats, wraps	3	6	10	17	8.3	16.7	27.8	47.2
Suits, trousers, overalls	8	15	21	34	10.3	19.2	26.9	43.6
Shirts	2	5	6	9	9.1	22.7	27.3	40.9
Underwear, nightwear	2	5	6	10	8.7	21.7	26.1	43.5
Hose	2	3	5	7	11.8	17.6	29.4	41.2
Footwear	8	15	20	28	11.3	21.1	28.2	39.4
Cleaning, pressing	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	25.0	75.0
Other items	1	3	4	6	7.1	21.4	28.6	42.9
Total	27	53	75	117	9.9	19.5	27.6	43.0
<b>Women's clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps	8	15	25	69	6.8	12.8	21.4	59.0
Coats, wraps	20	41	74	232	5.4	11.2	20.2	63.2
Dresses, suits, etc	31	63	109	330	5.8	11.8	20.5	61.9
Underwear, nightwear	16	30	50	122	7.3	13.8	22.9	56.0
Hose	17	34	54	102	8.2	16.4	26.1	49.3
Footwear	29	52	75	149	9.5	17.0	24.6	48.9
Cleaning, pressing	2	4	11	42	3.4	6.8	18.6	71.2
Other items	12	24	37	100	6.9	13.9	21.4	57.8
Total	135	263	435	1,146	6.8	13.3	22.0	57.9
<b>Girls' clothing:</b>								
Hats, caps	1	2	3	4	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0
Coats, wraps	4	9	14	25	7.7	17.3	26.9	48.1
Dresses, suits, etc	5	10	16	31	8.1	16.1	25.8	50.0
Underwear, nightwear	3	6	8	15	9.4	18.7	25.0	46.9
Hose	2	5	7	10	8.3	20.8	29.2	41.7
Footwear	8	15	21	29	11.0	20.5	28.8	39.7
Cleaning, pressing	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	25.0	75.0
Other items	4	6	8	14	12.5	18.7	25.0	43.8
Total	27	53	78	131	9.4	18.3	27.0	45.3

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 345, footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.



TABLE 357.—*Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Share of each quarter of Nation's families in aggregate expenditures, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)				Percentage of aggregate expenditure for each category made by—			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
<b>Transportation:</b>								
Automobile:								
Purchase.....	\$61	\$150	\$327	\$1,038	3.9	9.5	20.7	65.9
Operation:								
Gasoline.....	48	129	255	562	4.8	13.0	25.7	56.5
Oil.....	7	17	31	68	5.7	13.8	25.2	55.3
Insurance.....	4	11	30	118	2.5	6.7	18.4	72.4
Other items.....	30	66	124	279	6.0	13.2	24.9	55.9
Total operation.....	89	223	440	1,027	5.0	12.6	24.7	57.7
All automobile.....	150	373	767	2,065	4.5	11.1	22.9	61.5
Other transportation.....	28	67	107	261	6.0	14.5	23.1	56.4
All transportation.....	178	440	874	2,326	4.7	11.5	22.9	60.9
<b>Medical care:</b>								
Physician.....	69	101	142	242	12.5	18.2	25.6	43.7
Dentist.....	13	36	68	177	4.4	12.3	23.1	60.2
Oenlist.....	1	3	5	12	4.8	14.3	23.8	57.1
Other specialist.....	10	18	34	79	7.1	12.8	24.1	56.0
Medicine, drugs.....	37	48	67	106	14.3	18.6	26.0	41.1
Other medical care.....	53	86	141	325	8.8	14.2	23.3	53.7
All medical care.....	183	292	457	941	9.8	15.6	24.4	50.2
<b>Recreation:</b>								
Movies.....	18	46	89	181	5.4	13.8	26.6	54.2
Other paid admissions.....	4	11	23	96	3.0	8.2	17.2	71.6
Sports, games.....	4	11	26	115	2.6	7.0	16.7	73.7
Radio purchase.....	13	29	36	61	9.3	20.9	25.9	43.9
Other recreation.....	17	39	86	311	3.8	8.6	19.0	68.6
All recreation.....	56	136	260	764	4.6	11.2	21.4	62.8
<b>Personal care:</b>								
Services.....	36	70	107	213	8.5	16.4	25.1	50.0
Toilet supplies:								
Cosmetics.....	8	14	23	48	8.6	15.1	24.7	51.6
Other toilet supplies.....	35	60	84	133	11.2	19.3	26.9	42.6
Total toilet supplies.....	43	74	107	181	10.6	18.3	26.4	44.7
All personal care.....	79	144	214	394	9.5	17.3	25.8	47.4
<b>Tobacco:</b>								
Cigarettes.....	35	90	146	229	7.0	18.0	29.2	45.8
Other tobacco.....	48	55	57	95	18.8	21.6	22.3	37.3
All tobacco.....	83	145	203	324	11.0	19.2	26.9	42.9

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.TABLE 358.—*Gifts: Share of each quarter of Nation's families in aggregate outlay, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)				Percentage of aggregate disbursement for each category made by—			
	Lowest quarter (incomes under \$710)	Second quarter (incomes of \$710 to \$1,160)	Third quarter (incomes of \$1,160 to \$1,840)	Highest quarter (incomes of \$1,840 and over)	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter
Gifts to individuals.....	\$20	\$56	\$129	\$520	2.8	7.8	17.4	72.0
Gifts to church.....	33	61	107	289	6.7	12.5	21.8	59.0
Other gifts.....	3	6	16	87	2.7	5.3	14.3	77.7
Total gifts.....	56	123	249	896	4.2	9.3	18.8	67.7

<sup>1</sup> For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

TABLE 359.—Share of each third of Nation's families in aggregate disbursements, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)			Percentage of aggregate disbursement for each category made by—			Category of disbursement	Aggregate disbursements (in millions)			Percentage of aggregate disbursement for each category made by—		
	Lower third (incomes under \$860)	Middle third (incomes of \$860 to \$1,560)	Upper third (incomes of \$1,560 and over)	Lower third	Middle third	Upper third		Lower third (incomes under \$860)	Middle third (incomes of \$860 to \$1,560)	Upper third (incomes of \$1,560 and over)	Lower third	Middle third	Upper third
Current consumption:							Current consumption—Con.						
Food .....	\$2,665	\$4,364	\$6,684	19.4	31.8	48.8	Education .....	\$27	\$71	\$354	6.0	15.7	78.3
Housing .....	1,125	2,019	4,143	15.4	27.7	56.9	Reading .....	51	114	223	13.1	29.4	57.5
Household operation .....	538	1,299	2,727	15.5	27.3	57.2	Other items .....	35	58	127	15.9	26.4	57.7
Furnishings .....	142	387	860	10.2	27.9	61.9	All consumption						
Clothing .....	487	1,024	2,626	11.8	24.7	63.5	items .....	6,164	11,376	23,303	15.1	27.9	57.0
Automobile .....	244	722	2,389	7.3	21.5	71.2	Gifts and personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	108	263	1,657	5.3	13.0	81.7
Other transportation .....	46	114	303	9.9	24.6	65.5	Savings .....	-1,122	-201	6,132	-23.3	-4.2	127.5
Medical care .....	267	485	1,121	14.3	25.9	59.8	All items .....	5,150	11,438	31,092	10.8	24.0	65.2
Recreation .....	91	253	872	7.5	20.8	71.7							
Personal care .....	120	235	476	14.4	28.3	57.3							
Tobacco .....	126	231	398	16.7	30.6	52.7							

<sup>1</sup> These figures for each third of the Nation's 29,400,300 families should not be confused with the figures for each third of the Nation's 39,458,300 consumer units (including single individuals as well as families) shown in various tables and charts in the preceding reports, *Consumer Incomes in the United States* and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

## SECTION 3. THE SHARES OF FARM, RURAL NONFARM, AND URBAN FAMILIES

## All Farm, Rural Nonfarm, and Urban Families

TABLE 360.—Distribution of families and of family members by relief status, and type of community, and aggregate and average income of each group, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Type of community and relief status	Families		Persons <sup>2</sup>		Average number of persons per family	Aggregate income <sup>3</sup>		Average income <sup>3</sup> (mean)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Amount (in millions)	Percent	Per family	Per capita
<b>Farm families:</b>									
Not receiving relief.....	6,166,558	30.9	27,163,000	23.4	4.4	\$7,764	16.2	\$1,250	\$286
Receiving some relief.....	600,646	2.1	3,279,000	2.8	5.5	460	1.0	766	140
Total .....	6,767,204	23.0	30,442,000	26.2	4.5	8,224	17.2	1,215	270
<b>Rural nonfarm families:</b>									
Not receiving relief.....	4,585,665	15.6	17,291,000	14.9	3.8	7,371	15.5	1,607	426
Receiving some relief.....	1,094,305	3.7	4,814,000	4.2	4.4	631	1.3	577	131
Total .....	5,679,970	19.3	22,105,000	19.1	3.9	8,002	16.8	1,409	362
<b>Urban families:</b>									
Not receiving relief.....	14,160,954	48.2	51,445,000	44.4	3.6	29,225	61.3	2,064	568
Receiving some relief.....	2,732,129	9.5	11,974,000	10.3	4.3	2,229	4.7	798	186
Total .....	16,953,083	57.7	63,419,000	54.7	3.7	31,454	66.0	1,855	496
<b>All families:</b>									
Not receiving relief.....	24,913,177	84.7	95,899,000	82.7	3.8	44,360	93.0	1,781	463
Receiving some relief.....	4,487,080	15.3	20,067,000	17.3	4.5	3,320	7.0	740	165
Total .....	29,400,257	100.0	115,966,000	100.0	3.9	47,680	100.0	1,622	411

<sup>1</sup> Farm families include those living on farms in rural areas only; rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms; urban families include those living in communities with population of 2,500 and over. Families are classified as receiving relief if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 146.

<sup>2</sup> For method of deriving the estimates of family members, see pp. 166-169 and 178.

<sup>3</sup> The estimates of income for families receiving some relief are less reliable than those for nonrelief families. For explanation, see pp. 181-183.

TABLE 361.—Distribution of family members by type of community and geographic region, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Type of community	Number of persons in families in—					
	All regions	New England region	North Central region	Southern region	Mountain and Plains region	Pacific region
<b>Farm</b> .....	30,442,000	638,000	9,258,000	16,505,000	2,960,000	1,081,000
<b>Rural nonfarm</b> .....	22,105,000	1,218,000	9,032,000	8,520,000	1,973,000	1,362,000
<b>All rural communities</b> .....	52,547,000	1,856,000	18,290,000	25,025,000	4,933,000	2,443,000
<b>Small cities</b> .....	18,552,000	1,715,000	9,577,000	4,653,000	1,365,000	1,242,000
<b>Middle-sized cities</b> .....	11,930,000	1,813,000	6,326,000	2,557,000	461,000	773,000
<b>Large cities</b> .....	20,442,000	2,260,000	9,476,000	5,024,000	778,000	2,904,000
<b>Metropolises</b> .....	12,495,000	.....	12,495,000	.....	.....	.....
<b>All urban communities</b> .....	63,419,000	5,788,000	37,874,000	12,234,000	2,604,000	4,919,000
<b>All communities</b> .....	115,966,000	7,644,000	56,164,000	37,259,000	7,537,000	7,362,000

<sup>1</sup> For method of deriving these estimates, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pp. 71-72 and 76-77. For definitions of types of community and geographic region, see p. 146 of present report. For distribution of families by type of community and region, see table 43 (p. 14) and *Consumer Incomes report*, table 10A (p. 75) and tables 24B and 26B (p. 101).

TABLE 362. *Distribution of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families and of family members, and average size of family, by relief status and income level of family, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and family income level	Number of families			Percent of families			Number of persons in—			Percent of persons in—			Average number of persons per family in—		
	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Families receiving some relief <sup>2</sup>	600,646	1,094,305	2,792,129	8.9	19.3	16.5	3,279,000	4,814,000	11,974,000	10.8	21.8	18.9	5.5	4.4	4.3
Families not receiving relief:															
Under \$500	1,091,003	546,873	1,016,434	16.1	9.6	6.0	4,332,498	1,831,117	3,179,301	14.2	8.3	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.1
\$500-\$750	1,108,400	543,391	1,166,863	16.4	9.6	6.9	4,856,744	1,938,321	3,950,976	16.0	8.8	6.2	4.4	3.6	3.4
\$750-\$1,000	1,027,041	659,790	1,650,326	15.2	11.6	9.7	4,568,817	2,414,948	5,813,285	15.0	11.0	9.2	4.4	3.7	3.5
\$1,000-\$1,250	703,250	644,540	1,840,072	11.7	11.3	10.8	3,577,367	2,450,135	6,497,504	11.8	11.1	10.2	4.5	3.8	3.5
\$1,250-\$1,500	601,571	529,995	1,558,068	8.9	9.3	9.2	2,754,328	2,026,505	5,633,227	9.1	9.1	8.9	4.6	3.8	3.6
\$1,500-\$1,750	433,590	416,492	1,405,276	6.4	7.3	8.3	1,955,736	1,632,271	5,129,066	6.4	7.4	8.1	4.5	3.9	3.6
\$1,750-\$2,000	297,221	296,259	1,236,355	4.4	5.2	7.3	1,350,001	1,180,975	4,563,172	4.4	5.3	7.2	4.5	4.0	3.7
\$2,000-\$2,500	340,645	388,596	1,638,730	5.1	6.9	9.7	1,575,454	1,518,150	6,132,244	5.2	6.9	9.7	4.6	3.9	3.7
\$2,500-\$3,000	177,927	291,352	924,731	2.6	3.6	5.4	829,323	835,155	3,585,716	2.7	3.8	5.6	4.6	4.1	3.9
\$3,000-\$4,000	160,628	164,908	856,451	2.4	2.9	5.1	738,834	681,265	3,410,804	2.4	3.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.0
\$4,000-\$5,000	48,427	63,120	291,048	.7	1.1	1.7	225,453	254,178	1,224,391	.7	1.1	1.9	4.7	4.0	4.2
\$5,000-\$10,000	63,949	91,537	354,524	.9	1.6	2.1	304,226	379,027	1,455,894	1.0	1.7	2.3	4.8	4.0	4.1
\$10,000 and over	22,903	38,812	222,076	.3	.7	1.3	103,219	127,953	869,420	.3	.6	1.4	4.5	3.3	3.9
All nonrelief families	6,166,558	4,585,665	14,160,954	91.1	80.7	83.5	27,163,000	17,291,000	51,445,000	89.2	78.2	81.1	4.4	3.8	3.6
All families	6,767,204	5,679,970	16,953,083	100.0	100.0	100.0	30,442,000	22,105,000	63,419,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.5	3.9	3.7

<sup>1</sup> See table 360, footnotes 1 and 2.<sup>2</sup> Estimates of distribution of persons in relief families in each type of community are not available by income level.TABLE 363. *Distribution of children under 16 years of age in all families and in farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, by relief status and income level of family, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and family income level	Number of children in—				Percentage of all children				Percentage of children in—		
	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	All families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural nonfarm families	Urban families
Families receiving some relief <sup>2</sup>	7,837,000	1,464,150	1,821,250	4,551,600	22.0	4.1	5.1	12.8	13.4	26.6	25.6
Families not receiving relief:											
Under \$500	2,774,661	1,566,403	494,908	713,350	7.8	4.4	1.4	2.0	14.3	7.2	4.0
\$500-\$1,000	7,574,196	3,441,718	1,358,711	2,773,767	21.3	9.7	3.8	7.8	31.5	19.8	15.6
\$1,000-\$1,500	7,062,751	2,218,291	1,386,311	3,458,149	19.8	6.2	3.9	9.7	20.3	20.2	19.4
\$1,500-\$2,000	4,566,400	1,125,760	845,316	2,595,324	12.8	3.1	2.4	7.3	10.3	12.3	14.6
\$2,000-\$3,000	3,661,356	717,168	631,573	2,312,615	10.3	2.0	1.8	6.5	6.6	9.2	13.0
\$3,000-\$5,000	1,443,076	279,497	228,320	935,259	4.1	.8	.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	5.2
\$5,000-\$10,000	449,183	88,179	79,326	281,678	1.3	.3	.2	.8	.8	1.2	1.6
\$10,000 and over	214,377	24,663	16,376	173,338	.6	.1	(3)	.5	.2	.2	1.0
All nonrelief families	27,746,000	9,461,679	5,040,841	13,243,480	78.0	26.6	14.2	37.2	86.6	73.4	74.4
All families	35,583,000	10,925,829	6,862,091	17,795,080	100.0	30.7	19.3	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 360, footnotes 1 and 2.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for distribution of children in relief families are not available by income level.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 364.—*Number of farm family members in five age-sex groups, and average number per family, by relief status and income level of family, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and family income level	Total number of persons						Average number persons per family						
	All persons	Children				Men (16 years and over)	Women (16 years and over)	All persons	Children				
		Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)					Total	Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)	Men (16 yr. and over)
Families receiving some relief	3,279,000	98,420	700,474	665,256	944,232	870,558	5.5	2.5	.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4
Families not receiving relief:													
Under \$500	4,332,498	190,210	700,259	675,934	1,400,780	1,365,315	4.0	1.4	.2	.6	.6	1.3	1.3
\$500-\$1,000	9,425,561	323,327	1,593,196	1,525,195	3,061,603	2,922,210	4.4	1.6	.2	.7	.7	1.4	1.1
\$1,000-\$1,500	6,331,695	179,810	1,045,548	992,003	2,157,331	1,956,073	4.5	1.6	.1	.8	.7	1.5	1.4
\$1,500-\$2,000	3,305,737	79,017	537,280	509,163	1,124,676	1,055,301	4.5	1.5	.1	.7	.7	1.5	1.5
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,395,777	49,599	342,906	321,603	887,112	791,167	4.6	1.4	.1	.7	.6	1.7	1.5
\$3,000-\$5,000	964,287	20,543	133,100	125,854	361,037	320,753	4.6	1.3	.1	.6	.6	1.8	1.3
\$5,000-\$10,000	301,226	4,108	43,269	40,862	111,019	101,998	4.8	1.1	.1	.7	.6	1.7	1.7
\$10,000 and over	103,219	1,641	11,822	11,200	39,875	38,681	4.5	1.1	.1	.5	.5	1.7	1.7
All nonrelief families	27,163,000	848,285	1,407,320	1,206,071	9,146,793	8,554,528	4.4	1.5	.1	.7	.7	1.5	1.4
All families	30,442,000	946,705	5,107,791	4,874,330	10,091,085	9,425,086	4.5	1.6	.1	.8	.7	1.5	1.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 360, footnotes 1 and 2, and table 362, footnote 2.

TABLE 365.—Number of rural nonfarm family members in five age-sex groups, and average number per family, by relief status and income level of family, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and family income level	Total number of persons						Average number persons per family						
	All persons	Children			Men (16 years and over)	Women (16 years and over)	All persons	Children				Men (16 yr. and over)	Women (16 yr. and over)
		Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)				Total	Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)		
Families receiving some relief	4,814,000	155,085	843,048	823,117	1,403,193	1,589,557	4.4	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4
Families not receiving relief:													
Under \$500	1,831,117	69,625	212,428	212,855	613,926	722,283	3.3	.9	.1	.4	.4	1.1	1.3
\$500-\$1,000	4,383,299	174,554	598,361	585,796	1,384,998	1,639,560	3.6	1.1	.1	.5	.5	1.1	1.4
\$1,000-\$1,500	4,476,640	166,633	617,822	601,856	1,456,133	1,634,196	3.8	1.2	.2	.5	.5	1.2	1.4
\$1,500-\$2,000	2,813,246	78,554	388,257	378,505	942,926	1,025,004	3.9	1.2	.1	.6	.5	1.3	1.4
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,353,305	57,475	290,657	283,441	821,712	900,020	4.0	1.1	.1	.5	.5	1.4	1.5
\$3,000-\$5,000	935,443	24,436	103,189	100,695	325,041	382,082	4.1	1.0	.1	.5	.4	1.4	1.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	370,027	6,521	36,822	35,983	137,492	153,209	4.0	.8	.1	.4	.3	1.5	1.7
\$10,000 and over	127,953	3,688	6,425	6,263	53,840	57,737	3.3	.4	.1	.2	.1	1.4	1.5
All nonrelief families	17,291,000	581,486	2,253,961	2,205,394	5,736,068	6,514,091	3.8	1.1	.1	.5	.5	1.3	1.4
All families	22,105,000	736,571	3,007,009	3,028,511	7,139,261	8,103,648	3.9	1.2	.1	.6	.5	1.3	1.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 360, footnotes 1 and 2, and table 362, footnote 2.TABLE 366.—Number of urban family members in five age-sex groups, and average number per family, by relief status and income level of family, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Relief status and family income level	Total number of persons						Average number persons per family						
	All persons	Children			Men (16 years and over)	Women (16 years and over)	All persons	Children				Men (16 yr. and over)	Women (16 yr. and over)
		Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)				Total	Infants (under 2 years)	Boys (2-15 years)	Girls (2-15 years)		
Families receiving some relief	11,974,000	317,495	2,124,478	2,109,627	3,437,515	3,984,885	4.3	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.4
Families not receiving relief:													
Under \$500	3,179,301	99,944	304,091	309,315	1,140,940	1,325,011	3.1	.7	.1	.3	.3	1.1	1.3
\$500-\$1,000	9,764,261	330,383	1,224,899	1,218,485	3,245,300	3,745,194	3.5	1.0	.1	.5	.4	1.2	1.3
\$1,000-\$1,500	12,130,731	383,768	1,547,240	1,527,141	3,996,654	4,675,928	3.6	1.0	.1	.5	.4	1.2	1.4
\$1,500-\$2,000	9,692,238	249,440	1,180,972	1,164,912	3,315,377	3,781,537	3.7	1.0	.1	.5	.4	1.3	1.4
\$2,000-\$3,000	9,717,960	188,878	1,069,434	1,054,303	3,417,469	3,987,876	3.8	.9	.1	.4	.4	1.3	1.6
\$3,000-\$5,000	4,635,195	69,695	435,927	429,637	1,714,397	1,985,539	4.0	.8	(2)	.4	.4	1.5	1.7
\$5,000-\$10,000	1,455,894	15,048	134,303	132,327	540,522	633,094	4.1	.8	(2)	.4	.4	1.5	1.8
\$10,000 and over	869,420	7,073	83,853	82,412	333,480	362,602	3.9	.8	(2)	.4	.4	1.5	1.6
All nonrelief families	51,445,000	1,344,229	5,980,719	5,918,532	17,704,139	20,497,381	3.6	.9	.1	.4	.4	1.3	1.4
All families	63,419,000	1,661,724	8,105,197	8,028,159	21,141,654	24,482,266	3.7	1.0	.1	.5	.4	1.3	1.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 360, footnotes 1 and 2 and table 362, footnote 2.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 367.—Food: Percentage of total income and percentage of total food expenditures spent by farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for various categories, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of—						Percentage of—					
	Total income			Total food expenditures			Total income			Total food expenditures		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Urban families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Urban families
Purchased food:												
At home	14.4	23.1	23.6	37.0	84.7	89.2						
Away from home:												
Meals	.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	3.7	8.4						
Board at school	.3	.4	.3	.7	1.6	.9						
Beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	.2	.3	.3	.5	1.2	1.1						
Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	.1	.2	.1	.4	.6	.4						
Total away from home	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.6	7.1	10.8						
All purchased food	15.4	25.0	26.5	39.6	91.8	100.0						
Home-produced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>							23.5	2.2	60.4	8.2		
All food							38.9	27.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	

<sup>1</sup> These estimates cover all families, including those receiving some relief during year. For aggregate expenditures on which they are based, see table 89, p. 30. For number of families included in each of the three groups, see table 87, p. 29. For method of deriving the estimates for relief families in each type of community, and for relation of these estimates to other estimates shown in this report, see pp. 181-184. For explanation of classification of families, and for items included in each category of expenditure, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes soft drinks, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages not consumed at home or with meals away from home.

<sup>3</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.

TABLE 368.—*Shelter: Percentage of total income and percentage of total expenditures for various categories spent by farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of—					
	Total income			Total expenditures for major categories under shelter		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
<b>Housing:</b>						
Family home:						
Money expense <sup>2</sup>	1.3	8.5	12.8	11.5	64.1	75.4
Imputed rental value:						
Owned family home <sup>3</sup>	6.3	3.7	3.4	57.8	27.8	29.3
Other imputed value <sup>4</sup>	3.1	.6	.1	28.5	4.5	2.1
Total imputed value	9.4	4.3	3.5	86.3	32.3	22.4
Total family home	10.7	12.8	16.6	97.8	96.4	97.8
Other housing <sup>5</sup>	.2	.5	.3	2.2	3.6	2.2
All housing	10.9	13.3	16.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Household operation:</b>						
Fuel, light, refrigeration:						
Money expense						
Coal	1.4	2.5	1.7	18.1	22.8	16.6
Electricity	.5	2.0	1.6	7.0	18.4	15.9
Gas	.1	.5	1.2	1.0	4.6	11.9
Ice	.3	.4	.4	3.2	3.2	3.5
Other items	.8	1.4	.8	10.6	12.4	7.4
Total money expense	3.1	6.8	5.7	39.9	61.4	55.3
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>6</sup>	2.4			31.4		
Total fuel, light, refrigeration	5.5	6.8	5.7	71.3	61.4	55.3
Paid household service	.7	1.4	1.6	9.7	13.1	16.1
Telephone	.4	.6	.8	4.7	5.0	7.6
Laundry sent out	.1	.7	.8	1.9	6.0	7.5
Other household operation	1.0	1.6	1.4	12.4	14.5	13.5
All household operation	7.7	11.1	10.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Furnishings:<sup>7</sup></b>						
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:						
Refrigerator (mechanical)	.2	.6	.5	8.6	19.7	18.2
Washing machine (power)	.2	.2	.1	7.1	4.8	4.6
Vacuum cleaner	( <sup>8</sup> )	.1	.1	1.0	2.4	2.9
Other equipment	.5	.4	.4	21.4	13.7	12.4
Total equipment	.9	1.3	1.1	38.1	40.6	38.1
Furniture	.5	.7	.7	19.0	22.9	23.8
Household textiles	.5	.4	.4	19.5	13.3	14.1
Floor coverings	.3	.3	.3	10.0	9.6	9.9
Glass, china, silver	.1	.1	.1	2.9	3.6	2.1
Other furnishings	.3	.3	.3	10.5	10.0	12.0
All furnishings	2.6	3.1	2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
All shelter	21.2	27.5	30.1			

<sup>1</sup> See table 367, footnote 1. For aggregate shelter expenditures on which these percentage figures are based, see table 90, p. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; but for nonfarm-owning families includes expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance; and, for nonfarm-renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Includes for farm families owning the family home, an estimated imputed rental value (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm-owning families includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). For further explanation, see p. 138.

<sup>4</sup> For farm families includes only imputed rental value of rented family homes (obtained by applying arbitrary percentages to the estimated present value of the family dwelling); for nonfarm families includes only rent received as gift or pay, and also the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.

<sup>5</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.

<sup>6</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only. For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.

<sup>7</sup> Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 369.—*Clothing: Percentage of total income and percentage of total clothing expenditures spent by farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for various categories, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of—					
	Total income			Total clothing expenditures		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
<b>Adults' and children's clothing:</b>						
Hats, caps	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.2	5.0	5.2
Coats, wraps	1.1	1.2	1.4	13.5	13.7	16.0
<b>Outer clothing:</b>						
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	1.0	1.3	1.3	11.4	14.8	15.0
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	1.4	1.3	1.2	17.1	15.0	14.1
Shirts (men's and boys')	.5	.4	.3	5.3	4.0	3.7
Underwear, nightwear	.8	.9	.8	9.4	9.9	8.9
Hose	.5	.6	.7	6.3	7.3	8.2
Footwear	1.8	1.5	1.4	20.7	17.5	16.2
Cleaning, pressing	.1	.4	.4	1.3	3.9	4.4
Other items	.7	.7	.7	8.5	7.6	7.6
Total	8.3	8.7	8.6	98.7	98.7	99.3
Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>	.1	.1	.1	1.3	1.3	.7
All clothing	8.4	8.8	8.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 367, footnote 1. For aggregate clothing expenditures on which these percentage figures are based, see table 91, p. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.

TABLE 370.—*Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Percentage of total income and percentage of total expenditures for various categories spent by farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure	Percentage of—					
	Total income			Total expenditures for major categories		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
<b>Transportation:</b>						
Automobile:						
Purchase	3.7	4.4	2.9	48.3	49.5	37.1
<b>Operation:</b>						
Gasoline	2.1	2.3	2.0	27.6	26.0	25.6
Oil	.3	.3	.3	3.4	3.6	3.1
Insurance	.2	.4	.4	2.6	4.1	4.7
Other items	1.2	1.0	1.0	14.8	11.8	13.0
Total operation	3.8	4.0	3.7	48.4	45.5	46.4
All automobile	7.5	8.4	6.6	96.7	95.0	83.5
Other transportation	.3	.4	1.3	3.3	5.0	16.5
All transportation	7.8	8.8	7.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Medical care:</b>						
Physician	1.4	1.2	1.2	34.2	27.6	28.9
Dentist	.5	.5	.7	11.9	12.5	17.6
Oculist	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	1.2	1.1
Other specialist	.3	.4	.3	8.1	9.5	6.8
Medicine, drugs	.6	.5	.5	15.7	12.7	13.6
Other medical care	1.1	1.5	1.2	29.2	36.5	32.0
All medical care	3.9	4.2	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Recreation:</b>						
Movies	.3	.7	.8	18.4	30.6	28.2
Other paid admissions	.2	.2	.3	11.4	10.2	11.1
Sports, games	.2	.3	.4	0.2	10.2	14.0
Radio purchase	.4	.3	.3	23.4	10.7	6.7
Other recreation	.6	.9	1.0	37.6	38.3	37.0
All recreation	1.7	2.4	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 367, footnote 1. For aggregate expenditures on which these percentage figures are based, see table 92, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 370.—*Transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco: Percentage of total income and percentage of total expenditures for various categories spent by farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>—Continued.

Category of expenditure	Percentage of—					
	Total income			Total expenditures for major categories		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
Personal care:						
Services	.6	1.0	.9	48.1	55.1	50.9
Toilet supplies:						
Cosmetics	.2	.2	.2	11.1	10.9	11.3
Other toilet supplies	.5	.6	.7	40.8	34.0	37.8
Total toilet supplies	.7	.8	.9	51.9	44.9	49.1
All personal care	1.3	1.8	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tobacco:						
Cigarettes	.4	1.0	1.2	34.3	65.4	72.7
Other tobacco	.8	.6	.5	65.7	34.6	27.3
All tobacco	1.2	1.6	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 371.—*Gifts: Percentage of total income and percentage of total disbursements for gifts spent by farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for various categories, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Category of disbursement	Percentage of—					
	Total income			Total disbursements for gifts		
	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families	Farm families	Rural non-farm families	Urban families
Gifts to individuals	0.8	1.5	1.7	43.3	49.4	57.9
Gifts to church	1.0	1.4	.9	52.9	43.3	32.6
Other gifts	.1	.2	.3	3.8	7.3	9.5
All gifts	1.9	3.1	2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 367, footnote 1. For aggregate disbursements on which these percentage figures are based, see table 94, p. 31.

## Farm Nonrelief Families

TABLE 372.—*Aggregate outlay for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Families <sup>2</sup>		Aggregate income <sup>2</sup>		Aggregate outlay for—					
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Current consumption		Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>		Savings	
					Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent
Under \$500	1,091,003	17.7	\$328	4.2	\$518	7.8	\$10	5.8	—\$200	—20.7
\$500-\$1,000	2,135,444	34.6	1,589	20.5	1,726	26.1	29	16.9	—166	—17.2
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,394,821	22.7	1,711	22.1	1,635	24.7	37	21.5	39	4.0
\$1,500-\$2,000	730,811	11.8	1,256	16.2	1,062	16.1	29	16.8	165	17.1
\$2,000-\$3,000	518,572	8.4	1,213	16.0	919	13.8	28	16.3	296	30.6
\$3,000-\$4,000	160,628	2.6	546	7.0	347	5.2	12	7.0	187	19.3
\$4,000-\$5,000	48,427	.8	211	2.7	115	1.7	5	2.9	91	9.4
\$5,000-\$10,000	63,940	1.0	444	5.7	199	3.0	12	7.0	233	24.1
\$10,000 and over <sup>4</sup>	22,903	.4	436	5.6	103	1.6	10	5.8	323	33.4
All levels	6,160,558	100.0	7,764	100.0	6,624	100.0	172	100.0	968	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For explanation of the nature of these estimates as compared with other estimates shown in this report, see pp. 179-181. Farm families include those living on farms in rural areas only. For items included in each category, see appendix A, section 1.

<sup>2</sup> For distribution of families by finer income levels, see table 362. For distribution of all farm families (including those receiving some relief) and of all farm family income by income level, see table 87, p. 29.

<sup>3</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that estimates for the \$10,000 and over level are less reliable than for the other income levels, since the sample data on which they are based are more limited. For methods of obtaining these estimates, see p. 180.

TABLE 373.—*Aggregate expenditures for main categories of consumption made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—												
	All items	Food	Shelter			Transportation			Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings	Clothing	Automobile	Other					
Under \$500	\$518	\$278	\$49	\$52	\$11	\$15	\$30	\$1	\$21	\$6	\$7	\$10	\$2
\$500-\$1,000	1,726	914	172	152	39	156	110	3	72	24	23	29	12
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,635	773	192	144	46	157	132	4	72	31	26	23	16
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,062	452	144	93	34	103	104	2	51	24	17	12	7
\$2,000-\$3,000	919	363	129	79	33	94	101	3	44	24	14	11	6
\$3,000-\$4,000	347	126	51	30	14	36	41	1	18	10	6	3	2
\$4,000-\$5,000	115	41	18	10	4	13	12	1	5	4	2	1	1
\$5,000-\$10,000	199	59	33	20	8	24	27	1	10	6	3	2	4
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	103	23	29	13	5	10	12	1	4	1	1	1	1
All levels	6,624	3,029	817	593	194	638	569	17	297	130	99	92	69

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.

TABLE 374.—Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level for main categories of consumption, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—														
	All Items	Food	Shelter			Transportation			Medi- cal care	Reca- tion	Per- sonal care	To- bacco	Educa- tion	Read- ing	Other items
			Hous- ing	House- hold opera- tion	Furn- ish- ings	Cloth- ing	Auto- mobile	Other							
Under \$500	7.8	9.2	6.0	8.8	5.7	7.1	5.3	5.9	7.1	4.6	4.6	10.9	2.9	7.7	7.3
\$500-\$1,000	26.1	30.2	21.1	25.7	20.2	24.5	19.3	17.6	24.2	18.5	18.5	31.5	17.4	23.0	26.9
\$1,000-\$1,500	24.7	25.5	23.5	24.3	23.6	24.6	23.2	23.4	24.2	23.8	23.8	25.0	23.1	23.0	24.4
\$1,500-\$2,000	16.1	14.9	17.6	15.6	17.5	16.1	18.3	11.8	17.1	18.5	18.5	13.0	17.4	18.0	17.1
\$2,000-\$3,000	13.8	12.0	15.8	13.3	17.0	14.7	17.8	17.7	14.8	18.4	18.4	11.9	18.9	15.4	12.2
\$3,000-\$4,000	5.2	4.2	6.2	5.0	7.2	5.6	7.2	5.9	6.1	7.7	7.7	3.3	8.7	5.1	7.3
\$4,000-\$5,000	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.9	1.7	3.1	3.1	1.1	2.9	2.6	2.4
\$5,000-\$10,000	3.0	1.9	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.7	5.9	3.4	4.6	4.6	2.2	5.8	2.6	2.4
\$10,000 and over <sup>1</sup>	1.6	.8	3.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.1	5.9	1.4	.8	.8	1.1	2.9	2.6	( <sup>2</sup> )
All levels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 375.—Food: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—								Home-pro- duced food (imputed value) <sup>3</sup>
	All food	Purchased food							
		Total	At home	Away from home					
				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non- alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
Under \$500	\$278	\$113	\$109	\$4	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$165
\$500-\$1,000	914	322	312	10	3	2	3	2	592
\$1,000-\$1,500	773	281	267	14	6	3	2	3	492
\$1,500-\$2,000	452	169	157	12	5	3	2	2	283
\$2,000-\$3,000	363	142	127	15	6	4	3	2	221
\$3,000-\$4,000	126	52	45	7	2	3	1	1	74
\$4,000-\$5,000	41	17	13	4	2	2	(4)	(4)	24
\$5,000-\$10,000	50	29	22	7	3	3	1	(4)	30
\$10,000 and over <sup>5</sup>	23	12	9	3	2	1	(4)	(4)	11
All levels	3,029	1,137	1,061	76	30	22	13	11	1,892

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 367, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced food, see p. 137.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>5</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.TABLE 376.—Housing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—				
	All housing	Family home <sup>2</sup>			Other housing <sup>3</sup>		All housing	Family home <sup>2</sup>			Other housing <sup>3</sup>
		Total	Money expense	Imputed rental value				Total	Money expense	Imputed rental value	
Under \$500	\$49	\$48	\$3	\$45	\$1	\$4,000-\$5,000	\$18	\$17	\$3	\$14	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	172	170	12	158	2	\$5,000-\$10,000	33	31	5	26	2
\$1,000-\$1,500	192	189	16	173	3	\$10,000 and over <sup>4</sup>	29	27	2	25	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	144	142	17	125	2						
\$2,000-\$3,000	129	126	19	107	3						
\$3,000-\$4,000	51	49	8	41	2	All levels	817	799	85	714	18

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> For both owned and rented farm family homes the year's rental value of the home was imputed as percentage of the estimated present value of the dwelling. The percentage used covered estimates for interest, taxes, and depreciation, and, in the case of renting families, also for repairs and insurance. Money expense for family home was therefore limited to expenditures for repairs, replacement, and insurance made by owning families and occasional expenditures for repairs, replacements, and insurance made by renting families. For further explanation, see pp. 137-139.<sup>3</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see p. 139.<sup>4</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.



TABLE 377.—Household operation: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for —												
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration								Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total	Money expense						Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>2</sup>				
			Total	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items					
Under \$500.....	\$52	\$42	\$17	\$8	\$2	(3)	\$1	\$6	\$25	\$2	\$1	(2)	\$7
\$500—\$1,000.....	152	121	52	25	6	1	4	16	69	6	5	\$2	18
\$1,000—\$1,500.....	144	106	56	26	8	2	5	16	50	11	7	2	18
\$1,500—\$2,000.....	93	66	39	18	8	1	3	8	27	9	5	2	11
\$2,000—\$3,000.....	79	52	34	16	7	1	3	7	18	11	5	2	9
\$3,000—\$4,000.....	30	19	12	5	3	(3)	1	3	7	5	2	1	3
\$4,000—\$5,000.....	10	6	4	1	1	(3)	1	1	2	2	1	(3)	1
\$5,000—\$10,000.....	20	10	8	3	2	(3)	1	2	6	1	1	1	2
\$10,000 and over <sup>4</sup> .....	13	6	5	2	2	(3)	(3)	1	1	4	1	1	1
All levels .....	593	428	227	104	39	5	19	60	201	56	28	11	70

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see pp. 139-140.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.TABLE 378.—Furnishings: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—										
	All fur- nishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other fur- nishings
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500 .....	\$11	\$4	(2)	\$1	(2)	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$500-\$1,000 .....	39	15	\$1	3	(4)	11	7	9	3	1	4
\$1,000-\$1,500 .....	46	18	3	4	\$1	10	8	9	5	1	5
\$1,500-\$2,000 .....	34	14	3	3	1	7	7	6	3	1	3
\$2,000-\$3,000 .....	33	14	4	3	(2)	7	6	6	3	1	3
\$3,000-\$4,000 .....	14	4	2	(2)	(2)	2	3	2	2	1	2
\$4,000-\$5,000 .....	4	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	(2)	(2)
\$5,000-\$10,000 .....	8	3	2	(2)	(2)	1	2	1	1	(2)	1
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup> .....	5	2	1	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	1
All levels .....	194	75	17	14	2	42	37	37	19	6	20

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.TABLE 379.—Clothing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level for various categories, 1935-36 <sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—												
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing											Infants' clothing <sup>1</sup>
		Total	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night wear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
					Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500 .....	\$45	\$44	\$3	\$5	\$4	\$7	\$3	\$4	\$3	\$11	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$4	\$1
\$500—\$1,000 .....	156	153	8	18	16	26	9	14	10	37	\$1	14	3
\$1,000—\$1,500 .....	157	155	8	21	17	27	8	15	10	34	2	13	2
\$1,500—\$2,000 .....	103	102	5	15	12	17	5	10	7	21	1	9	1
\$2,000—\$3,000 .....	94	93	5	14	11	16	5	9	6	18	2	7	1
\$3,000—\$5,000 <sup>4</sup> .....	49	49	2	8	7	9	2	5	3	8	1	4	( <sup>3</sup> )
\$5,000 and over <sup>4</sup> .....	34	34	2	6	5	7	2	3	1	4	1	5	( <sup>3</sup> )
All levels .....	638	630	33	87	72	109	34	60	40	133	8	54	8

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 369, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> Estimates available for various categories of clothing only for broad income levels. The estimates for the \$5,000 and over level are less reliable than for the other income levels, since the sample data on which they are based are more limited. For further explanation, see pp. 164-169.

TABLE 380. *Clothing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level for five groups of persons, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500	\$45	\$18	\$5	\$16	\$5	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	156	63	18	55	17	3
\$1,000-\$1,500	157	63	18	57	17	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	103	41	11	40	10	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	94	39	8	37	9	1
\$3,000-\$5,000 <sup>2</sup>	49	21	4	20	4	(3)
\$5,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	34	14	3	15	2	(3)
All levels	638	259	67	240	64	8

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 379, footnote 4.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.TABLE 381. *Automobile: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—						
	All automobile items	Purchase	Operation				
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items
Under \$500	\$30	\$14	\$16	\$8	\$1	\$1	\$6
\$500-\$1,000	110	50	60	32	4	3	21
\$1,000-\$1,500	132	60	72	41	5	4	22
\$1,500-\$2,000	104	52	52	30	4	3	15
\$2,000-\$3,000	101	57	44	26	3	3	12
\$3,000-\$4,000	41	24	17	10	1	1	5
\$4,000-\$5,000	12	7	5	3	1	(2)	1
\$5,000-\$10,000	27	14	13	8	1	1	3
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	12	7	5	3	1	(2)	1
All levels	569	285	284	161	21	16	86

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.TABLE 382. *Medical care: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500	\$21	\$8	\$2	(2)	\$2	\$4	\$5
\$500-\$1,000	72	27	7	\$1	5	14	18
\$1,000-\$1,500	72	26	8	1	6	11	20
\$1,500-\$2,000	51	17	7	1	4	7	15
\$2,000-\$3,000	44	13	7	(2)	4	5	15
\$3,000-\$4,000	18	5	2	(2)	2	2	7
\$4,000-\$5,000	5	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	2
\$5,000-\$10,000	10	3	1	(2)	1	1	1
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	4	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	1
All levels	297	101	36	3	24	46	87

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.TABLE 383. *Recreation: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500	\$6	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$2
\$500-\$1,000	24	4	3	2	7	8
\$1,000-\$1,500	31	5	4	2	9	11
\$1,500-\$2,000	24	5	2	2	5	10
\$2,000-\$3,000	24	5	3	2	5	9
\$3,000-\$4,000	10	2	1	1	2	4
\$4,000-\$5,000	4	1	(2)	(2)	1	2
\$5,000-\$10,000	6	1	1	1	1	2
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1
All levels	130	24	15	11	31	49

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.TABLE 384. *Personal care and tobacco: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—						
	Personal care				Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies		Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500	\$7	\$3	\$1	\$3	\$10	\$2	\$8
\$500-\$1,000	23	10	2	11	29	6	23
\$1,000-\$1,500	26	13	2	11	23	8	15
\$1,500-\$2,000	17	8	2	7	12	5	7
\$2,000-\$3,000	14	7	2	5	11	5	6
\$3,000-\$4,000	6	3	1	2	3	2	1
\$4,000-\$5,000	2	1	(2)	1	1	1	(2)
\$5,000-\$10,000	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	1	(2)
All levels	99	47	11	41	92	31	61

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.TABLE 385. *Gifts and personal taxes: Aggregate outlay made by nonrelief farm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate outlay (in millions) for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500	\$10	\$2	\$8	\$3	\$5	(2)
\$500-\$1,000	29	4	25	10	14	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,500	37	3	34	14	19	1
\$1,500-\$2,000	29	2	27	12	14	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	28	1	27	12	14	1
\$3,000-\$4,000	12	1	11	6	5	(2)
\$4,000-\$5,000	5	(2)	5	2	2	1
\$5,000-\$10,000	12	1	11	5	5	1
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	10	7	3	1	2	(2)
All levels	172	21	151	65	80	

<sup>1</sup> See table 372, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 372, footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> See table 372, footnote 4.

## Rural Nonfarm Nonrelief Families

TABLE 386.—Aggregate outlay for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Families <sup>1</sup>		Aggregate income <sup>2</sup>		Aggregate outlay for					
					Current consumption		Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>		Savings	
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent
Under \$500.....	546,873	11.9	\$181	2.5	\$221	3.6	\$4	1.3	—\$44	—4.8
\$500-\$1,000.....	1,203,181	26.2	917	12.4	960	15.6	22	7.4	—65	—7.1
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	1,174,535	25.6	1,451	19.6	1,409	22.8	42	14.1	(4)	(5)
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	712,751	15.6	1,161	15.8	1,077	17.4	41	13.8	43	4.7
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	589,948	12.9	1,406	19.1	1,211	19.7	59	19.8	136	14.9
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	164,908	3.6	558	7.6	447	7.3	30	10.1	81	8.9
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	63,120	1.4	278	3.8	199	3.2	17	5.7	62	6.8
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	91,537	2.0	620	8.4	355	5.8	32	10.7	233	25.7
\$10,000 and over <sup>6</sup> .....	38,812	.8	799	10.8	286	4.6	51	17.1	462	50.9
All levels.....	4,585,665	100.0	7,371	100.0	6,165	100.0	298	100.0	908	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 155. For explanation of the nature of these estimates as compared with other estimates shown in this report, see pp. 179-181. Rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup> For distribution of families by finer income levels, see table 362. For distribution of all rural nonfarm families (including those receiving some relief) and of all rural nonfarm family income by income level, see table 87, p. 29.

<sup>3</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that estimates for the \$10,000 and over level are less reliable than for the other income levels, since the sample data on which they are based are more limited. For methods of obtaining these estimates, see p. 180.

TABLE 387.—Aggregate expenditures for main categories of consumption made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other							
Under \$500.....	\$221	\$92	\$44	\$29	\$4	\$17	\$6	\$1	\$11	\$3	\$5	\$5	\$1	\$2	\$1
\$500—\$1,000.....	960	378	164	130	30	85	49	3	42	18	21	20	5	9	6
\$1,000—\$1,500.....	1,409	492	221	186	52	134	123	6	62	35	31	30	12	14	11
\$1,500—\$2,000.....	1,077	344	159	140	43	107	120	4	52	33	24	22	10	12	7
\$2,000—\$3,000.....	1,211	349	177	156	47	135	152	4	58	42	27	21	21	13	9
\$3,000—\$4,000.....	447	116	63	60	19	54	56	2	24	17	9	7	11	5	4
\$4,000—\$5,000.....	199	47	28	25	9	27	28	1	10	8	4	2	7	2	1
\$5,000—\$10,000.....	355	80	46	44	14	50	46	3	28	15	8	5	9	4	3
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup> .....	286	36	42	27	12	37	46	8	28	15	5	2	25	2	1
All levels.....	6,165	1,934	944	797	230	646	626	32	315	186	134	114	101	63	43

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.

TABLE 388.—Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level for main categories of consumption, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Automobile	Other							
Under \$500.....	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.6	1.7	2.6	1.0	3.1	3.5	1.6	3.7	4.4	1.0	3.2	2.3
\$500–\$1,000.....	15.6	19.5	17.4	16.3	13.1	13.2	7.8	9.3	13.3	9.7	15.7	17.5	5.0	14.3	14.0
\$1,000–\$1,500.....	22.8	25.5	23.4	23.4	22.6	20.7	19.7	18.8	19.7	18.8	23.1	26.4	11.8	22.2	25.6
\$1,500–\$2,000.....	17.4	17.8	16.8	17.6	18.7	16.5	19.2	12.6	16.5	17.7	17.9	19.3	9.9	19.0	16.3
\$2,000–\$3,000.....	19.7	18.0	18.8	19.5	20.4	20.9	24.3	12.5	18.4	22.6	20.2	18.4	20.8	20.6	20.9
\$3,000–\$4,000.....	7.3	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.9	6.2	7.6	9.1	6.7	6.2	10.9	7.9	9.3
\$4,000–\$5,000.....	3.2	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.0	1.7	6.9	3.2	2.3
\$5,000–\$10,000.....	5.8	4.1	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.8	7.3	9.1	8.9	8.1	6.0	4.4	8.9	6.4	7.0
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup> .....	4.6	1.9	4.4	3.4	5.2	5.7	7.3	25.0	8.9	8.1	3.7	1.7	24.8	3.2	2.3
All levels.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.

TABLE 389.—*Food: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—								Home-pro- duced food (imputed value) <sup>1</sup>
	All food	Purchased food							
		Total	At home	Away from home					
				Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non- alcoholic) <sup>2</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.)	
Under \$500.....	92	83	81	2	1	(4)	1	(4)	9
\$500-\$1,000.....	378	342	331	11	6	1	2	2	36
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	492	454	431	23	13	3	5	2	38
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	341	316	293	23	13	3	5	2	28
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	349	320	283	37	19	10	6	2	29
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	116	104	88	16	8	5	2	1	12
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	47	43	35	8	3	3	1	1	4
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	80	73	57	16	9	5	1	1	7
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup> .....	36	34	22	12	6	4	1	1	2
All levels.....	1,934	1,769	1,621	148	78	34	24	12	165

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 367, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 375, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>5</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.TABLE 390.—*Housing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—				
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>		All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>				Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500.....	\$44	\$44	\$31	\$13	( <sup>5</sup> )	\$4,000–\$5,000.....	\$28	\$25	\$17	\$8	\$3
\$500–\$1,000.....	164	163	116	47	\$1	\$5,000–\$10,000.....	46	40	23	17	6
\$1,000–\$1,500.....	221	219	153	66	2	\$10,000 and over <sup>6</sup> .....	42	34	10	24	8
\$1,500–\$2,000.....	159	155	110	45	4	All levels.....	944	907	602	305	37
\$2,000–\$3,000.....	177	169	107	62	8						
\$3,000–\$4,000.....	63	58	35	23	5						

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Includes, for families owning the family home, expense for interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance; for renting families, includes rent minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family. For further explanation, see p. 138.<sup>3</sup> Includes the net imputed rental value of owned family homes (obtained by deducting from estimated gross rental value total money expense for the home). Also includes rent received as gift or pay, and the net imputed rental value of owned vacation homes which would be more properly classified under "other housing," had separate estimates for this minor item been prepared in the present study. For further explanation, see pp. 138-139.<sup>4</sup> Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school, also money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. For further explanation, see, p. 139.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>6</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.TABLE 391.—*Household operation: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—										
	All house- hold operation	Fuel, light, and refrigeration						Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total money expense <sup>2</sup>	Coal	Elec- tricity	Gas	Ice	Other items				
Under \$500.....	\$29	\$23	\$8	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$9	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$6
\$500-\$1,000.....	130	95	39	22	5	6	23	\$6	\$3	\$5	21
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	186	125	49	36	9	8	23	16	8	9	28
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	110	86	30	29	7	5	15	18	8	8	20
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	156	86	30	31	9	3	13	27	10	12	21
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	60	28	9	11	3	1	4	16	4	5	7
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	25	11	3	4	2	(3)	2	6	2	3	3
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	44	17	5	7	2	1	2	14	4	4	5
\$10,000 and over <sup>4</sup> .....	27	8	2	3	1	(3)	2	10	2	4	3
All levels.....	797	479	175	147	39	25	93	113	41	50	114

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced fuel and ice were obtained from farm families only.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.

TABLE 392.—Furnishings: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—											
	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings	
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment						
Under \$500	\$4	\$1	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	(2)	(2)	
\$500-\$1,000	30	13	\$4	\$3	(2)	6	6	4	3	\$1	\$3	
\$1,000-\$1,500	52	21	9	3	1	8	13	7	5	1	5	
\$1,500-\$2,000	43	19	10	2	1	6	10	5	4	1	4	
\$2,000-\$3,000	47	19	10	2	1	6	11	6	5	1	5	
\$3,000-\$4,000	19	7	1	(2)	1	2	5	2	2	1	2	
\$4,000-\$5,000	9	4	2	(2)	1	1	2	1	1	(2)	1	
\$5,000-\$10,000	14	4	3	(2)	(2)	1	3	3	1	1	2	
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup>	12	4	3	(2)	1	(2)	3	2	1	1	1	
All levels	230	92	45	10	6	31	54	31	23	7	23	

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1. Radios, phonographs, and other musical instruments are included under recreation.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.TABLE 393.—Clothing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level for various categories, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—												
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing											Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, nightwear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other items	
					Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500.....	\$17	\$17	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$2	\$1	\$4	(3)	\$1	(3)
\$500-\$1,000.....	85	83	4	10	10	12	4	8	7	19	\$2	7	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	134	132	7	18	18	20	6	13	10	26	4	10	2
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	107	106	5	14	16	16	5	11	8	19	4	8	1
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	135	134	7	20	20	22	5	13	9	21	7	10	1
\$3,000-\$5,000 <sup>4</sup> .....	81	80	4	13	14	12	3	7	5	11	5	6	1
\$5,000 and over <sup>4</sup> .....	87	86	4	12	17	12	2	9	6	11	5	8	1
All levels.....	646	638	32	89	97	97	26	63	46	111	27	50	8

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 369, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> See table 379, footnote 4.TABLE 394.—Clothing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level for five groups of persons, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500	\$17	\$7	\$1	\$8	\$1	(2)
\$500-\$1,000	85	31	7	38	7	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,500	134	50	11	60	11	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	107	40	8	19	9	1
\$2,000-\$3,000	135	52	9	61	9	1
\$3,000-\$5,000	81	29	4	42	5	1
\$5,000 and over <sup>3</sup>	87	30	3	48	5	1
All levels	646	239	43	309	47	8

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 379, footnote 4.TABLE 395.—Automobile: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	All automobile items	Purchase	Operation			
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance
Under \$500	\$6	\$3	\$3	\$2	(2)	(2)
\$500-\$1,000	49	20	29	16	\$2	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,500	123	58	65	37	6	5
\$1,500-\$2,000	120	61	59	34	4	6
\$2,000-\$3,000	152	82	70	42	5	6
\$3,000-\$4,000	56	27	29	16	3	3
\$4,000-\$5,000	28	15	13	8	1	1
\$5,000-\$10,000	46	29	17	10	1	2
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup>	46	35	11	5	1	2
All levels	626	330	296	170	23	27

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.

TABLE 396.—*Medical care: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500	\$11	\$1	\$1	(2)	\$1	\$2	\$3
\$500-\$1,000	42	16	4	(2)	2	8	12
\$1,000-\$1,500	62	19	8	(2)	6	9	20
\$1,500-\$2,000	52	14	7	\$1	5	7	18
\$2,000-\$3,000	58	14	8	2	5	6	23
\$3,000-\$4,000	24	6	3	(2)	3	2	10
\$4,000-\$5,000	10	2	1	(2)	1	1	5
\$5,000-\$10,000	28	6	4	(2)	4	3	11
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	28	4	1	1	3	1	15
All levels	315	85	40	4	30	39	117

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.TABLE 397.—*Recreation: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500	\$3	\$1	(2)	(2)	\$1	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	18	7	\$2	\$1	3	5
\$1,000-\$1,500	35	13	3	3	5	11
\$1,500-\$2,000	33	11	3	4	3	12
\$2,000-\$3,000	42	13	4	5	4	16
\$3,000-\$4,000	17	4	2	2	1	8
\$4,000-\$5,000	8	2	1	1	(2)	4
\$5,000-\$10,000	15	3	1	2	2	7
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	15	2	3	1	1	8
All levels	186	56	19	19	20	72

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.TABLE 398.—*Personal care and tobacco: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	Personal care			Tobacco		
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies Cosmetics Other supplies	Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
Under \$500	\$5	\$3	(2)	\$2	\$5	\$2
\$500-\$1,000	21	11	\$2	8	20	11
\$1,000-\$1,500	31	16	4	11	30	21
\$1,500-\$2,000	24	14	2	8	22	16
\$2,000-\$3,000	27	15	3	9	21	15
\$3,000-\$4,000	9	5	1	3	7	5
\$4,000-\$5,000	4	2	1	1	2	2
\$5,000-\$10,000	8	5	1	2	5	3
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup>	5	3	1	1	2	1
All levels	134	74	15	45	114	76

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.TABLE 399.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Aggregate outlay made by nonrelief rural nonfarm families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate outlay (in millions) for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500	\$4	\$1	\$3	\$1	\$2	(2)
\$500-\$1,000	22	4	18	7	10	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,500	42	6	36	16	18	2
\$1,500-\$2,000	41	4	37	18	17	2
\$2,000-\$3,000	59	7	52	24	24	4
\$3,000-\$4,000	30	3	27	15	10	2
\$4,000-\$5,000	17	3	14	7	6	1
\$5,000-\$10,000	32	7	25	13	9	3
\$10,000 and over <sup>4</sup>	51	26	25	17	6	2
All levels	298	61	237	118	102	17

<sup>1</sup> See table 386, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 386, footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> See table 386, footnote 6.

## Urban Nonrelief Families

TABLE 400.—*Aggregate outlay for consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Families <sup>2</sup>		Aggregate income <sup>2</sup>		Aggregate outlay for—					
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Current consumption		Gifts and personal taxes <sup>3</sup>		Savings	
					Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent
Under \$500	1,016,134	7.2	\$320	1.1	\$572	2.3	\$8	0.5	-\$260	-8.3
\$500-\$1,000	2,817,189	19.9	2,180	7.4	2,362	9.6	42	2.8	-224	-7.1
\$1,000-\$1,500	3,398,140	24.0	4,188	14.3	4,184	17.0	98	6.5	-94	-3.0
\$1,500-\$2,000	2,611,633	18.6	4,566	15.6	4,354	17.7	127	8.5	85	2.7
\$2,000-\$3,000	2,563,461	18.1	6,150	21.0	5,542	22.6	215	14.3	393	12.5
\$3,000-\$4,000	856,451	6.0	2,908	10.0	2,426	9.9	125	8.3	357	11.4
\$4,000-\$5,000	291,018	2.1	1,279	4.4	1,015	4.1	64	4.3	200	6.4
\$5,000-\$10,000	354,723	2.5	2,443	8.4	1,785	7.3	156	10.4	562	15.9
\$10,000 and over <sup>4</sup>	222,076	1.6	5,191	17.8	2,337	9.5	668	41.4	2,186	69.5
All levels	14,160,954	100.0	29,225	100.0	24,577	100.0	1,503	100.0	3,145	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For further explanation, see p. 158. For explanation of the nature of these estimates as compared with other estimates shown in this report, see pp. 179-181. Urban families include those living in communities with population of 2,500 and over. For items included in each category, see appendix A, sec. 1.<sup>2</sup> For distribution of families by inner income levels, see table 392. For distribution of all urban families (including those receiving some relief) and of all urban family income by income level, see table 87, p. 29.<sup>3</sup> Taxes shown here include only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. For further explanation, see p. 144.<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that estimates for the \$10,000 and over level are less reliable than for the other income levels, since the sample data on which they are based are more limited. For methods of obtaining these estimates, see p. 180.

TABLE 401.—Aggregate expenditures for main categories of consumption made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
Under \$500	\$572	\$223	\$141	\$71	\$10	\$38	\$11	\$7	\$25	\$8	\$12	\$11	\$2	\$6	\$4
\$500—\$1,000	2,362	905	513	297	67	180	78	31	97	44	54	51	9	26	10
\$1,000—\$1,500	4,184	1,481	845	489	154	370	237	58	180	102	94	94	20	45	15
\$1,500—\$2,000	4,354	1,418	846	485	172	426	331	59	203	129	97	94	29	46	19
\$2,000—\$3,000	5,542	1,670	1,038	617	212	505	520	71	265	180	121	110	52	58	24
\$3,000—\$4,000	2,426	667	453	291	83	288	237	31	119	95	53	43	31	24	11
\$4,000—\$5,000	1,015	259	185	127	33	121	107	13	54	43	21	16	17	10	6
\$5,000—\$10,000	1,785	404	310	239	62	212	192	21	100	87	35	24	37	16	13
\$10,000 and over <sup>1</sup>	2,337	418	430	334	72	340	250	68	101	143	42	26	81	20	12
All levels	24,577	7,445	4,791	2,953	865	2,573	1,963	362	1,141	840	529	469	278	251	114

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 402.—Percentage of aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level for main categories of consumption, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Percentage of aggregate expenditures for—														
	All items	Food	Shelter			Clothing	Transportation		Medical care	Recreation	Personal care	Tobacco	Education	Reading	Other items
			Housing	Household operation	Furnishings		Auto-mobile	Other							
Under \$500 .....	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.3	2.4	0.7	2.4	3.5
\$500—\$1,000 .....	9.6	12.1	10.7	10.1	7.8	7.0	3.9	8.6	8.5	5.3	10.2	10.9	3.3	10.3	8.8
\$1,000—\$1,500 .....	17.0	19.9	17.7	16.6	17.8	14.4	12.1	16.0	15.7	12.1	17.8	20.0	7.2	17.9	13.1
\$1,500—\$2,000 .....	17.7	19.0	17.6	16.4	19.9	16.5	16.8	16.3	17.8	15.4	18.4	20.0	10.4	18.4	16.7
\$2,000—\$3,000 .....	22.6	22.4	21.6	20.9	24.5	23.2	26.5	19.6	23.2	22.5	22.9	23.5	18.7	23.0	21.1
\$3,000—\$4,000 .....	9.9	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.6	12.2	12.1	8.6	10.4	11.3	10.0	9.2	11.2	9.6	9.6
\$4,000—\$5,000 .....	4.1	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.8	5.5	3.6	4.7	5.1	3.9	3.4	6.1	4.0	5.3
\$5,000—\$10,000 .....	7.3	5.4	7.1	8.0	7.2	8.2	9.8	6.6	8.7	10.4	6.6	5.1	13.3	6.4	11.4
\$10,000 and over <sup>1</sup> .....	9.5	5.6	9.0	11.3	8.3	13.2	12.7	18.8	8.8	17.0	7.9	5.5	29.1	8.0	10.5
All levels .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 403.—Food: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for purchased food <sup>2</sup> —						
	All food	At home	Away from home				
			Total	Meals	Board at school	Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic) <sup>3</sup>	Other (candy, ice cream, etc.) <sup>4</sup>
Under \$500	\$223	\$219	\$4	\$3	(*)	\$1	(*)
\$500-\$1,000	963	874	29	22	\$1	4	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,500	1,483	1,395	88	69	2	13	4
\$1,500-\$2,000	1,418	1,283	135	111	3	16	5
\$2,000-\$3,000	1,669	1,445	224	184	11	21	8
\$3,000-\$4,000	668	557	111	88	8	12	3
\$4,000-\$5,000	259	209	50	40	4	4	2
\$5,000-\$10,000	404	314	90	69	10	8	3
\$10,000 and over <sup>5</sup>	418	286	132	89	31	7	5
All levels	7,445	6,582	863	675	70	86	32

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Data on home-produced food were obtained from farm and rural nonfarm families only.<sup>3</sup> See table 367, footnote 2.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>5</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 404.—Housing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—				
	All housing	Family home			Other housing <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Money expense <sup>2</sup>	Imputed rental value <sup>3</sup>	
Under \$500	\$141	\$141	\$118	\$23	(*)
\$500-\$1,000	512	511	431	80	\$1
\$1,000-\$1,500	845	842	684	158	3
\$1,500-\$2,000	846	841	674	167	5
\$2,000-\$3,000	1,039	1,022	784	238	17
\$3,000-\$4,000	453	440	321	119	13
\$4,000-\$5,000	185	177	122	55	8
\$5,000-\$10,000	340	319	225	96	21
\$10,000 and over <sup>5</sup>	430	380	225	157	50
All levels	4,791	4,673	3,580	1,093	118

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 390, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 390, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> See table 390, footnote 4.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>6</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.

TABLE 405.— *Household operation: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—										
	All household operation	Fuel, light, refrigeration						Paid household service	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Other household operation
		Total money expense <sup>2</sup>	Coal	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Other items				
Under \$500	\$74	\$55	\$18	\$11	\$8	\$0	\$12	\$1	\$3	\$2	\$13
\$500-\$1,000	297	219	75	52	36	20	36	5	11	10	52
\$1,000-\$1,500	189	338	107	92	69	27	43	14	29	29	79
\$1,500-\$2,000	485	301	90	91	68	20	32	29	46	37	72
\$2,000-\$3,000	617	331	97	107	80	15	32	72	66	64	84
\$3,000-\$4,000	291	129	34	45	34	3	13	67	31	30	34
\$4,000-\$5,000	127	49	12	17	13	1	6	40	12	13	13
\$5,000-\$10,000	239	76	14	24	24	1	13	98	20	24	21
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup>	344	79	15	24	23	2	15	192	18	24	21
All levels	2,953	1,577	462	463	355	95	202	518	236	233	389

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 391, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 406.— *Furnishings: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—										
	All furnishings	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment					Furniture	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Glass, china, silver	Other furnishings
		Total	Refrigerator (mechanical)	Washing machine (power)	Vacuum cleaner	Other equipment					
Under \$500	\$10	\$4	\$1	\$1	(2)	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$1	(2)	\$1
\$500-\$1,000	67	28	10	5	\$1	12	17	9	6	\$1	6
\$1,000-\$1,500	154	73	36	11	4	22	32	18	13	2	16
\$1,500-\$2,000	172	75	39	8	5	23	39	22	16	3	17
\$2,000-\$3,000	212	84	44	8	7	25	49	30	20	5	24
\$3,000-\$4,000	83	25	10	2	4	9	23	13	9	2	11
\$4,000-\$5,000	33	9	4	1	1	3	8	6	3	1	6
\$5,000-\$10,000	62	15	7	1	2	5	15	11	8	2	11
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup>	72	12	6	1	1	4	17	14	10	3	16
All levels	865	325	157	38	25	105	203	124	86	19	108

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 407.— *Clothing: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level for various categories, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—												
	All clothing	Adults' and children's clothing											Infants' clothing <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Hats, caps	Coats, wraps	Outer clothing			Underwear, night wear	Hose	Footwear	Cleaning, pressing	Other clothing	
					Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls')	Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys')	Shirts (men's and boys')						
Under \$500 . . . . .	\$38	\$38	\$2	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$8	\$1	\$2	( <sup>2</sup> )
\$500-\$1,000 . . . . .	180	177	9	23	22	23	8	17	20	40	4	11	\$3
\$1,000-\$1,500 . . . . .	370	366	18	53	47	52	15	34	38	72	11	26	4
\$1,500-\$2,000 . . . . .	426	423	23	64	58	59	17	39	39	75	17	32	3
\$2,000-\$3,000 . . . . .	595	591	32	95	88	85	22	53	48	95	27	46	4
\$3,000-\$5,000 . . . . .	412	410	22	74	67	60	14	36	27	56	22	32	2
\$5,000 and over <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	552	551	29	104	105	80	16	46	31	62	31	47	1
All levels	2,573	2,556	135	418	392	364	94	229	207	408	113	196	17

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 369, footnote 2.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> See table 379, footnote 4.



TABLE 408.—*Clothing: Aggregate expenditures made by non-relief urban families at each income level for five groups of persons, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	All persons	Men (16 years and over)	Boys (2-15 years)	Women (16 years and over)	Girls (2-15 years)	Infants (under 2 years)
Under \$500.....	\$38	\$15	\$2	\$18	\$3	(2)
\$500-\$1,000.....	180	66	13	83	15	\$3
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	370	136	27	174	29	4
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	426	160	27	206	30	3
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	595	224	32	298	37	4
\$3,000-\$5,000.....	412	155	17	218	20	2
\$5,000 and over <sup>3</sup> .....	552	197	19	310	25	1
All levels.....	2,573	953	137	1,307	159	17

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 379, footnote 4.TABLE 409.—*Automobile: Aggregate expenditures made by non-relief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—						
	All automobile items	Purchase	Operation				
			Total	Gasoline	Oil	Insurance	Other items
Under \$500.....	\$11	\$3	\$8	\$4	\$1	(2)	\$3
\$500-\$1,000.....	78	26	52	30	4	\$3	15
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	237	82	155	93	11	8	43
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	331	134	197	113	13	16	55
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	520	231	289	161	18	29	81
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	237	107	130	73	8	15	34
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	107	51	56	30	4	7	15
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	192	94	98	49	6	14	29
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup> .....	250	150	100	45	6	20	29
All levels.....	1,963	878	1,085	598	71	112	304

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 410.—*Medical care: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—						
	All medical care	Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialist	Medicine, drugs	Other medical care
Under \$500.....	\$25	\$9	\$2	(2)	\$1	\$5	\$8
\$500-\$1,000.....	97	33	11	\$1	4	17	31
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	180	56	28	2	12	28	54
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	203	61	35	2	12	29	64
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	265	79	49	3	17	35	82
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	119	31	24	1	10	15	38
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	54	15	12	1	4	5	17
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	100	25	22	2	9	9	33
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup> .....	101	17	25	1	10	9	39
All levels.....	1,144	326	208	13	79	152	366

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 411.—*Recreation: Aggregate expenditures made by non-relief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—					
	All recreation	Paid admissions		Sports, games	Radio purchase	Other recreation
		Movies	Other admissions			
Under \$500.....	\$8	\$3	(2)	\$1	\$2	\$2
\$500-\$1,000.....	44	16	\$2	3	11	12
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	102	39	7	10	15	31
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	129	48	11	11	13	43
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	189	61	22	23	16	67
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	95	27	12	14	8	31
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	43	11	6	6	3	17
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	87	16	13	13	5	40
\$10,000 and over <sup>3</sup> .....	113	12	21	36	5	69
All levels.....	840	233	94	120	78	315

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>3</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 412.—*Personal care and tobacco: Aggregate expenditures made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate expenditures (in millions) for—							
	Personal care						Tobacco	
	Total	Services	Toilet supplies			Total	Cigarettes	Other tobacco
			Total	Cosmetics	Other supplies			
Under \$500.....	\$12	\$5	\$7	\$1	\$6	\$11	\$6	\$5
\$500-\$1,000.....	54	25	29	5	24	51	35	16
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	94	45	49	10	39	94	72	22
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	97	48	49	10	39	94	73	21
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	121	62	59	15	44	110	84	26
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	53	29	24	6	18	43	32	11
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	21	12	9	3	6	16	12	4
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	35	20	15	5	10	24	15	9
\$10,000 and over <sup>2</sup> .....	42	25	17	6	11	26	13	13
All levels.....	529	271	258	61	197	469	342	127

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.TABLE 413.—*Gifts and personal taxes: Aggregate outlay made by nonrelief urban families at each income level, 1935-36*<sup>1</sup>

Income level	Aggregate outlay (in millions) for—					
	All gifts and personal taxes	Personal taxes <sup>2</sup>	Gifts			
			Total	To individuals	To church	Other gifts
Under \$500.....	\$8	\$2	\$6	\$2	\$4	(3)
\$500-\$1,000.....	42	5	37	17	18	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,500.....	98	9	89	46	37	6
\$1,500-\$2,000.....	127	10	117	65	44	8
\$2,000-\$3,000.....	215	17	198	115	67	16
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	125	12	113	65	38	10
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	64	8	56	33	18	5
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	156	42	114	68	31	15
\$10,000 and over <sup>4</sup> .....	668	508	160	110	27	23
All levels.....	1,503	613	890	521	284	85

<sup>1</sup> See table 400, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> See table 400, footnote 3.<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.<sup>4</sup> See table 400, footnote 4.



## APPENDIX A

### SOURCES AND METHODS USED IN THE STUDY

The material presented in this appendix describes the sources of data used in preparing the estimates of family expenditures shown in the preceding pages and the methods employed in constructing the estimates. The procedures adopted at each stage of the work are set forth in considerable detail, so that readers interested in the more technical aspects of the study can interpret and evaluate the findings.

In the first section of this appendix the major definitions and classifications used in the study are brought together for convenience in reference. In the second section the major source of basic data—the Study of Consumer Purchases—is described briefly. The following two sections discuss the methods used to construct the sample expenditure patterns for various groups of families, to extend them to cover all American families, and to derive the estimates of total family expenditures in 1935–36. The fifth section explains the classification of consumption expenditures according to durability.

This appendix supplements Appendix B of the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, which the reader should consult for an understanding of the basic methodology used in both expenditure reports. The first two sections of the present appendix follow closely the discussion in the corresponding sections of that report, and the third and fourth sections supplement sections 3 and 5 of the companion report.

## SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

The terms, concepts, and classifications used in this study were determined largely by the nature of the sample data available from the Study of Consumer Purchases.<sup>1</sup> The Study is described in Section 2 of this appendix.

Since the present report deals primarily with the way in which families at different income levels allocate their income to the various categories of disbursement, the definitions of these various categories are of prime importance.

### The Categories of Disbursement

Three major classes of outlay are distinguished in this report: Current consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings. The algebraic sum of the outlays for these three classes equals the total income of the family.<sup>2</sup>

The terms *outlay* and *disbursement* are often used synonymously in the text but are distinguished in the tables, where *outlay* refers to the three major classes mentioned above, and *disbursement* refers to the 93 categories into which outlays for current consumption and for gifts and taxes are divided. These include 89 categories of *expenditure* for current consumption grouped into the following major categories: Food, housing, household operation, furnishings, clothing, transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco, education, reading, and other items.<sup>3</sup> Outlays for gifts and personal taxes are divided into four categories of disbursement. The *items of disbursement* included within each of these 93 categories and within the category of savings are listed on the schedules reproduced in Appendix B, pages 195 to 205, and are also enumerated below.

The term *expenditures* in this report ordinarily refers only to the 89 categories of current consumption, and does not include outlays for gifts and personal taxes or savings. However, the *expenditure pattern* of a group of families refers not only to the average disbursements

for these 89 categories of consumption, but also to the average outlays for gifts and personal taxes and the average savings of the families in the group.

The terms *spending pattern* and *consumption pattern* are used synonymously with *expenditure pattern* to refer to the complete set of average disbursements at different income levels for any component group of families. The set of averages for each income class sums to the average income of the families included within the income class.

Consumption expenditures include all money disbursements for current needs plus the imputed values of certain goods and services received without direct money expense.

Imputed values for items of nonmoney disbursement are included under housing expenditures for both urban and rural families, under food expenditures for rural families, and under household operation expenditures for farm families.<sup>4</sup> Other goods and services received without direct money payment are omitted from the estimates, except for direct relief in kind.<sup>5</sup>

All purchases of consumers' goods made during the year, except payments on homes and structural additions and improvements to homes, are considered current expenditures, whether or not a balance remains due on them and whether or not the goods are entirely consumed within the current year. Payments on homes and payments on goods purchased in previous years are treated as changes in assets and liabilities, and hence appear in savings. The net purchase price of a commodity represents the expenditure for it. If a used article is given in trade for an article purchased, as for an automobile, the trade-in allowance is deducted in recording the expenditure. Excise and sales taxes are included in the purchase price of the articles on which they are levied. Certain other taxes, such as automobile fees and taxes on owned homes, are also merged with the expenditures for particular categories of consumption.<sup>6</sup> Discounts, refunds, and carrying charges are allocated to the specific items to which they apply.

<sup>1</sup> The following discussion of definitions and classifications follows closely the description given in Appendix B, Section I, of the companion report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 93-101.

<sup>2</sup> For definition of income, see pp. 145-146 in this section.

<sup>3</sup> For definition of the durability classes into which the 89 categories of current consumption have been grouped, see Section 5 of this appendix, p. 185.

<sup>4</sup> For discussion, see pp. 137-140 in this section. These imputed values are also included, of course, as items of family income.

<sup>5</sup> For discussion, see p. 145 in this section, and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 130-131.

<sup>6</sup> For further discussion of treatment of taxes, see p. 141 in this section.

except, as sometimes in the case of cooperatives, when this was not possible. Tips are likewise included in the prices of the goods and services in connection with which they were rendered.

In the following paragraphs the 94 categories for which estimates have been prepared are numbered consecutively.

## Food

Food expenditures include all purchased food and, for rural families, the imputed value of home-produced food as well. Purchased food includes all food purchased to be prepared at home, whether eaten there or not (item 1, below) and four categories of purchased food away from home (items 2-5).

*Purchased Food at Home* (1).—Food at home includes all meats, vegetables, fruits, milk, cereals, and other food products bought at grocery and other retail stores, or markets, or delivered to the home. It also includes such items as ice cream, candy, soft drinks, beer, and other liquor delivered to the home. Food prepared at home but eaten away from home, such as home-prepared lunches, is also included. Such items as cod-liver oil and haliver oil are considered as food. Food bought specifically for pets is excluded (appearing under recreation) and nonfood items, such as cleaning supplies, matches, and tobacco, although purchased at grocery stores, are also classified elsewhere.

Food furnished to paid help and guests is included in the expenditure for food at home of the family making the purchase, but meals furnished to boarders, and, in the case of farm families, to farm employees, are considered a business expense and are not included in the family food expenditures.<sup>7</sup>

*Meals Away from Home* (2).—Included in this category are lunches and other meals at work and at school (except for food carried from home and the board of children away at school); restaurant meals, including tips, for family members and guests; meals while traveling (except when paid for by employer), and on vacation (except for food purchased to be prepared in a vacation home occupied by the family, which is classified under food at home). Also included is food bought to be eaten with meals away from home and not reported under food at home, such as ice cream bought as part of a picnic lunch.

*Board at School* (3).—This category includes board paid by families for persons away at school or college.

*Beverages—Alcoholic and Nonalcoholic* (4).—The bev-

erages category includes only those soft drinks, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages which are consumed away from home and not included with meals away from home.

*Other Food Away From Home* (5).—This category includes all such in-between-meal food as candy, ice cream, peanuts, popcorn, hamburgers, and "hot dogs".

*Home-Produced Food* (6).—This category includes the money value of home-grown produce on farms and in rural nonfarm areas. The small amount of such food produced by urban families is not included. Information on the value of home-produced food consumed by rural families was obtained on the "family" schedule<sup>8</sup> in the Study of Consumer Purchases. The prices used in imputing values to the quantities of such food items reported were separately estimated for each locality, and were based on the prices customarily paid for products of similar quality purchased from neighbors or from the most likely place of purchase.

## Shelter

The term *shelter* is used in this report as a summary term covering housing, household operation, and furnishings.

## Housing

Customary differences in the rental arrangements for farm and nonfarm homes, and minor differences in other elements of housing expense are reflected in the estimates for this category, which includes imputed values as well as direct money expense.

It should be noted that expenditures on housing (unlike those for automobiles and other durable goods) cover only the use or "service" of the house during the current year. Purchases of houses are treated as investments and appear in savings in the estimates presented in this report. "Improvements and additions" are likewise treated as investments, but the terms are defined so narrowly that the item is a small one. A substitution of an oil for a coal furnace, for instance, is included in current housing expenditure as a replacement. Storm windows are included in furnishings. Only such major changes as the addition of a new room or a porch are included as improvements.

Housing expenditures are divided into two main groupings: Family home (items 7-9, below) includes expenses incurred for the living quarters (whether house, apartment, "flat," or room) occupied by the family group; and other housing (item 10) includes money expenses for such items as vacation home, lodging while traveling, and room at school. Family home expenditures are divided into money expense for family home, imputed rental value of owned family home, and other imputed rental value. In certain

<sup>7</sup> The deduction was made in the data from the Study of Consumer Purchases by: (1) listing all persons eating at the family table and the number of food cost units each represents (an adult equals one unit; other persons were classed according to food requirements); (2) estimating the number of meals each person ate at the family table; (3) multiplying (1) by (2) for each person; (4) calculating the ratio of the "food cost unit meals" furnished to boarders or farm help to the total "food cost unit meals" furnished from family funds; and (5) applying this ratio to the total expenditure of the family for food eaten at home to obtain the deduction from food expense.

<sup>8</sup> The family schedule is the schedule on which income data were obtained. See Appendix A, section 2, pp. 151 and 153.

sections of this report, however, only a single imputed rental value figure is given, which represents the sum of the two imputed rental value figures described below. In addition to the following description of the housing categories, the reader should refer to the discussion of the estimates for housing in Appendix A, Section 3, pages 169-175.

*Money Expense for Family Home (7).* Certain essential differences in the content of this category are found for farm and for nonfarm families.

For farm families, money expense for family home includes only the expense of owning families<sup>9</sup> for repairs, replacements, and fire, tornado, and other insurance, and the occasional expense of renting families<sup>9</sup> for these items. The category does *not* include any payments for rents made by farm families renting their homes. Since farm homes are seldom rented separately from the farm on which they are located, the total rent paid for the *farm* by each renting farm family was deducted as a business expense; however, an estimated rental value of the family *home* was derived, and included in the category "other imputed rental value," which is discussed below. For farm families, also, money expense for family home does not include interest or taxes paid by owning or by renting families, since these items, again, are usually paid for the farm and home as a unit.

For rural nonfarm and for urban families, on the other hand, a more comprehensive group of items is included in money expense for family home. The money expense of nonfarm families owning their homes includes interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes payable in schedule year (except back taxes, which, if payments were made on them, would appear under savings as a decrease in liabilities),<sup>10</sup> special assessments, repairs and replacements (as distinct from additions and improvements), and fire, tornado, and other insurance. The money expense of nonfarm families renting their homes includes rent, less rental concessions, plus the cost of any repairs paid for by the renting family.

For all nonfarm families, money expense for family home includes the rent payable on all family homes *occupied* during the year, but not rent on houses *not occupied*, as, for example, when the family was unable to break a lease.<sup>11</sup> In urban communities, payments for rent not infrequently covered all or part of the expense for heat, light, and refrigeration. In such instances no attempt was made to estimate the

portion of total rent attributable to these operating expenses. The entire rent payment is included in money expense for family home.

*Imputed Rental Value of Owned Family Home (8).*—This category includes, for all families owning the family home, an imputed rental value for the occupancy of the home. The method of obtaining the imputed rental value differed, however, for the farm and the nonfarm group.

For farm families, the value imputed to the use of the owned home during the year was not estimated directly, but was obtained by estimating the present value of the home itself, and taking a flat percentage of this amount. The figure used was 9 percent, except in the South and in California, where 10 percent of the value of the home was used as the imputed value of ownership. In estimating the value of the home, its replacement value as estimated by the family, was reduced to present value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. The figures of 9 and 10 percent, which were applied against these values, were intended to cover interest on mortgage, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return on money invested.

For rural nonfarm and for urban families, the imputed rental value of the home owned and occupied by the family was derived by subtracting money expense for the family home (item 7, above) from the estimated rental value of the owned home for the period of occupancy. The latter figure was estimated by the family on the basis of rental rates on equivalent quarters. The net imputed rental value was negative if ownership expense exceeded the estimated rental value for the months occupied.

For all families owning the family home, therefore, whether farm or nonfarm, the total cost of the family home is the sum of the money expense for the owned family home and the imputed value of the family's occupancy of the home. This total cost is comparable with the expenditure for family home made by renting families. For renting farm families, the total cost of the family home, except for certain minor items of money expense, appears under the category "other imputed rental value" (item 9, below); for renting nonfarm families, the total cost of the family home appears under the category "money expense for family home" (item 7, above), except for the minor items of housing received as gift or pay which are classified under the category "other imputed rental value."

*Other Imputed Rental Value of Family Home (9).*—The items included under other imputed rental value differ for farm and for nonfarm families.

For farm families the category includes the imputed rental value of the family dwelling of all renting families. This rental value was calculated in the same

<sup>9</sup> For definition of the tenure classification of families—i. e., owning family, renting family—and for a discussion of the estimates of the proportions of owning and renting families on farms, in rural nonfarm areas, and in urban communities, and of the average expenditures for owned and rented family home per owning and per renting farm, rural nonfarm, and urban family, see Appendix A, Section 3, pp. 169-175.

<sup>10</sup> For explanation, see p. 144 in this section.

<sup>11</sup> The family home is considered "occupied" if it contains the family's furniture, even though all members of the family may be temporarily absent.

manner as in the case of farm families owning the family home—i. e., by taking a flat percentage of the estimated value of the home. The figure used was 11 percent, except in the South and in California, where 12 percent was used. These percentage figures were intended to cover interest on mortgage, taxes, depreciation, repairs, insurance, and a reasonable return on the owner's equity. Thus, contrary to the procedure for nonfarm renting families, the entire expense for family home of farm renting families is recorded as nonmoney expense, except for occasional expenses for minor repairs and replacements, and for insurance premiums incurred directly by the renting family.

For rural nonfarm and for urban families, on the other hand, other imputed rental value includes the rental value of housing received free or as payment for services, as in the case of ministers of churches, or of resident managers or janitors. Housing furnished to individual family members while away from home, whether as a gift or in return for services, is not included.

For nonfarm families, there is also included in this category the imputed rental value of owned vacation homes. The method of calculating this value was similar to that used for family homes owned by nonfarm families—i. e., the rental value for the months occupied was estimated by the family, and the ownership expense deducted. As in the case of owned family homes, the resulting net imputed rental value was negative if ownership expense exceeded the estimated rental value for the months occupied.

The rental value of owned vacation homes belongs more properly in the category "other housing" than in this category under family home. In fact, as is indicated below, money expense for vacation home is included under the category "other housing." In order to classify the rental value of owned vacation homes under the category "other housing" in the present study, however, it would have been necessary to derive a separate estimate for it, which could then have been subtracted from the total for the category "other imputed rental value" and added to the total for the category "other housing." Since the rental value of owned vacation home is in general only a minor item in "other imputed rental value," no attempt was made to classify it in this way.

It should be noted that for farm families, neither rent received as gift or pay nor the rental value of ownership of vacation homes is included in the category "other imputed rental value," but that their money expense for vacation homes, as noted below, is included in the category "other housing." Ownership of vacation homes by farm families, however, is very rare.

*Other Housing* (10).—This category of money expense includes, for both farm and nonfarm families, the

cost of lodging while travelling (except on business) or on vacation, dormitory and other lodging costs of persons away at school, and money expense for owned or rented vacation homes. Money expense for vacation home includes the same items that are listed above for nonfarm families under money expense for family home. If the family owned a vacation home and rented it out during part of the schedule year, the rent received was deducted from the total expense incurred, and only the net amount was included in other housing. If the rent received exceeded the money expense for the year, the positive balance was included as part of the family's income, and no expense was included in other housing for this item.

### *Household Operation*

Household operation includes six categories of fuel, light, and refrigeration (items 11–16, below), paid household service, telephone, laundry sent out, and other household operation. As was indicated under money expense for family home, part or all of the costs of heat, light, and refrigeration, particularly for urban families, were sometimes included in the rent paid for the house or apartment, and do not appear in household operation expenses. The several fuel, light, and refrigeration categories described below, therefore, cover only such expenses as are not included under housing. All of the household operation categories include expenses for both family and vacation homes.

*Coal* (11).—Both bituminous and anthracite are included in this category, but not coke, briquets, etc., which are included in the category "other items of money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration."

*Electricity* (12).—This category includes only purchased electricity. Electricity generated by individual households is not included in the estimates, but any fuel used in the generator is included as an expense under the appropriate type of fuel.

*Gas* (13).—This includes both natural and manufactured gas.

*Ice* (14).—This includes only purchased ice.

*Other Items of Money Expense for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration* (15).—This category includes such items as coke, briquets, wood and kindling, fuel oil, kerosene, and gasoline (except for automobile or cleaning purposes).

*Imputed Value of Fuel and Ice* (16).—This category includes, for farm families only, the money value of wood gathered and ice cut and stored without direct money expense. Such estimates were not obtained for the nonfarm groups. The estimate of imputed value of fuel and ice for the farm group was derived, similarly to that for home-produced food, by multiplying the quantity of products consumed, as reported by the farm family, by a price estimate for the locality. The

price estimate was based upon figures reported by a sample of farm families in the locality on the price they would have paid had they bought products of the same quality and in the same quantity from neighbors, or from the most likely place of purchase.

*Paid Household Service* (17).—This category covers expenses for household help, including cooks, maids, nurses, gardeners, chauffeurs, and other household servants. Nursemaids are classified under household help, but the fees charged by nurses caring for the sick are included in the category "other medical care." Expenses for seamstresses for the duration of a specific job to make or repair clothing for the family, or to sew household linens, appear under clothing and furnishings, respectively. The cost of employing a laundress is included in paid household service only if the laundry work is done on the family's premises. All expenses other than food and lodging for these household servants are covered in paid household service, including clothing furnished them, gifts of other goods, and tips at Christmas or on other occasions. Tips to janitors and other servants of apartment houses are also included.

*Telephone* (18).—This includes all telephone charges.

*Laundry Sent Out* (19).—This includes all expenditures for laundry done outside the home.

*Other Household Operation* (20).—Numerous miscellaneous items are included in this category. Among them are laundry soap (but not toilet soap), starch, bluing, and other cleaning supplies (but not mops, brooms, cloths, etc.); stationery, greeting cards, postage, telegrams; pens, ink, and pencils for general household use (but not for school or business use); express, freight, and drayage for moving of household goods owned by families (but not express charged by mail-order houses or transportation of business supplies); water rent and fees for garbage and ash removal.

There are also included such household supplies as disinfectants for household use, scouring powder, steel wool, and scouring pads, rubber gloves; floor wax, furniture polish, silver polish, metal and other polishes; matches, toilet paper, shelf paper, wax paper, paper towels, paper napkins (but not cleaning tissue or other sanitary supplies); clothespins and clotheslines; rent for post office boxes; flower seeds and plants, grass seed (but not seed for vegetable gardens), garden supplies (but not tools, which are in household furnishings), and fresh (but not artificial) flowers for household use.

### **Furnishings**

Furnishings are divided into four categories of kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment (items 21-24, below); furniture; household textiles; floor coverings; glass, china, and silver; and other furnishings.

*Refrigerator—Mechanical* (21).—This includes pur-

chase expense for electric and other mechanical refrigerators.

*Washing Machine—Power* (22).—This includes purchase expense for electric and other motor-driven washing machines.

*Vacuum Cleaner* (23).—This includes purchase expense for vacuum cleaners.

*Other Kitchen, Cleaning, Laundry Equipment* (24).—Among the items included in this category are nonmechanical refrigerators and nonpower washing machines. In addition, there are included such items of kitchen equipment as tables and cabinets; stoves and heating plates; canning equipment; pots, pans, bowls; cutlery, strainers, dishmops, and dishcloths; electric toasters, coffee percolators, and small electric equipment. It also includes items of cleaning equipment such as carpet sweepers, brooms, brushes, mops, dustpans, pails, and cans; and of laundry equipment such as ironing machines, electric and other irons, washtubs, washboards, wringers, boilers, ironing boards, clothes baskets, and clothes racks. The category does not include laundry soap and other cleaning supplies, which are classified under the category "other household operation."

*Furniture* (25).—Living room, dining room, and bedroom suites are included in this category, as well as separate pieces of furniture, such as beds, cots, cribs, bedsprings, davenport and settees, daybeds and couches, dressers and dressing tables, chiffoniers and chests, sideboards and buffets, desks, bookcases and bookshelves, tables and chairs, benches and stools, porch and garden furniture, and all other furniture not elsewhere classified (but not radios, phonographs, pianos, and other musical instruments which are classified under the category "other recreation").

*Household Textiles* (26).—This category includes kitchen, hand, and bath towels, tablecloths and napkins, table runners, scarfs, doilies; sheets, pillowcases, bedspreads, couch covers, comforters, quilts, blankets, pillows, and mattresses; draperies, curtains, and slip covers.

*Floor Coverings* (27).—This category includes carpets, rugs, linoleum, and felt-base floor coverings.

*Glass, China, Silver* (28).—This category includes china and porcelain tableware, kitchen and table glassware, sterling and other flatware and hollow ware.

*Other Furnishings* (29).—Among the miscellaneous list of items in this category are electric-light bulbs, heating stoves and heaters, electric fans, sewing machines, typewriters (unless used for business purposes); clocks, lamps and lamp shades, mirrors and pictures, vases, artificial (but not fresh) flowers, decorations, and ornaments for general household use (but not ornaments bought specifically for parties, weddings, funerals, etc.); baby carriages and go-carts, hand baggage, and trunks.



Also included are window shades, venetian blinds, wire screens, and storm windows, lawn mowers, garden equipment, household tools, and hardware.

In addition, there are included insurance on furnishings; repairs and cleaning of furnishings and equipment; paid help for the sewing of draperies, slip covers, and other household textiles; and any other items of furnishings and equipment not elsewhere classified.

### Clothing

Expenditures for the various articles of clothing have been classified by the age and sex of the family member for whom the articles were purchased, as well as by the category of clothing in which the articles belonged. Five different age-sex groups are distinguished: Men, 16 years of age and over; boys, from 2 through 15 years of age; women, 16 years of age and over; girls, from 2 through 15 years of age; infants, under 2 years of age. No subdivision by category has been attempted for infants' clothing in the present report. Expenditures for men's and for boys' clothing have been grouped into nine categories, and those for women's and for girls' clothing into eight categories. There are, therefore, four separate classifications for most of the following categories—one for each of the four age-sex groups of family members 2 years of age and over.

*Hats, Caps* (30-33).—This category includes, for each of the four age-sex groups, all hats, caps, and berets.

*Coats, Wraps* (34-37).—This category includes, for men and boys, overcoats, topcoats, raincoats, jackets, and sweaters. For women and girls, it includes fur pieces as well as fur coats, heavy coats with fur and without fur, raincoats, jackets, and sweaters.

*Outer Clothing (Dresses, Suits, etc.)—Women's and Girls'* (38, 39).—Grouped under this category are women's and girls' suits, blouses, waists, and dresses of all sorts. Aprons, smocks, coveralls, and children's sunsuits are also included.

*Outer Clothing (Suits, Trousers, Overalls)—Men's and Boys'* (40, 41).—Included in this category are men's and boys' suits, trousers, overalls, children's sunsuits, and coveralls.

*Shirts—Men's and Boys'* (42, 43).—This covers men's and boys' shirts and blouses, including work shirts.

*Underwear, Nightwear* (44-47).—For men and boys, this category includes union suits, undershirts, underwaists, underdrawers, pajamas, nightshirts, bathrobes, and lounging robes. For women and girls, it includes slips, corsets, girdles, brassieres, union suits, underwaists, bloomers, panties, nightgowns and pajamas, bathrobes, kimonos, and negligees.

*Hose* (48-51).—This includes, for all four age-sex

groups, all kinds of hose, whether of cotton, wool, rayon, or silk.

*Footwear* (52-55).—For men and boys, this covers work, street, sport, and other kinds of shoes, rubber and leather boots, and arctics and rubbers. For women and girls, it includes shoes of all sorts, whether for street, dress, or sports, house slippers, arctics, gaiters, and rubbers. For all four groups of persons it also covers shoe shines and repairs and shoe polish.

*Cleaning, Pressing* (56-59).—For each of the four age-sex groups, this category includes all expenditures for dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing.

*Other Clothing* (60-63).—Included in this category are jewelry, special sportswear (including bathing suits and other special sports clothes), and accessories. For men and boys, the list of accessories includes such items as gloves, handkerchiefs, ties, collars, belts, garters, and suspenders. For women and girls, it covers gloves, handkerchiefs, handbags, purses, and umbrellas. Expenditures for yard goods and findings for home sewing, as well as the cost of seamstresses, are included in this category for the appropriate age-sex group. Also included is the cost of flowers for personal wear and the rental paid for costumes and evening clothes.

*Infants' Clothing* (64).—This covers all purchases of clothing for children of both sexes under 2 years of age. It includes yard goods, paid help for sewing, and ready-to-wear articles. Under the latter heading are such items as caps, hoods, bonnets, coats, snow or sweater suits, sweaters and saques, dresses, skirts, rompers, sunsuits, shirts, diapers, sleeping garments, stockings, bootees, shoes, and layettes.

### Transportation

Transportation expenditures are divided among automobile purchase (item 65, below), four categories of automobile operation (items 66-69), and other transportation (item 70).<sup>12</sup>

Automobile expense chargeable to business is not included in the expenditures for automobile purchase and upkeep presented in this report. Family use of the car as distinguished from business use was defined as operation of the car for such purposes as transportation to and from work, school, theater, and shopping centers, as well as for vacation travel and driving for pleasure. The use of the car in pursuit of one's gainful occupation was defined as business use—as, for example, the use of the family car by a physician or salesman for making professional or business calls.

If an automobile was used partly for family and partly for business purposes, the family was asked to estimate the proportion of the use which was chargeable

<sup>12</sup> For a discussion of the estimates of the average expenditures for automobile purchase and for automobile operation of those families having an expense for purchase or operation, and of the estimates of the number of new and used cars purchased, and gross purchase price, see Appendix A, Section 3, pp. 175-178.

to business, basing its estimate on the mileage and the amount of time during which the car was so used. This proportion was expressed as a percentage, and this same percentage applied to purchase expense and also to each item of operation expense. The resulting amounts were subtracted from total expenditures reported for each category.

The estimates of the number of new and used cars purchased include only cars bought for family use. Cars bought for business use are excluded, but those bought partly for family and partly for business use are included.

It should be noted that the several automobile operation categories include the amount paid or shared by a family member for the operation of a car owned by someone not a member of the economic family.

*Automobile Purchase* (65).—This covers the net purchase price of new and used cars bought during the schedule year. As indicated above, if the car purchased was used in part for business purposes, an allowance was made for this fact by deducting from gross price the amount which was estimated as properly chargeable to business. The gross price of a new or used car purchased also included financing charges other than insurance, as well as trade-in allowances and discounts which were deducted to derive the net purchase price.

*Gasoline* (66).—This includes expenditures for gasoline for automobile operation.

*Oil* (67).—This includes expenditures for oil for automobile operation.

*Insurance* (68).—This includes expenditures for all types of automobile insurance.

*Other Items* (69).—This includes expenditures for tires, tubes, repairs, replacements, and service; garage rent and parking fees; fees for licenses, for registration, and for titles of ownership; personal property taxes on automobiles; fines and damages paid to others; tolls (bridge, ferry, tunnel); expense for accessories, including automobile radios; and motor-association dues.

*Other Transportation* (70).—Expenses for travel and transportation of persons by means other than owned automobiles are included in this category,<sup>13</sup> except for the portion of such outlays deductible as business expense. Transportation to and from work was not deducted and is covered by the estimates. The deductions for business transportation were made in the Consumer Purchases Study by the same procedure used in the case of automobile expense—that is, separately for each family interviewed, on the basis of its own estimates.

In addition to the cost of transportation to and from work, the category includes the costs of all local transportation to school, stores, etc., whether by bus, trolley,

taxi, train, ferryboat, or rented automobile. It includes other travel by railroad, interurban bus or trolley, or other vehicle except owned automobile. In the case of vacation cruises and other trips, where transportation and other expenses are quoted as a lump sum, only the costs of transportation are included in this category. An estimated break-down of such over-all figures was obtained in the Consumer Purchases Study.

Purchase and upkeep of motorcycles, horses, carriages, bicycles, boats, etc., used primarily for transportation (but not primarily for recreation, or almost entirely for business purposes, as, for example, a work horse on a farm) are also included in this category.

### Medical Care

Expenditures for medical care are divided into the following six categories:

*Physician* (71).—This category covers payments to general practitioners for both office visits and home calls.

*Dentist* (72).—This category covers payments to dentists.

*Oculist* (73).—This category covers payments to oculists, but not expenditures for eyeglasses, which are included in the category "other medical care."

*Other Specialist* (74).—This category covers payments to surgeons, skin specialists, obstetricians, and other physicians who are not general practitioners; and to osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, faith healers, and other special practitioners.

*Medicine, Drugs* (75).—This category covers expenditures for prescriptions, home remedies, and patent medicines, such as aspirin, rubbing alcohol, vaseline, laxatives, and supplies commonly found in first-aid kits. It does not include foods such as cod-liver oil and malted milk, nor such items as disinfectants, mouth washes, or dentifrices.

*Other Medical Care* (76).—This category covers expenditures for clinic visits, hospital rooms or beds, private nurses at home and at the hospital, and laboratory examinations and tests, such as X-rays and blood tests. It also includes opticians' fees for examinations and expense for eyeglasses. Medical appliances and supplies are also included, such as adhesive tape, bandages, sterile cotton, syringes, trusses, crutches, braces, wheel chairs, elastic stockings, and other physical aids, hot water bottles, nose droppers, and clinical thermometers.

Also included are health and accident insurance premiums, and fees for membership in associations providing health and accident insurance. When accident or sick benefits were included in a life insurance policy, the proportion of the total premiums which applied to health insurance was ascertained and included in this category. A similar procedure was

<sup>13</sup> Expenses for rented automobiles are included in this category.

followed with respect to dues to fraternal organizations if dues covered the cost of health and accident insurance. Amounts which employers of family members deducted from wages or salaries for accident or health insurance are also included. Cash benefits received during the year from health and accident insurance, it should be noted, are included in money income, and the expense for the illness is recorded under the appropriate category of medical care.

### Recreation

Recreational expenditures do not include vacation expenses unless they fall into one of the classifications listed below. Expenditures for food, lodging, and transportation while on vacation are allocated to the appropriate categories under these headings, as has been already indicated, and sportswear and sports uniforms are included under clothing. Allowances and spending money for children at school are included in recreation expenditures only if it was not possible to obtain any break-down according to the actual categories for which the money was expended. In the case of summer camps, whenever no allocation of the total expense could be made by the family, one-fourth of the total was classified under recreation.

*Movies* (77).—This category includes all expenditures for admissions to moving pictures for family members and guests.

*Other Paid Admissions* (78).—This category includes paid admissions, for family members and guests, to plays, pageants, concerts, lectures, and forums; ball games, boxing matches, and other spectator sports; dances, circuses, and fairs.

*Sports, Games* (79).—Included in this category are fees, licenses, and expenses for equipment and supplies (but not clothing) for participation in a variety of sports and games, such as hunting, tennis, golf, baseball, winter sports, bicycling, billiards, and bowling, card and other table games.

*Radio Purchase* (80).—This category includes only the net purchase price of radios (but not automobile radios). It does not include expenditures for the upkeep of radios, which are classified under the category "other recreation."

*Other Recreation* (81).—Included in this category are expenses for radio batteries, tubes, and repairs; musical instruments, including phonographs (but not if for professional use by musicians), phonograph records and sheet music (not for music lessons); field glasses and opera glasses; net gambling losses,<sup>14</sup> lottery tickets; cameras, films, and other photographic supplies and equipment, photographs; children's toys, picture books (but not schoolbooks), and play equipment, such as swings, sand boxes, etc.; purchase and upkeep of vehicles

other than automobiles used primarily for pleasure (but not for business or transportation), such as bicycles, motorboats, and riding horses; purchase and care of pets; favors, prizes, balloons, etc. for parties; dues to social and recreational clubs (but not business or professional associations); expenses for stamp collections and other hobbies.

### Personal Care

Three categories of personal care are distinguished, as follows:

*Services* (82).—This category includes expense (including tips) for haircuts, shaves, shampoos, waves, manicures, facial massages, eyebrow trims, dyeing and dressing of hair, and other services at barber shops and beauty parlors.

*Cosmetics* (83).—This category includes cold cream, powder, rouge, nail polish, perfume, deodorants, bath salts, shampoos, and make-up preparations.

*Other Toilet Supplies* (84).—This category includes toilet soaps, tooth paste and powders, dental floss, mouthwashes (but not drugs, such as aspirin, or medicines), shaving soap and cream, razors and other shaving equipment, hairbrushes and combs, nail files and nail scissors, toothbrushes, powder puffs, cleansing tissue and other sanitary supplies.

### Tobacco

Tobacco expenditures are divided into the following two categories:

*Cigarettes* (85).

*Other Tobacco* (86).—This category includes cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff, pipes and pipe cleaners, cigars and cigarette holders, humidors, tobacco pouches, lighters, matches used for smoking (but not matches for kitchen use), ashtrays, and other smokers' supplies (but not smoking stands or smoking jackets).

### Education

*Education* (87).—This includes tuition and special fees at schools and colleges (except athletic and infirmary fees), but not room rent, board, and other expenses of students at school. Tuition fees are considered to fall due at the beginning of the period covered by them, and the full amount of such fees is included if this date is within the year covered by the study. Education expenses also include books and supplies, such as pens, ink, notebooks, etc., used at school, but not toys and playthings used at play schools. Correspondence courses and special lessons, whether of an intellectual nature or not, are also included such as lessons in music, dancing, bridge, public speaking, knitting, swimming, fencing, and other sports, and religious instruction if paid for separately from contributions to Sunday school and church.

<sup>14</sup> Net gambling gains are included as income.

### Reading

*Reading* (88).—This includes expense for the purchase of newspapers, magazines, and books, with the exception of schoolbooks, picture books for small children, and business and professional books and journals. This category also includes membership and rental fees to circulating libraries and fines for overdue books and magazines.

### Other Items

*Other Items* (89).—This includes certain miscellaneous expenses, most of which are of infrequent occurrence. The principal items covered are interest on debts incurred for family living (other than interest on mortgage of home and carrying charges for purchase of specific articles); bank service charges and rental of safe deposit boxes, including the Federal tax; legal expenses (not for business purposes or in connection with refinancing mortgage on home); money lost or stolen (but not gambling or business losses); installment payments made on furniture, automobiles, and other goods repossessed; rent paid on a dwelling not occupied (as, for example, when lease could not be broken), and bad debts "written off" during the year; expenses for funerals and the purchase and upkeep of cemetery lots; seed and other expenses for food produced and consumed at home by nonfarm families (but not grass and flower seed).

### Gifts

Three types of gifts are distinguished, as follows:

*Gifts to Individuals* (90).—This includes only gifts made to persons outside the economic family. It covers contributions to the support of such persons, gifts for special occasions, such as Christmas, birthday, wedding, confirmation and graduation gifts, and flowers, candy, and other gifts to hostesses. Gifts exchanged among members of the same economic family do not appear in this category but are, like other expenditures for consumption goods, allocated to the various categories.

*Gifts to Church* (91). This category includes contributions to churches, Sunday schools, missions, and other religious organizations.

*Other Gifts* (92).—This category includes contributions to community chests and other welfare agencies, to universities and colleges, and to such groups as political parties and alumni associations.

### Direct Personal Taxes

*Direct Personal Taxes* (93).—This includes only personal income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. Other taxes paid by the consumers, such as excise and sales taxes, are merged with the expenditures for the goods and services to which they

apply. Taxes on business operations and on income-producing property were deducted in estimating net income. Taxes falling due within the year covered are included as disbursements, whether paid at that time or not.<sup>15</sup> In the case of income taxes, this means that the taxes paid by each family are based on the income of a 12-month period ending earlier than the year covered by the estimates in the present report.<sup>16</sup>

### Savings

*Savings* (94).—The savings estimates presented in this report reflect changes in assets and liabilities and may be either negative or positive. In general, the savings category covers three groups of items: (1) Purchases of certain consumer goods and services, namely, purchases of houses and that part of life-insurance premiums and other payments which constitute a charge for selling and bookkeeping costs; (2) purchases of producer goods, such as farm equipment and other direct investments in business; and (3) insurance payments, increases in bank accounts, payment of debts, purchases of stocks and bonds and other investments not directly involving any transfer of goods.

Savings are the algebraic sum of the following items: Net increases or decreases in cash on hand and in banks; net increases or decreases in investments in business; purchases less sales of real estate (whether for family use or not), stocks and bonds, and other property; additions and improvements (but not repairs and replacements) on houses and other real estate;<sup>17</sup> premiums on life insurance, endowment policies, and annuities, less the value of policies surrendered and settled; net increases or decreases in loans due from persons outside the economic family; net increases or decreases in the quantity of crops and livestock stored for sale on farms; net increases or decreases in mortgages and notes; net increases or decreases in back rents and back taxes; and net increases or decreases in charge accounts, installment balances, and other bills due. Capital gains and losses, whether realized or unrealized, are not counted as consumer income for the schedule year and hence are not included in savings. This applies to appreciation (and depreciation) of owned homes and of other durable goods, as well as to other types of assets. There is, however, one exception to this general procedure: Realized capital gains or losses resulting from the purchase and sale of a given asset within the period of the schedule year are included in calculating income and are accordingly allowed for in positive or negative savings.

<sup>15</sup> Payments on back taxes are not included with current outlays but appear as a decrease in liabilities.

<sup>16</sup> For further discussion of the estimates of direct personal taxes, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 27-28, 56-61, 137-140.

<sup>17</sup> Additions and improvements on homes occupied by owners were defined very narrowly. See p. 137 in this section.

## Miscellaneous Definitions

In addition to the categories of disbursement, certain other terms used throughout this report require explanation. Many of these definitions appear in the companion reports, *Consumer Incomes in the United States* and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, but they are summarized here for convenient reference.

### Family

Since most persons live in family groups, with expenditures for food, shelter, and many other commodities and services incurred jointly for all members, the family is the major economic unit determining the utilization of income for consumption purposes. The family, as defined in this study, consists of two or more persons living together as one economic unit, having a common or pooled income and living under a common roof. Usually, of course, members of the economic family are related by blood, marriage or adoption, but they may be unrelated persons maintaining a joint home, provided they share a joint income.

In accordance with this definition, sons and daughters living with their parents but paying for board and lodging and not pooling their incomes in the common family fund are classified as single individuals, rather than as members of the family. On the same basis, sons and daughters away at school or for other reasons living away from home for all or part of the year, but dependent on the family income for at least three-quarters of their support, are classified as members of the family.

This definition of the economic family follows that adopted in the Study of Consumer Purchases,<sup>18</sup> and it should be noted that it differs somewhat from the definition of family used by the Bureau of the Census.<sup>19</sup> According to the definition followed in this study, the number of persons living as members of family groups in 1935-36 is estimated at 115,966,000 out of the total population of 128,024,000, and the number of families is estimated at 29,400,300.<sup>20</sup>

### Income

The definition of income used in this study follows that of the Study of Consumer Purchases. It includes the total net money income received during the year by all members of the economic family, plus the value of certain items of nonmoney income. Facsimiles of the income schedules used in the Study of Consumer Purchases, showing the various items of income

covered are presented in the report, *Consumer Incomes in the United States*.<sup>21</sup>

Money income comprises the net earnings of all family members, including work relief earnings and earnings from roomers and boarders and other paid work in the home; net profits from business enterprises operated or owned by the family, and from property bought and sold within the year; net rents from property; interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, and other property; pensions, annuities, and benefits; gifts in cash insofar as these are used during the year for current living expenses; income received as rewards, prizes, alimony, or gambling gains, and money received as direct cash relief.<sup>22</sup>

In calculating net income from earnings and from property, business and occupational expenses, including all taxes on income-producing property and on business operations, have been deducted. Direct personal taxes, such as income, property, and poll taxes, have not been deducted. Business losses, except unrealized losses, have also been deducted in calculating net income.

Excluded from net money income are gains and losses from the sale of capital assets owned at the beginning of the schedule year; inheritances, with the exception of that part of cash inheritances used for current living expenses; soldiers' bonus payments (with minor exceptions) and funds obtained through borrowing.

Nonmoney income, for all groups of families, includes the net value of the occupancy of an owned home<sup>23</sup> and rent received as pay, as well as the estimated value of direct relief received in kind.<sup>24</sup> For farm and village families, it includes, in addition to these items, the net imputed value of food produced at home for the family's own use. For farm families it also includes the net imputed value of certain other farm-produced goods used by the family—i. e., fuel, ice, tobacco, and wool—plus or minus the value of any increase or decrease in the amount of livestock owned or of crops stored for sale.<sup>24</sup> Except for owned homes, no attempt was made to include as nonmoney income the value of the use of durable goods owned by the family, such as automobiles, furniture, and household equipment.

Minor variations in the calculation of certain items of income, as recorded on the family and the expenditure schedules in the Study of Consumer Purchases, resulted in some shifts in the income classification of families

<sup>21</sup> See pp. 49-50 of that report.

<sup>22</sup> Income received as direct relief was not recorded on the income schedules but the relief income distributions were corrected to add the estimated value of direct relief in both cash and kind. For discussion, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States* pp. 62-66, and Appendix A, Section 4, pp. 181-182.

<sup>23</sup> For method of estimating the net rental value, see pp. 138-139 in this section. If the net imputed rental value was negative (that is, if ownership expenses of a rural nonfarm or urban family exceeded the estimated gross rental value for the months occupied), the amount was deducted from family income.

<sup>24</sup> For methods of estimating the imputed value of nonmoney items of income, see pp. 137-140 in this section, and *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, p. 41.

<sup>18</sup> For a more complete definition of the "economic" family unit, see reports on the Study of Consumer Purchases issued by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>19</sup> For a brief discussion of the differences, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, p. 40.

<sup>20</sup> For further discussion, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pp. 71-72.

included in both the income and the expenditure sample data, but since the items affected were small in amount, the shifts in income class were relatively few and insignificant. A full explanation of these differences is given in Appendix B, Section 5, of *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*.<sup>25</sup>

### The Year Covered

The consumption estimates presented in this study relate to the 12-month period ending June 30, 1936. This year was chosen because the majority of the schedules collected in the Study of Consumer Purchases covered approximately that same 12-month period. Some schedules contained information for the calendar year 1935, while others, covering the year immediately preceding the date of interview, contained information for a 12-month period ending somewhat before or after June 30, 1936. In no case did the schedule year end prior to December 1935 or later than December 1936.

### Relief and Nonrelief Groups

Families were classified in the Study of Consumer Purchases as receiving relief if they received any direct or work relief from any source at any time during the year covered by the estimates.<sup>26</sup>

Obviously, under such a definition, many families were designated as relief families, even though they had been largely self-supporting during the year, and had received only a small portion of their annual income from relief sources. Some families may have been on relief for only a few days and have received relatively high incomes from employment during the balance of the schedule year. Other families classified as relief families may have received only one allotment of surplus commodities during the year. This inclusiveness of the relief classification minimizes the error introduced into the consumption estimates presented in various sections of the report by applying nonrelief spending patterns to the relief group.<sup>27</sup>

### Geographic Regions

As indicated by the map in Appendix A, Section 2, page 149, five geographic regions—New England, North Central, South, Mountain and Plains, and Pacific—are distinguished in this report.<sup>28</sup> The grouping of States within these regions, which differs somewhat from the usual Census groupings, is as follows:

New England:	South—Continued.
Maine	Florida
New Hampshire	Kentucky
Vermont	Tennessee
Massachusetts	Alabama
Rhode Island	Mississippi
Connecticut	Arkansas
North Central:	Louisiana
New York	Oklahoma
New Jersey	Texas
Pennsylvania	Mountain and Plains:
Ohio	North Dakota
Indiana	South Dakota
Illinois	Nebraska
Michigan	Kansas
Wisconsin	Montana
Minnesota	Idaho
Iowa	Wyoming
Missouri	Colorado
South:	New Mexico
District of Columbia	Arizona
Delaware	Utah
Maryland	Nevada
Virginia	Pacific:
West Virginia	Washington
North Carolina	Oregon
South Carolina	California
Georgia	

For certain of the present estimates, only three regions are distinguished—North, comprising New England and North Central; South; West, comprising Mountain and Plains and Pacific.

### Types of Community

Six types of community are distinguished in this report: Farms; rural nonfarm areas, including communities with a population under 2,500 and open country exclusive of farms; small cities, with population 2,500 to 25,000; middle-sized cities, 25,000 to 100,000; large cities, 100,000 to 1,500,000; and metropolises of over 1,500,000 population. The farm group for which estimates are presented in this report includes farm families living in rural areas only. Estimates are also presented for the all-urban group, including all families living in cities with a population of 2,500 and over. It should be noted that the population ranges used in this study for the various degrees of urbanization were somewhat wider than the actual size ranges of the sample communities covered in the Study of Consumer Purchases.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> See pp. 148-150 of that report.

<sup>26</sup> For discussion of various types of assistance included as direct and as work relief, see *Consumer Income in the United States*, p. 42.

<sup>27</sup> For discussion, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 130-131.

<sup>28</sup> These regions correspond with those used by the Bureau of Home Economics in the Study of Consumer Purchases. For description of regions covered in that study, see Appendix A, Section 2, p. 149.

<sup>29</sup> See Appendix A., Section 2, p. 149.

**Color and Nativity Groups**

Consumption data were collected in the Study of Consumer Purchases only from native-born white families in most sample communities and from native-born Negro families in the South and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio. A family was classified as foreign-born if either husband or wife—or the male or female head of the family—was born outside the United States. Mulattoes and others of Negro-mixed blood were classified as Negro. Families of other color or race included Mexican, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hindu, and Korean, and mixtures of these races with others.

In building up the family consumption estimates in the present report only two color-nativity groups have been distinguished—white families and Negro and other color families.<sup>30</sup>

**Normal and Broken Families**

The sample consumption data available from the Study of Consumer Purchases covered only normal families—that is, families containing both a husband and a wife, with or without other persons in the family. Any family not containing both a husband and a wife was considered a broken family.<sup>31</sup>

**Family Size and Composition**

Three family-size groups are distinguished in the present report—families of two persons, of three to six persons, and families of seven or more persons. Although the grouping is based upon the family-type classification used in the Study of Consumer Purchases, it ignores, for the most part, the differences in sex and age composition of families containing the same number of persons.

The family types used in the Study of Consumer Purchases to which reference is made in the description of methodology are as follows:

Type designation	Composition of family	Number of persons in family
I.....	Husband and wife only .....	2
II.....	Husband, wife, and 1 child under 16 .....	3
III.....	Husband, wife, and 2 children under 16 .....	4
IV.....	Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person .....	3-4
V.....	Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age .....	5-6
VI.....	Husband, wife, 3 to 4 children under 16 .....	5-6
VII.....	Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age .....	7-8
VIII.....	Husband, wife, 3 to 4 persons 16 or over (no expenditure data were collected for this family type) .....	5-6

The number of persons in the economic family was determined on the basis of year-equivalent members—that is, account was taken of the number of weeks each person was a member of the economic family in calculating the average size of the family over the 12-month period of the schedule year.

**Occupational Grouping**

Seven broad occupational groups were represented in the sample consumption data collected in the Study of Consumer Purchases and utilized in building up the consumption estimates presented in this report: (1) Wage earner, (2) clerical, (3) independent business, (4) salaried business, (5) independent professional, (6) salaried professional, and (7) farming.<sup>32</sup> Farm families of each color group in the Southern region were subdivided into operators and sharecroppers. The occupational classification was made according to the major source of family earnings, i. e., if members of the family received earnings from two or more occupations the family was classified according to the group from which the greater proportion of total family earnings was derived.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>32</sup> No attempt was made to collect consumption schedules from the "all other" occupational group recognized in the income sample. This group included farm operators in villages or cities, persons with no earnings from occupations, and persons of unknown occupation. In building up the consumption estimates, the population weights for families belonging to the "all other" group were applied against a consumption pattern for all the other nonfarm occupational groups combined.

<sup>33</sup> For description of the coverage of the various occupational groups, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, p. 44.

<sup>30</sup> For procedure used in estimating consumption of foreign-born and other color families, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 127.

<sup>31</sup> For procedure used in estimating consumption of broken families, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 127.



## SECTION 2. THE STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES

The basic data used in preparing the family spending patterns presented in this report were those collected in the Study of Consumer Purchases. It therefore seems advisable to present here a brief description of the scope and nature of the Study of Consumer Purchases and of the methods used in collecting and tabulating the sample data.<sup>1</sup> More detailed descriptions of the sampling procedures used in the study appear in reports for specific sample communities issued by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics—the two Federal bureaus responsible for the administration of the project.<sup>2</sup> These reports should be consulted by readers interested in further information regarding the methodology of the study or in the findings for specific communities.

### Purpose of the Study

The study was undertaken in order to provide more adequate and comprehensive data on the incomes and expenditures of American families. None of the earlier studies in this field had been broad enough to supply information on a Nation-wide basis, representative of the various economic and social groups in the population. The project was planned to meet the need for such information. It covered a large and extensive sample of families living in cities of various sizes, in villages, and on farms in several areas of the country.

The major purpose of the study centers in the analysis of the effects of certain factors—region, degree of urbanization, color, family composition, occupation, and income—on the way in which American families spend their incomes. This purpose, therefore, determined the choice of communities covered by the project, the character and size of the sample, and the definitions and classifications used in obtaining and tabulating the data.

Many of these definitions and classifications have been carried over from the survey to the present study of family expenditures. A brief discussion of some of the more important points in these definitions has been presented in the preceding section of this appendix.

<sup>1</sup> Most of the following discussion is a reproduction, included here for the convenience of the reader, of Appendix B, Section 2, of the report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 102-108. See also Appendix A, Section 2, of the report, *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pp. 45-52.

<sup>2</sup> The reports issued by each bureau appear in three series, covering (1) family income, (2) summary of family expenditures, and (3) detailed expenditures for specific goods and services.

### Administration of the Study

The study was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee, the Central Statistical Board, and the Works Progress Administration. The plans for the project were formulated by the Consumption Research staff of the National Resources Committee and the staffs of the two bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies.

The funds for the study were supplied by the Works Progress Administration, and the data were collected and tabulated with the aid of workers selected from Works Progress Administration rolls. The fieldwork was started in the early spring of 1936 and terminated at the close of that year.

The administrative direction of the study was divided between the two bureaus, the Bureau of Home Economics conducting the survey in rural farm and non-farm areas and in the majority of the small cities covered, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics assuming responsibility for the other small cities and for all of the larger urban communities. The project was carried out by the bureaus under the guidance of a Steering Committee composed of representatives of the five cooperating agencies and with the aid of a Technical Subcommittee similarly composed.<sup>3</sup>

### Communities Covered by the Sample

The communities covered by the study include 51 cities, 140 villages, and 66 farm counties. In all, 30 States are represented in the sample. The location of the communities is shown on the accompanying map.

These communities were selected in such a way as to provide a basis for comparisons between different regions of the country, between different degrees of urbanization, and between different types of farming.

<sup>3</sup> The membership of these committees was as follows:

*Steering Committee*—Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing Works Progress Administration; Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Committee; Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board.

*Technical Committee*—Hildegard Kneeland, chairman, National Resources Committee; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Futh M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Works Progress Administration; Samuel J. Dennis, W. M. Howd, and Edwin M. Martin, Central Statistical Board.



Since the number of communities which could be included was not sufficient to cover adequately all of the major geographic areas or all sizes of community, it was necessary to concentrate the sample in a few fairly homogeneous areas and in communities of certain size ranges. It was also necessary to restrict the farm sample to sections representing the more important types of farming. This procedure was adopted to facilitate clear-cut comparisons in analyzing the effect of the various factors influencing the consumption habits of the population.

In accordance with this policy the urban sample was located within six geographic regions, fairly closely defined—New England, East Central, West Central, Southeast, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Northwest. Within each region the sample included one large city, two or three middle-sized cities, and from four to nine small cities. In addition, two very large cities—New York and Chicago—were included to provide a picture of metropolitan living.

The rural sample was selected to include two or more groups of villages and two or more groups of farm counties within each of these six regions, with additional

rural sections located outside of these areas. In carrying out the study it was found necessary, for administrative reasons, to make some changes in the original list of communities, which led to a regrouping of the farm and village areas and of the small cities in the West Central region, those in the eastern half of this region being combined with the East Central region, and those in the western half with the Mountain States.

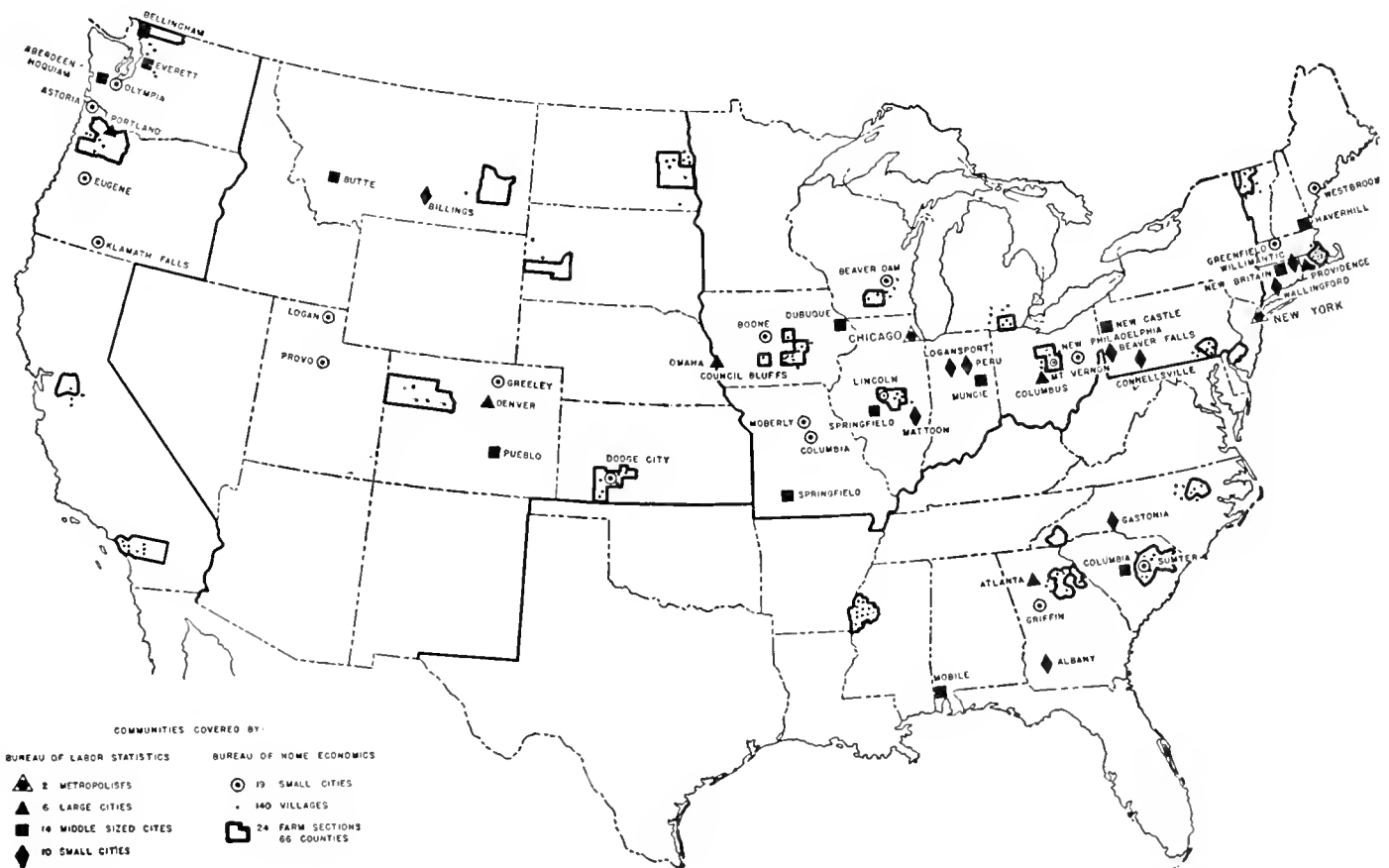
This revised regional grouping has been followed in utilizing the data in the present study of family expenditures. The boundaries of the five regions are indicated on the map.

The size ranges of the cities and villages covered in the Study of Consumer Purchases, as shown by the 1930 Census of Population, are as follows:

Type of community	Number	Population range
Metropolises.....	2	3, 376, 438-6, 930, 446
Large cities.....	6	252, 981- 301, 815
Middle-sized cities.....	14	30, 567- 71, 864
Small cities.....	29	9, 370- 18, 901
Villages <sup>1</sup> .....	140	544- 5, 183

<sup>1</sup> Effort was made to select villages of 1,000 to 2,500 population. For administrative reasons, however, it was necessary to choose a number of villages of less than 1,000 and a few of approximately 3,000 with one (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000.

COMMUNITIES COVERED IN STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES



A list of the particular cities, villages, and farm counties included in the sample is given below. The cities in each size class are grouped into the five geographic regions, the rural communities are grouped by States within the five geographic regions, and for the farm sample the dominant type of farming prevailing within each group of counties is also indicated.

The sample data from all of the communities, with the exception of the two farm counties in Massachusetts, were utilized in preparing the present estimates of family expenditures. There are certain differences, however, among the several sets of estimates presented in this report with respect to the communities from which sample data were utilized. These differences, which are summarized in table 102, page 156, in the following section of this appendix, arose because of limitations in time available for preparing the estimates and because of minor differences for several of the categories of expenditure in the communities included in the available tabulations. A discussion of the tests made to determine, for certain of the all-family estimates, the effect of the omission of schedules from several of the sample communities is included in Appendix B, Section 3, of the report on *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 127-130.

*Communities included in the expenditure sample in the Study of Consumer Purchases*<sup>4</sup>

Metropolises (2):

North Central: Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y.

Large cities (6):

New England: Providence, R. I.

North Central: Columbus, Ohio.

South: Atlanta, Ga.

Mountain and Plains: Denver, Colo., Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa.<sup>5</sup>

Pacific: Portland, Oreg.

Middle-sized cities (14):

New England: Haverhill, Mass., New Britain, Conn.

North Central: New Castle, Pa., Muncie, Ind., Springfield, Ill., Dubuque, Iowa,<sup>6</sup> Springfield, Mo.<sup>6</sup>

South: Columbia, S. C., Mobile, Ala.

Mountain and Plains: Butte, Mont., Pueblo, Colo.

Pacific: Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash., Bellingham, Wash., Everett, Wash.

Small cities (29):

New England: Wallingford, Conn., Willimantic, Conn., Greenfield, Mass., Westbrook, Maine.

North Central: Beaver Falls, Pa., Connellsville, Pa., Logansport, Ind., Peru, Ind., Mattoon, Ill., Lincoln, Ill., Beaver Dam, Wis., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, New Philadelphia, Ohio, Columbia, Mo., Moberly, Mo., Boone, Iowa.

South: Albany, Ga., Griffin, Ga., Gastonia, N. C., Sumter, S. C.

Mountain and Plains: Dodge City, Kans., Billings, Mont., Greeley, Colo., Logan, Utah, Provo, Utah.

Pacific: Astoria, Oreg., Eugene, Oreg., Klamath Falls, Oreg., Olympia, Wash.

Villages (140):

New England (14):

Massachusetts: Avon, East Bridgewater, Hebronville, Kingston, North Easton, North Dighton, North Raynham, South Hanson-Bryantsville.

Vermont: Bristol, Essex Junction, Northfield, Richford, Swanton, Waterbury.

North Central (46):

Illinois: Atlanta, Bement, Cerro Gordo, Farmer City, Maroa, Monticello, Mount Pulaski, Tuscola.

Iowa: Brooklyn, Bussey, Dallas, Earlham, Eddyville, Meleher, Montezuma, New Sharon, Pleasantville, State Center, Victor.

Michigan: Blissfield, Chelsea, Concord, Grass Lake, Hudson, Jonesville, Parma, Tecumseh.

Ohio: Bellville, Cardington, Fredericktown, Mount Gilead, Perrysville, Plymouth.

Pennsylvania: Denver, Marietta, New Freedom, New Holland, Quarryville, Spring Grove, Wrightsville.

Wisconsin: Horicon, Lake Mills, Mayville, Mount Horeb, Sun Prairie, Waterloo.

South (34):

Georgia: Comer, Commerce, Greensboro, Jefferson, Madison, Social Circle, Washington, Winder.

Mississippi: Drew, Hollandale, Indianola, Itta Bena, Leland, Moorhead, Mound Bayou, Rosedale, Ruleville, Shaw, Shelby.

North Carolina: Elm City, Franklinton, Louisburg, Nashville, Spring Hope, Wake Forest, Whitakers, Zebulon.

South Carolina: Bishopville, Camden, Lake City, Lamar, Manning, Summerton, Timmons ville.

Mountain and Plains (22):

Colorado: Glenwood Springs, Meeker, Red Cliff, Rifle.

Kansas: Bucklin, Cimarron, Fowler, Kinsley, Meade, Spearville.

Montana: Forsyth.

North Dakota: Casselton, Cooperstown, Finley, Hatton, Hillsboro, Hope, Lidgerwood, Mayville, Portland.

South Dakota: Belle Fourche, Sturgis.

Pacific (24):

California: Beaumont, Brea, Ceres, Elsinore, Hemet, La Habra, Manteca, Newman, Oakdale, Placentia, San Jacinto, Tustin.

Oregon: McMinnville, Newberg, Sheridan, Silverton, Woodburn.

Washington: Arlington, Blaine, Burlington, Lynden, Marysville, Monroe, Snohomish.

Farm counties (66):

New England (4):

Massachusetts:<sup>7</sup> Bristol, Plymouth (dairy and poultry).

Vermont: Chittenden, Franklin (dairy).

North Central (18):

Illinois: De Witt, Logan, Macon, Piatt (corn or cash grain).

Iowa: Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek (animal specialty).

Michigan: Lenawee (dairy and general).

New Jersey: Camden, Gloucester, Salem (truck).

Ohio: Crawford, Knox, Richland (general).

Pennsylvania: Lancaster (general).

Wisconsin: Dane (dairy).

<sup>4</sup> For sample communities utilized in preparing the various sets of estimates presented in this report, see Appendix A, Section 3, table 102, p. 156.

<sup>5</sup> This city is on the border line between the North Central and the Mountain and Plains regions. See table 102, footnote 9, p. 156.

<sup>6</sup> For variations in regional grouping of Dubuque, Iowa, Springfield, Mo., and Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa, see Appendix A, Section 3, table 102, footnote 9, p. 156.

<sup>7</sup> Not utilized in the present study.

## Farm counties—Continued.

## South (22):

Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes (cotton).

Mississippi: Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington (cotton).

North Carolina: Jackson, Macon (self-sullicing).

North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash (cotton and tobacco).

South Carolina: Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter (cotton and tobacco).

## Mountain and Plains (13):

Colorado: Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco (range livestock).

Kansas: Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade (wheat or cash grain).

Montana: Custer (range, livestock, and cash grain).

North Dakota: Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele (wheat or cash grain).

South Dakota: Pennington (range livestock and cash grain).

## Pacific (9):

California: Orange, Riverside (fruit).

California: San Joaquin (fruit and dairy).

Oregon: Clackamas, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington (part-time).

Oregon: Marion, Polk (general and fruit).

Washington: Whatcom (poultry and dairy).

## Sampling Procedures

Both random and controlled sampling methods were used in the study, three distinct samples being taken in obtaining the data. The information was obtained by field agents, through personal interviews with the housewife and other members of the family.

## The Record Card Sample

A random sample of all types of families was first taken in each community selected for study, each dwelling unit being given an equal chance of inclusion. This sample varied from a coverage of approximately 4 percent in New York City to a 100-percent coverage in most small cities and in all villages. A record card was filled out for each family interviewed, supplying information on the color and nativity group to which the family belonged and on the composition of the family, and certain other information necessary for the selection of families to be interviewed in the second or income sample.

## The Income Sample

The income sample was limited in most communities to native-white families that had contained both husband and wife throughout the schedule year and that maintained housekeeping quarters at the time of the interview. For farm families there were the additional requirements that the home meet the census definition of a farm and that the family had operated the farm throughout the preceding year. Native

Negro normal families were included in the regular sample in all rural and urban communities surveyed in the southeast area and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio.

Thus the income sample was a selected random sample comprised of all families in the broad random sample that met certain fixed qualifications admitting them to the "universe" selected for study. From all such "eligible" families, detailed data on income, family composition, occupation, and housing were obtained by means of a short sampling schedule called the *family schedule*. The information obtained from each family covered the 12-month period immediately preceding the interview or—in the case of some families interviewed in the spring months—the calendar year 1935.

In certain communities family schedule data were also obtained from a relatively small random sample of the families that were ineligible for the regular income sample, including families in which either husband or wife was foreign-born, Negro families in communities where they were not included in the regular sample, and families not containing both husband and wife. This sample of "ineligibles" supplied information on the relative income status of these less numerous groups in the population and made it possible to obtain an over-all picture of income, occupation, and family-type distributions in the sample communities covered.<sup>8</sup>

## The Consumption Sample

The information on family expenditures and savings was obtained from a third sample of families selected from the regular income sample. In order to eliminate families of the numerically less important types which would blur comparisons between the major groups of families, certain requirements were set up for eligibility in the consumption sample in addition to those already mentioned for eligibility in the regular income sample.

*Types of Families Selected.*—Foremost among these added eligibility requirements was the requirement that a family must not have received relief at any time during the schedule year. In addition, stricter requirements as to living arrangements had to be met than was true for the income sample. A family must have been living in housekeeping quarters for at least 9 months during the schedule year and must not have moved between the end of the schedule year and the date of the interview. For at least 9 months of the schedule year, a nonfarm family must have lived in the community in which it was living at the time of the interview.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, a family must not have had

<sup>8</sup> No expenditure data were obtained from this special sample of families "ineligible" for the regular income sample. For communities covered by this special income sample, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, p. 47, footnote 7.

<sup>9</sup> As noted above, farm families must have operated the farm for the whole preceding year to be eligible for inclusion in the income sample, as well as in the consumption sample.

more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder for 52 weeks of the schedule year, nor more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks of the schedule year.

Farm families operating part-time farms were excluded from the consumption sample, except in Oregon, where a special study was made of families engaged in part-time farming. City and village families, on the other hand, must have had earnings from some occupation, and the chief source of earnings must not have been from farming.

A more limited number of family composition groups were eligible for the consumption than for the income sample. In most communities, families of seven or more, and families of five or six with all members except husband and wife under 16 or all 16 or over, were excluded. In certain communities, the only types excluded from the consumption sample were families of nine or more, and families of five or more persons, all of whom were 16 years or over.<sup>10</sup>

*Control of Number of Cases.*—The consumption sample was further controlled in most urban communities to limit the number of cases obtained from the various groups of families at each income level. Eligible families within each collection unit (a large city, the middle-sized, the small cities, the villages, or the farm counties in a given region) were classified into "cells" according to the three factors of occupation, family-type, and income, and the number of cases in each "cell" was limited. This limitation of the number of families to be interviewed for each "cell" prevented the piling up of a needlessly large number of cases from the modal occupation, family-type, and income groups, and yet provided enough cases from the less usual groups to yield reliable averages. In rural communities and in some small cities, however, the family and the expenditure schedules were usually taken at the same time, as an economy measure, with the result that the control over the number of expenditure schedules in the various "cells" was not strictly enforced.

*The "Stratified" Sample.* In addition to the regular consumption sample described above, a so-called stratified sample was obtained in some communities where 100-percent coverage was not achieved in the random sample and additional schedules were needed for certain family groups. The primary purpose of this sample was to obtain additional expenditure schedules from high-income families; the selection of these families was accomplished by canvassing the well-to-do districts of the community, selecting names from business and professional directories, etc. The expenditure schedules so obtained were used in some cases as a

reservoir to substitute for schedules which were only partially completed because of the family's refusal to give the necessary data. In other cases, schedules from the stratified sample were merely added to those from the regular consumption sample.

While the consumption sample was by no means a random sample with respect to the fundamental controls of income, family type and occupation, great care was taken to insure that the sample of families interviewed for each income-family composition-occupation "cell" would be representative of all families belonging to that "cell."

*Check Lists and Food Records.*—The expenditure schedule was supplemented, for those families willing and able to give more detailed information, by check lists on specific items of clothing and of furnishings purchased during the schedule year, and by a check list on food expenditure for a 7-day period. In addition, weekly records of food consumption kept by the housewife were collected from a still more limited sample of families, for use in studying the adequacy of family diets. In all, more than 600 different items of expenditure and savings were covered in the expenditure schedule and the supplementary check lists.

## The Schedules Used

Data from the expenditure schedules and from the clothing and furnishings check lists, together with the frequencies from the income sample (which were used as weights in certain cases) comprise the material from the Study of Consumer Purchases directly utilized in the present report. Reprinted in facsimile on pages 195-200 in Appendix B is the expenditure schedule used for village and small city families by the Bureau of Home Economics. The schedule used for urban families by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and that used for farm families by the Bureau of Home Economics are reproduced in the companion report on *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pages 109-120.

As the facsimiles in the companion report indicate, the urban and farm expenditure schedules were somewhat different in arrangement, and at some points called for somewhat different items of information. Part of these differences in items covered—as in the case of items on housing—merely reflect inherent differences between urban and farm living, and none of the differences affect the direct comparability of the expenditure data utilized from the schedules in the present report. The urban schedule was similar to the village and small city schedule reprinted here in questions on housing, whereas the farm schedule was identical with the village and small city schedule in all other respects.

A facsimile of the clothing check list used by the

<sup>10</sup> This was true for white families in all communities in the North Central region, except New York City, for both white and Negro families in all village and farm communities in the South; and for Negro families in Atlanta, Ga.

Bureau of Labor Statistics is reproduced on pages 201-203 in Appendix B, and a facsimile of the check list for furnishings on pages 204-205. The check list for clothing used by the Bureau of Home Economics was similar to the one reproduced here, and the same furnishings list was also used by both Bureaus.

It will be noted that three distinct clothing check lists were provided: One for the clothing expenditures of women and girls; one for men and boys; and one for infants under 2 years of age. A list was filled for each person who was a member of the economic family for 52 weeks, and who was willing to cooperate, but in certain cases not all of the individual family members provided the detailed data.

In the case of the furnishings check lists only those collected from urban families by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been utilized in the present report. For rural families and for small city families sampled by the Bureau of Home Economics, data on furnishings from the expenditure schedules were utilized instead, since the expenditure schedules used for these groups of families included more detailed questions on furnishings and equipment than those used by the former Bureau.

The data on family expenditures recorded on the expenditure schedule and check lists have been grouped in this report into 89 categories of consumption goods and services. Besides these, five other categories of disbursement are included from the expenditure schedule data—three for gifts, one for personal taxes, and one for savings.

In addition to the detailed data on expenditures and changes in family assets and liabilities, the expenditure schedules provided for certain types of information not used in the present study, such as those relating to housing facilities, to the rural-urban background of urban families, and to the amount of food canned by rural families.

No data from the food check lists or the food record cards have been utilized in the present report.

Facsimiles of the record cards and the family schedules used for urban and for farm families are to be found in the report, *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pages 49 to 51. As indicated above, data from the family schedules formed the main basis of the estimates of income distribution presented in that report, which were utilized in the present study for weighting the average patterns of family expenditure.

### Number of Families in the Three Samples

The broad random sample of families interviewed in the record card sample totaled approximately 700,000 families. Family schedules, containing income data, were obtained from about 300,000 of these families.

Expenditure schedules, forming a definitely controlled sample, totaled about 60,000. Of these about 54,000 were used in preparing the family expenditure patterns in the present report.<sup>11</sup> In addition, clothing check lists from well over 150,000 family members were utilized, as well as furnishings check lists from some 17,000 of the 39,000 families supplying them.

Although the expenditure schedules used represent a very small fraction of the 29 million families in the United States, the percent of coverage is relatively unimportant in gauging the error to which the estimates are subject. The size of the possible error depends rather on the absolute number of cases on which the estimates are based and upon their representativeness of the important types of families in the population. It depends to only a negligible extent on the "percent coverage" if representativeness is really achieved.

Representativeness has been achieved in this sample to an extent far greater than in any previous study of the consumption habits of the American people. For certain groups of families, to be sure, the sample is smaller than could be desired, and for some groups—notably the foreign-born and the very high income groups—no data whatever are available. Nevertheless, the study provides for the first time in American statistical history a comparable body of data on the expenditures of most of the important groups of the population—data collected, edited, and tabulated by uniform methods, following uniform definitions and classifications, and covering a single period of time.

### Methods Used To Assure Reliability of the Data

In a study of the type, and especially one of the magnitude of the Study of Consumer Purchases, some question inevitably arises as to the reliability of the data collected. A brief indication of the methods used to assure the accuracy of the schedules and the representativeness of the expenditure sample within each "cell" may therefore be desirable. For a fuller description of these precautions, the reader is referred to reports prepared by the two bureaus administering the study.

The first prerequisite for reliability in the results of such a study was, of course, careful advance planning of the collection and analysis of the data, with careful preparation of instructions for supervisors, field agents, editors, and tabulators. This requirement was clearly recognized by the Government agencies sponsoring the project, and arrangements were made on the initiation of the study to provide for adequate preparation. The various smaller studies of consumer expenditures previously made by the bureaus conducting the project and

<sup>11</sup> For the number of schedules utilized in preparing each set of estimates shown in the present report, see Appendix A, Section 3, table 102, p. 156, and for a distribution by income level of the expenditure schedules used, see that section, table 103, p. 157.

by other research agencies supplied a background of experience indispensable for this large-scale undertaking.

A second prerequisite was obviously the careful selection and training of personnel. Here again every effort was made to meet the needs of the project. The supervisory staffs in the regional administrative offices and in the local collection offices consisted of college graduates with training in the social sciences and statistics, and in many cases with experience in the direction of surveys. The field agents and editors were selected from persons of clerical and professional rating on Works Progress Administration rolls by means of aptitude tests. All of the workers appointed on the project were given a training period of 2 or 3 weeks, with practice in carrying through the duties to which they were assigned. Thus every field agent and editor started work with a knowledge of the requirements for correct, consistent reports.

As a further assurance of the accuracy of the data collected, a system of check interviewing was adopted, under the guidance of the regional office staffs. In general, 1 out of every 8 to 10 families visited by each agent was revisited by a supervisor, editor, or squad leader, to check enough of the entries on the schedule to prove that the agent had obtained the information from the family and had reported it correctly. The schedules to be checked were chosen at random. Similarly, spot editing of schedules was carried out by the regional supervisors.

A further check upon the accuracy of the information given by the family on the expenditure schedules was obtained by comparing the total money receipts previously reported on the family schedule with the total money disbursements derived from data given in the expenditure schedule. If the difference between the two amounts exceeded 5.49 percent of the larger figure for the city and village families, or 10.49 percent for farm families, the expenditure schedule was rejected.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to the need for accurate collecting and

editing of schedules, there was need for assuring that the sample of families from whom the schedules were obtained in each community was properly selected. The first problem here was the selection of a truly random sample of dwelling units for the record card sample, and the second, the avoidance of bias in the record card and income samples owing to the refusal or inability of some families to give the desired information or because of unsuccessful attempts to contact families. The various preventive and corrective measures adopted to meet these difficulties are briefly indicated in the report on consumer incomes.<sup>13</sup>

The selection of the consumption sample presented a third type of sampling problem—that of assuring the randomness of the sample selected within each “cell.” The representativeness of the cases within a given “cell” was primarily dependent, of course, upon the randomness of the income sample for that cell, from which the consumption sample was drawn. But it was dependent also upon the avoidance of any bias in choosing the particular families in the cell from whom expenditure schedules were obtained. For example, it was necessary to make a special effort to avoid an undue proportion of schedules from the more thrifty or more methodical families—those who could more readily give a complete and acceptable schedule. To guard against this bias, a revisiting or “recapture” program was instituted to clear up missing or doubtful items on the schedules. The most skillful field agents were assigned to this work, so that the number of incomplete or discarded schedules was reduced to a minimum.<sup>14</sup>

As indicated above, these sampling procedures did not insure the collection of an adequate number of schedules from the higher income groups. Aside from this limitation, however, the methods used in the study appear to justify confidence in the reliability of the results and the representativeness of the sample. This confidence is further justified by the internal consistency revealed in the expenditure data for similar types of families in the various communities covered by the study.

<sup>12</sup> This “balancing difference” was defined as the amount of discrepancy between money receipts (income plus decrease in assets or increase in liabilities) and disbursements (expenditure plus increase in assets or decrease in liabilities) as reported by the family on the income and expenditure schedules. The difference was considered positive when estimated receipts exceeded estimated disbursements, and negative when the reverse was found. In balancing farm schedules the figure for money receipts was adjusted for the value of farm inventory change, since that value was included as an increase or decrease in family assets.

<sup>13</sup> See *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, p. 52.

<sup>14</sup> See “Methods and Problems of Sampling Presented by the Urban Study of Consumer Purchases,” Schoenberg, Erika H., and Parten, Mildred, the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 32, June 1937, pp. 321-322.

## SECTION 3. SPENDING PATTERNS OF FAMILIES

This section and the following one supplement Sections 3 and 5 of Appendix B (pp. 121-141 and 148-152) in *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*. Those sections explained the estimation of average expenditures at different income levels for 16 main categories of disbursement (the pattern discussed in that report and repeated in tables 1, p. 1, and 107, p. 37, of the present report).

No attempt is made to repeat the discussion of methods presented in those sections. The basic procedures were essentially alike for both reports; in fact, the spending patterns for component groups of families, shown in the present report, were derived in the process of building up the all-family estimates.

For example, the all-family spending patterns were derived by estimating the average spending patterns, by income level, of 99 component groups of families, and then combining these patterns, with appropriate weights, into a single all-family pattern for the various income levels. The 99 patterns, listed in table 2B of the companion report (page 125), included 12 patterns for the New England region, 27 for the North Central region, 30 for the Southern region, and 15 each for the Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions. In the present report, the estimates for the five geographic regions presented in Part I, Section 3 are derived from these five groups of basic patterns. Similarly, patterns presented in the other sections of Part I are weighted combinations of the appropriate patterns in this set of 99.

This general procedure was modified, however, in deriving the patterns for certain of the component groups of families and for certain of the estimates on the longer list of goods and services. One reason for this was the fact that in some cases it was possible or necessary to utilize data from a larger number of sample communities than were used in deriving the all-family estimates for the main categories. These departures from the general procedure are explained in this section.

In addition, the present section includes two further types of discussion: First, a summary of the techniques of estimating expenditures for the various subcategories, which differed from the techniques used in the earlier report. These differences were most pronounced for the furnishings and clothing subcategories, data for which were collected and tabulated in different form from the expenditure schedule data. Second, this section includes a description of additional techniques employed in estimating average expenditures of those

families making a given type of expenditure, in particular for certain items of housing and automobile expenditure.

Throughout the discussion, the following 16 categories are referred to as *main categories*: Food, housing, household operation, furnishings, clothing, automobile, other transportation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco, education, reading, other items of current consumption, gifts and personal taxes, and savings; the categories on the more detailed list of goods and services are referred to as *subcategories*.

### Sample Basis for the Estimates

A summary of the number of sample communities from the Study of Consumer Purchases utilized in preparing the estimates presented in Part I, Sections 1-6 of this report, and also a summary of the approximate number of families (or family members) included in the samples used for each set of estimates,<sup>1</sup> is contained in table 102 below. This table, together with its footnotes, can be used in conjunction with the list of sample communities given in Appendix A, Section 2, pages 150-151, to determine exactly which sample communities and how many families underlie each set of estimates.

The following paragraphs explain the sample basis for the 16 main categories of disbursement, and for the various subcategories of disbursement.

### Main Categories of Disbursement

The sample communities and the approximate number of families included in the samples utilized in preparing estimates for the main categories of disbursement are presented in columns (1) and (5) of table 102.

*Rural Sample Units.*—Fifty-six farm counties and 140 villages were utilized in preparing the estimates for the main categories of disbursement shown in the various sections of Part I. The farm counties and villages used for the farm and rural nonfarm patterns in Part I, Section 2, for example, are the 56 and 140, respectively, utilized for all families in Part I, Section 1. These include all of the villages and all but 10 of the farm counties sampled in the Study of Consumer Purchases (the exceptions being noted in footnote 5 of table 102).

<sup>1</sup> The numbers of sample cases (i. e., the numbers of families or of family members) used in this report for the various groups of families and the various subcategories do not always agree exactly with the numbers reported for each tabulation unit by the Bureaus of Home Economics and Labor Statistics. Data for family type VI, for example, were not always utilized in preparing the estimates in the present report. For explanation, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 124.



TABLE 102.—Summary of sample data utilized in deriving spending patterns for various groups of families in Part I

Groups of families in Part I	Sampled communities utilized in deriving patterns for 1—				Approximate number of schedules utilized for 1—			
	Main categories of disbursement	Subcategories of disbursement under—			Main categories of disbursement	Subcategories of disbursement under—		
		All main categories except furnishings and clothing	Furnishings	Clothing		All main categories except furnishings and clothing	Furnishings	Clothing <sup>1</sup>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Section 1—All families <sup>4</sup>	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 140 villages 19 cities <sup>7</sup>	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 140 villages 44 cities <sup>8</sup>	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 140 villages 17 cities <sup>9</sup>	64 farm counties <sup>6</sup> 140 villages 51 cities <sup>10</sup>	15,000 8,800 18,500	15,000 8,800 26,700	15,000 8,800 22,700	52,400 20,700 80,900
Section 2—Rural-urban families: <sup>11</sup>								
Farm	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup>	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup>	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup>	64 farm counties <sup>6</sup>	15,000	15,000	15,000	52,400
Rural nonfarm	140 villages	140 villages	140 villages	140 villages	8,800	8,800	8,800	20,700
Urban	48 cities <sup>12</sup>	44 cities <sup>8</sup>	17 cities <sup>9</sup>	51 cities <sup>10</sup>	29,900	26,700	22,700	80,900
Families in 4 sizes of city: <sup>13</sup>								
Small cities	20 cities <sup>14</sup>				9,700			
Middle-sized cities	12 cities <sup>15</sup>				7,000			
Large cities	5 cities <sup>16</sup>				8,900			
Metropolises	2 cities <sup>17</sup>				4,300			
Section 3—Families in 5 geographic regions: <sup>12</sup>								
New England	2 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 14 villages 3 cities <sup>14</sup>	2 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 14 villages 7 cities <sup>8</sup>	17 farm counties <sup>9</sup> 60 villages 25 cities <sup>9</sup>	20 farm counties <sup>6</sup> 60 villages 25 cities <sup>10</sup>	500 700 2,100	500 700 3,100	5,000 3,500	16,000 6,600
North Central	15 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 46 villages 6 cities <sup>14</sup>	15 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 46 villages 18 cities <sup>8</sup>	25 cities <sup>9</sup>	25 cities <sup>10</sup>	4,500 2,800 6,800	4,500 2,800 11,200	10,600	37,500
South	20 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 34 villages 3 cities <sup>14</sup>	20 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 34 villages 3 cities <sup>8</sup>	20 farm counties <sup>9</sup> 34 villages 3 cities <sup>9</sup>	22 farm counties <sup>6</sup> 34 villages 7 cities <sup>10</sup>	6,800 2,700 4,400	6,800 2,700 4,400	6,800 2,700 3,600	30,100 10,000 15,500
Mountain and Plains	13 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 22 villages 3 cities <sup>14</sup>	13 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 22 villages 8 cities <sup>8</sup>	19 farm counties <sup>9</sup> 16 villages 19 cities <sup>9</sup>	22 farm counties <sup>6</sup> 16 villages 19 cities <sup>10</sup>	1,400 1,100 2,500	1,400 1,100 3,800	3,200 2,600	6,300 4,100
Pacific	6 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 24 villages 4 cities <sup>14</sup>	6 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 24 villages 8 cities <sup>8</sup>	19 cities <sup>9</sup>	19 cities <sup>10</sup>	1,800 1,500 2,700	1,800 1,500 4,200	8,500	27,000
Section 4—White and Negro families: <sup>12</sup>								
Southern rural communities:								
White	20 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 34 villages				4,500 1,900			
Negro	20 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 34 villages				2,300 800			
Southern urban communities:								
White	7 cities				4,000			
Negro	7 cities				1,900			
North Central cities of 100,000 population and over:								
White	3 cities <sup>14</sup>				6,000			
Negro	2 cities				600			
Section 5—Families of 3 sizes: <sup>18</sup>								
	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 140 villages 48 cities <sup>12</sup>	56 farm counties <sup>5</sup> 140 villages 44 cities <sup>8</sup>			16 3,600 16 2,700 16 8,300	16 3,600 16 2,700 16 7,900		

<sup>1</sup> For list of 66 farm counties, 140 villages, and 51 cities sampled in Study of Consumer Purchases, see pp. 150-151 in the preceding section of this appendix.

<sup>2</sup> For number of expenditure schedules utilized at each income level, see table 103, p. 157. The figure on the number of sample cases from village families was erroneously shown as 8,479 in table 1B of the report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States* (p. 122). The correct figure is 8,781 schedules.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this column represent the number of individuals, rather than the number of families, for whom detailed clothing data from check lists were utilized.

<sup>4</sup> Population weights for relief families were included in constructing all of the spending patterns for the all-family group shown in Part I, Section 1, except those for clothing on a per person basis shown in tables 118-121, pp. 41-42. For further explanation, see pp. 158 and 169 in this section and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 130-132.

<sup>5</sup> The 56 farm counties utilized for the estimates for main categories and for all subcategories except those under clothing include all but the following 10 counties sampled in the Study of Consumer Purchases: New England—2 counties in Massachusetts (dairy and poultry farms); North Central—3 counties in New Jersey (truck farms); South—2 counties in North Carolina (self-sufficing farms); and Pacific—3 counties in Oregon (part-time farms).

<sup>6</sup> The 64 farm counties utilized for the estimates for subcategories under clothing include all counties sampled in the Study of Consumer Purchases except two in Massachusetts (dairy and poultry farms).

<sup>7</sup> Excludes data collected in the following cities: 1 large city—Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa; 2 middle-sized cities—Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo. (see footnote 9, below); and 29 small cities. Also excludes data from white families in New York City; data from Negro families in New York City are included. For discussion of tests made to determine the effect on the patterns of certain of these omissions, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 127-130.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes data collected in the following cities: 1 large city—Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa; 2 middle-sized cities—Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo. (see footnote 9, below); and 4 small cities in the South—Albany and Griffin, Ga., Gastonia, N. C., and Sumter, S. C. Also excludes data from white families in New York City; data from Negro families in New York City are included.

<sup>9</sup> Excludes data collected in 4 small cities in the South—Albany and Griffin, Ga., Gastonia, N. C., and Sumter, S. C. Includes data collected from both white and Negro families in New York City. Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo. were classified as Western cities in deriving the spending patterns for the furnishings and clothing subcategories.

<sup>10</sup> Includes all cities sampled in Study of Consumer Purchases. Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo., were classified as Western cities in deriving the spending patterns for the furnishings and clothing subcategories.

<sup>11</sup> For units tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, check list schedules were used instead of the larger number of expenditure schedules.

<sup>12</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing the spending patterns for these groups of families exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. For explanation, see pp. 162-165 in this section.

<sup>13</sup> Excludes data collected in 1 large city—Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa; and 2 middle-sized cities—Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo. (see footnote 9, above). Includes data collected from both white and Negro families in New York City.

<sup>14</sup> The sample basis for the 5 regional patterns excludes the cities listed in footnote 7. The sample basis for the patterns for urban families in each region (presented in tables 285-296, pp. 92-94), however, excludes only the cities listed in footnote 13.

<sup>15</sup> Includes data collected from white families in New York City, Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 12. Patterns were prepared and schedules therefore utilized for four income levels only: \$750-\$1,000, \$1,500-\$1,750, \$2,500-\$3,000, and \$5,000-\$10,000.



**Urban Sample Units.**—The various sections of Part I differ somewhat in the urban communities used in deriving estimates for the 16 main categories. The all-family main category pattern of spending was based on data from 19 sample cities. For this pattern, no use was made of expenditure data collected from families in the 29 small cities in the Study of Consumer Purchases, those collected from white families in New York City (data from Negro families in New York City were, however, utilized), and those collected from families in Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo.

Tests summarized in the report on consumer expenditures indicated that the omission of the sample data from the small cities and from white families in New York City had relatively little effect on the all-family pattern of spending for the main categories, largely because the proportion of all families living in small cities was not great enough to affect the final pattern for all families appreciably.<sup>2</sup>

Families living in small cities form, of course, a relatively greater proportion of urban families than of all families, and it was therefore desirable to utilize the data from small cities in deriving the urban pattern presented in Part I, Section 2. Data from 48 cities were consequently used in deriving this pattern. This includes data from all 29 small cities in the Study of Consumer Purchases and from white families in New York City, as well as from the 19 cities utilized for the all-family pattern. Only the 3 cities noted in footnote 13 of table 102, were excluded.

The same set of 48 cities or appropriate selections from them were also utilized in preparing patterns for families in different sizes of city in Part I, Section 2, for white and Negro families in Part I, Section 4, and for the three family size groups in Part I, Section 5. The urban communities used in deriving the regional patterns in Section 3, however, were the same as those used in Part I, Section 1, except that the additional data from small cities and from white families in New York City were used in preparing patterns for urban families within each of the five geographic regions, shown in tables 285-289 (pp. 92-94).

Where data from the 29 small cities were used, the number of basic patterns became 117 instead of 99. The 18 additional patterns represented 3 family-size groups for small city families in each of the 5 geographic regions, with both white and Negro families in the South.

### Subcategories of Disbursement

The sample communities utilized in preparing the estimates for the various subcategories of disbursement

shown in Part I, Sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 are summarized in columns (2)-(4) of table 102, and the approximate number of families included in the samples (the number of family members in the case of the clothing subcategories) in the columns (6)-(8). The sample communities in column (2) apply to all subcategories except those under furnishings and clothing; column (3) applies to the subcategories under furnishings, and column (4) to those under clothing.

TABLE 103.—Number of expenditure schedules<sup>1</sup> utilized for constructing spending patterns of families, by type of community and income level<sup>2</sup>

Income level	Total	Type of community		
		Farm	Village	Urban
Under \$250.....	759	512	138	109
\$250-\$500.....	3,260	2,036	553	671
\$500-\$750.....	5,161	2,616	1,097	1,448
\$750-\$1,000.....	6,042	2,390	1,368	2,284
\$1,000-\$1,250.....	6,111	1,821	1,281	3,009
\$1,250-\$1,500.....	5,956	1,510	1,136	3,310
\$1,500-\$1,750.....	5,201	1,111	922	3,168
\$1,750-\$2,000.....	4,761	761	730	3,270
\$2,000-\$2,500.....	7,193	1,011	883	5,299
\$2,500-\$3,000.....	3,436	538	281	2,617
\$3,000-\$4,000.....	3,376	466	275	2,635
\$4,000-\$5,000.....	1,241	143	62	1,036
\$5,000-\$10,000.....	1,039	108	53	878
\$10,000-\$15,000.....	108	11	1	96
\$15,000-\$20,000.....	24	2	.....	22
\$20,000 and over.....	18	.....	1	17
All levels.....	53,686	15,036	<sup>3</sup> 8,781	23,869

<sup>1</sup> These exclude the check list schedules used for the furnishings and clothing subcategories. For explanation, see Appendix A, Section, 2, pp. 152-153, table 102, p. 156 and pp. 162-164, in this section.

<sup>2</sup> For approximate number of schedules used for the various patterns of spending presented in this report, see table 102, p. 156.

<sup>3</sup> The number of sample cases from village families was erroneously shown as 8,479 in table 1B of the report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States* (p. 122). The correct figure is 8,781 schedules.

Estimates for the various subcategories were not prepared for the several sizes of city (Part I, Section 2), or for white and Negro families (Part I, Section 4). Estimates for the three family-size groups (Part I, Section 5) did not include the subcategories under furnishings and clothing.<sup>3</sup>

**Rural Sample Units.**—The 56 farm counties and 140 villages used for the main categories of disbursement were also used for the subcategories, with the single exception that for clothing there were included eight of the 10 farm counties excluded in all other cases. The estimates for the various subcategories of clothing in this report are thus based on all farm counties sampled in the Study of Consumer Purchases, except two in Massachusetts.

**Urban Sample Units.**—For all subcategories except furnishings and clothing, the urban sample basis consisted of 44 cities; 47 cities were utilized for furnishings subcategories, and 51 for clothing subcategories.

The 44 cities were the same ones utilized for the main categories in Part I, Sections 2-5, except that data from white families in New York City and data from the four small cities sampled in the Southern region

<sup>2</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 127-130.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates for the subcategories under automobile were prepared for the three family-size groups only for urban families.

were not used.<sup>4</sup> These four cities were also excluded in deriving the estimates for the furnishings subcategories, but in this case the available tabulations included the New York City white family data, plus data from three cities—Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo.—which were not utilized in most other instances. The available tabulations for the subcategories under clothing included all of the urban data available from the Study of Consumer Purchases—i. e., all 51 cities.

As table 102 indicates, tabulations of the data for the subcategories under furnishings and clothing were made in such a way that estimates for all 5 geographic regions used in this report could not readily be made. Estimates for these subcategories are presented for three geographic regions only, North (comprising the New England and North Central regions), South, and West (comprising the Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions).<sup>5</sup>

### Weighting and Adjusting the Sample Patterns

The patterns for main categories and subcategories for the various component groups of families discussed in Part I were derived by combining the sample patterns by the methods described in the consumer expenditures report (pages 122–132). The population weights used in obtaining the all-family estimates in Part I, Section 1 included relief families as well as non-relief families. As is explained on pages 130–132 of the earlier report, the various relief groups were assumed to follow the same patterns of spending as similar groups of nonrelief families, since no sample data were available on the expenditures of families receiving relief during the year. The reader should consult this earlier report for a discussion of the validity of this assumption.

The patterns for the various income levels in Sections 2–5 of Part I, on the other hand, do not include relief families—i. e., the weights as well as the sample data include nonrelief families only.<sup>6</sup> However, in deriving the per family and per capita averages in Part I, Section 2 for all income levels combined, the weights used included relief families. These figures are shown in table 40 (p. 13) and in tables 203–207 (pp. 69–70). The methods of including estimates for relief families in these tables are described on pp. 181–194 of Section 4 of this appendix.

There is a further difference between the estimates in Section 1 and those in Sections 2–5 of Part I. As was explained on page 132 of the earlier report, the all-family pattern of spending for the main categories was adjusted slightly in order to reconcile the estimate of

total disbursements for all categories with the estimate of total family income presented in the report on *Consumer Incomes in the United States*.<sup>7</sup> Since the all-family figures for the subcategories have also been adjusted, as explained below, to sum to the adjusted figure for the appropriate main category, all of the estimates presented in Part I, Section 1, have in effect been adjusted to the figures in the income report. The sum of the average disbursements of families at any given income level for all 94 subcategories is thus equal to the average income at that level used in the consumer income report.

No similar adjustment was made in other sections of Part I, with the exception noted below. That is, the sum of the averages for the 94 subcategories for any component group of families at a given income level will not necessarily equal the average income used in the income report, although, as is explained below, the sum of the expenditures for each set of subcategories is equal to the expenditure for the appropriate main category. The rural-urban averages for all income levels combined, however (table 40, p. 13, and tables 203–207, pp. 69–70), sum to the appropriate income figures, because of the adjustment described on p. 183 of the following section of this appendix.

It should also be noted that all of the *aggregate* expenditure figures for the all-family group presented in Part II, Sections 1 and 2, have been adjusted to the income report figures in the same way as the all-family *patterns* in Part I, Section 1. The reader using the rural-urban patterns in Part I, Section 2, however, should refer to the following section of this appendix, pp. 183–184, for an explanation of the relationship between the patterns and the estimates of aggregate expenditures of rural and urban families presented in Part II, Section 3.

### Estimates for Subcategories Except Those Under Furnishings and Clothing

The steps involved in deriving the estimates of expenditures for the subcategories presented in this report did not differ, except in minor respects, from the procedures followed in obtaining estimates for the all-family main categories of disbursement, described in Appendix B, Section 3, of the report on consumer expenditures.

The method used for the various subcategories<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Tabulations for these four cities were not available at the time the present estimates were prepared.

<sup>5</sup> For further explanation, see pp. 162–165 in this section.

<sup>6</sup> For explanation, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 125–132.

<sup>7</sup> The adjustment did not alter the percentage allocation of income among the several main categories at each income level. Likewise, it did not alter the percentage allocation of income among the various subcategories. The latter percentages, it may be noted, are based on average figures before they had been rounded to the nearest dollar.

<sup>8</sup> The following discussion applies to all subcategories under food, household operation, medical care, recreation, personal care, tobacco, and gifts and personal taxes, and some of those under housing and automobile. For explanation of methods of deriving the estimates for subcategories under furnishings and clothing and certain of the estimates under housing and automobile, see pp. 162–178 in this section.

consisted essentially of three steps: (1) For each qualitative group of families, estimates of expenditures for each subcategory under each main category were obtained from the sample data by essentially the same procedures as those used for the main categories. (2) Estimates for the main categories had already been computed, so that the next step was to compare the sum of the estimates for each set of subcategories with the estimate for the corresponding main category. In most cases these two figures did not agree exactly, because of the differences in data and methodological techniques described below. The figures for the subcategories derived under the first step were therefore adjusted so that they totalled to the amount previously found for the main category. (3) Estimates for the subcategories for various qualitative groups of families were combined by the procedures described in the earlier report, to yield the results shown in Sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 of Part I.

The principal reasons for minor modifications of the procedures described for the main categories in Appendix B, Section 3, of *Consumer Expenditures in the United States* were as follows: (1) The data available for the subcategories had been tabulated in somewhat different combinations than was true for the main categories. (2) The nature of the data—for example, their “thinness” in certain instances—suggested somewhat different procedures for the more accurate determination of extrapolated values. (3) It proved feasible to introduce certain refinements in the techniques at some points.

#### **Community, Occupational Group, and Family Type Combinations of Sample Data**

As was explained in the previous report, one of the first steps in deriving the spending patterns for the major qualitative groups was to combine the expenditure data for sample communities within the same geographic region and type of community, maintaining separate classifications by income level, family type, occupation, and color group.<sup>9</sup> On this point, the procedure used for small cities is deserving of mention, since data from these cities were not utilized for the estimates for main categories in the earlier report and combinations of them have therefore not been discussed.

For small cities, as for other sample communities, most of the work of combining the data had been done by the two operating bureaus, which tabulated the data according to analysis units, rather than individual communities. The small city data had thus been combined into one analysis unit in each of four geographic regions.<sup>10</sup> However, two analysis units were available for the North Central region. The Bureau of Labor

Statistics had tabulated data from five small cities as one unit,<sup>11</sup> and the Bureau of Home Economics had tabulated data from seven small cities as a second unit.<sup>12</sup> In the present report, the data from these two units were pooled to form a single small-city analysis unit for the North Central region.

Before pooling these data, however, data for occupational groups had been combined. In the case of the two small-city analysis units tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—i. e., the unit for small cities in New England, and that for small cities in the North Central region—average expenditure figures for all occupations other than wage earners, had been combined in the tabulation process. These were now combined with the average expenditure figures for the wage-earning group by using weights shown by the random sample from the Study of Consumer Purchases. In the case of the small-city data tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics, the data for all six occupational groups were pooled.<sup>13</sup> All of this pooling was done within each income level and each family type grouping.

For urban units, it was necessary to modify the procedure followed in combining the separate family type groups to derive spending patterns for families of three sizes. The tabulations of the urban data that were used for most of the subcategories in the present report combined family type II with family type III, and family type IV with family type V. These were the combinations described in the consumer expenditures report for rural units. The family type data for subcategories in urban units in this report were therefore treated in the same way as those for main categories in rural units, described in the previous report (pp. 124–125). The method of combining the family type data for the subcategories in rural units was the same as that used for main categories in rural units in the previous report.<sup>14</sup>

#### **Estimating the Data for Certain Family Types and Income Levels**

As was explained in the report on *Consumer Expenditures in the United States* (pp. 132–136), it seemed desirable to estimate separate and distinct spending patterns for certain groups of families for which expenditure data were lacking. Estimates of expendi-

<sup>11</sup> Beaver Falls and Connellsville, Pa., Logansport and Peru, Ind., and Mattoon, Ill.

<sup>12</sup> Mt. Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio, Lincoln, Ill., Beaver Dam, Wis., Boone, Iowa, and Columbia and Moberley, Mo.

<sup>13</sup> For explanation, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 123. These same procedures were followed in the cases where the small city sample data were used to derive estimates for the main categories. It might also be noted that the procedure used in adding New York City white family data was to pool these data with those from Chicago. The pooling was done at each income level within each family type and occupational grouping.

<sup>14</sup> In the case of the subcategory “automobile purchase” the available data for units tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics were for all family types pooled, so that no combination of family types was needed.

<sup>9</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 122–125.

<sup>10</sup> In the South there were separate analysis units for white and for Negro families.

tures for the subcategories of disbursement for unsampled groups of families—i. e., for families in certain of the family type groupings and in certain income levels—were made by methods similar to those described for the main categories in the previous report. These estimates were derived, first, by analyzing the relationship between income and expenditures for those family types and for those income levels in units for which data were available from the sample (referred to as “key” units in the following discussion) and second, on the basis for such relationships, by extending or “extrapolating” the patterns for the family types or income levels for which average expenditures were not directly available. “Smoothed” values for expenditures for subcategories in the key units were obtained in this process by means of the form of regression equation,  $y=a+bx+c\sqrt{x}$ , used for the main categories.<sup>15</sup>

*Estimated Family Types.*—Because of the new family type combinations made in tabulating most of the data for the subcategories in urban units, it was necessary to estimate expenditures for family type V in regions other than the North Central. Since data were available for family type V in the North Central region, estimates for this type in other regions were made on the basis of the relationship found to exist in the North Central region between the expenditures for family type IV combined with family type V and the expenditures for family type V alone. This was the chief of the changes necessary in the case of family type extrapolations from the procedure described in some detail in *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pages 133–134.

The following minor variations from the general procedure, however, may also be noted: (1) Chicago was used as the key unit instead of Columbus (white families) for family type as well as income level extrapolations in the case of the subcategories under gifts and personal taxes, because the Columbus data for these subcategories appeared to be too sparse to serve as a reliable basis for extrapolation. (2) In preparing the estimates for the main categories in the previous report, differences between the “smoothed” values were not computed for income levels above \$7,500 for the purpose of family type extrapolations, and, instead, differences at the level \$5,000–\$7,500 were used for higher income levels. In the case of the subcategories of disbursement in the present report, differences at the level \$4,000–\$5,000 were used for higher levels in the urban units, and differences at \$3,000–\$4,000 were used for higher levels in the rural units. (3) In estimating values for family type VII in small cities,

the key unit was the North Central small city unit tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>16</sup>

Adjustments were occasionally necessary when negative values were obtained in the process of estimation by the “difference” method. Such adjustments for the various subcategories, as in the case of the main categories, were made by using the “ratio” method explained in the earlier report (p. 134) instead of the difference method. The difference in the sums of the subcategories as obtained by the two methods was distributed among the subcategories in proportion to their relative magnitudes. It should be noted, however, that these adjustments were made separately for the set of subcategories within each main category; there was no guaranty or check, therefore, that within a given income class the sum of adjusted values obtained by the “ratio” method for all of the 94 categories for which estimates were prepared—i. e., the estimate of total disbursements for all goods and services plus savings—would agree with the total income. As is explained below, discrepancies of this type were eliminated when adjustments were made later for each set of subcategories so that their sum would be equal to the estimated value for the appropriate main category, which had already been derived and which did not have this limitation.<sup>17</sup>

*Estimated Income Levels.*—In estimating expenditures for subcategories of disbursement at income levels under \$500, in those instances where sample data were lacking, no change was made from the method described in *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pages 134–5. Methods similar in principle to those described in that report, but differing in minor detail, were used in estimating expenditures for the subcategories for income levels between \$500 and \$10,000 when such estimates were necessary.

Because of the sparsity of the data for the subcategories at the higher income levels, it was not possible to prepare patterns for the various component groups of families with incomes of \$10,000 and over which would be sufficiently reliable to warrant analysis. Accordingly, no estimates for subcategories, or for main categories, are presented for this level for the component groups of families covered in Part I, Sections 2–5. However, extrapolated values for the subcategories at income \$12,500 were obtained on the work sheets for these component groups, to serve as an aid and guide in obtaining the all-family estimates described below.

The estimates for the subcategories at the \$10,000-and-over income level presented in Part I, Section 1, were necessarily somewhat arbitrary. The all-family

<sup>15</sup> In this equation  $x$  equals income and  $y$  equals the disbursement for a given category or subcategory. For discussion of this form of equation, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 133.

<sup>16</sup> Estimates were made for family type VII with all occupations combined. It may be noted that for the main categories of disbursement, the key unit was the single North Central small city unit obtained by pooling the data from the Bureau of Home Economics and Bureau of Labor Statistics units.

<sup>17</sup> For discussion of this adjustment, see p. 162 in this section.

estimates for each set of subcategories at each income level (including rough estimates for the \$10,000-and-over level, some of which were extrapolated), obtained by weighting the basic sample patterns, were expressed as percentages of the average expenditure figure for the appropriate main category. Free-hand extrapolations of these percentages were then made for the income levels \$10,000–\$15,000, \$15,000–\$20,000, and \$20,000 and over. These extrapolated percentages were applied to the all-family average figure for the main category in each of these three income groups. The resulting averages were studied critically, and in some cases revisions were made to arrive at averages in line with preceding income levels. The resulting estimates for the three income levels were then combined on the basis of population weights to derive the averages for the subcategories at the \$10,000-and-over income level shown in the various tables of Part I, Section 1.

It should be noted that the estimates for the highest

income class for the furnishings and clothing subcategories shown in Part I, Section 1, were also derived by essentially similar methods.

*Key Units.*—As in the previous report, sample communities in the North Central region were used as the key units in estimating expenditures for subcategories at income levels above \$500 where extrapolations were necessary. The following summary of the key units used for subcategories should be compared with the summary of those used for main categories shown on page 135 of the consumer expenditures report. For urban units, the difference in the family types for which income-level extrapolations were necessary was due to the difference in the method of combining family types in urban units, which was described above.

It should be noted that, in general, there was greater correspondence in the case of the subcategories than of the main categories between the size of city for which income extrapolations were made and the size of the city serving as a key unit for such extrapolations. Columbus was used as the key unit for all family types in large cities in other regions, whereas for the main categories the metropolis, Chicago, was used as the basis for certain of the family-type extrapolations in large cities. Columbus was used instead of Chicago in this case because extrapolations were not carried to as high income levels for the subcategories as for the main categories. Hence, the larger number of sample cases at the very high income levels (\$20,000 and over) in the Chicago sample was less important than correspondence in size between the key unit city and the cities for which extrapolations were necessary.

The North Central middle-sized cities served as key units for extrapolations for subcategories in other middle-sized city units throughout the whole income range. For the main categories, Columbus and Chicago were substituted as the key units for middle-sized city extrapolations above the \$7,500 income level, because the regression curves for several categories based on middle-sized cities reached a maximum at or before the income level \$5,000–\$7,500. An improved technique for adjusting the regression curves in those cases where they reached a maximum before income \$12,500 accounted for the use of the middle-sized city key units in the case of the subcategories.<sup>18</sup> For all income levels above the level at which a maximum was indicated by the curve, instead of using the maximum figure for a given category or subcategory, larger values than the maximum were utilized. These values were computed on the basis of the average rate of increase in expenditure for the par-

Key units for income level extrapolations	Communities and income levels for which extrapolations were made on basis of key units
<b>METROPOLISES</b> <i>Occupations 1-5 and 6</i>	
Family types I, II-III, IV-V, V, VII: Chicago, Ill. <sup>1</sup>	New York (Negro): all necessary high income levels. Large cities other than North Central: all necessary high income levels for subcategories of gifts and personal taxes. <sup>2</sup>
<b>LARGE CITIES</b> <i>Occupations 1-5 and 6</i>	
Family types I, II-III, IV-V, V, VII: Columbus, Ohio (white).	Large cities other than North Central: all necessary high income levels. <sup>3</sup>
<b>MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES</b> <i>Occupations 1-5 and 6</i>	
Family types I, II-III, IV-V, V, VII: Springfield, Ill., Muncie, Ind., New Castle, Pa. <sup>4</sup>	Middle-sized cities other than North Central: all necessary high income levels.
<b>SMALL CITIES</b> <i>Occupations 1-6</i>	
Family types I, II-III, IV-V, VII: North Central small cities. <sup>5</sup>	Small cities other than North Central: all necessary high income levels.
<b>VILLAGES</b> <i>Occupations 1-6</i>	
Family types I, IV-V, VII: North Central villages.	Villages other than North Central: all necessary high income levels.
<b>FARM UNITS</b>	
Family types I, II-III, IV-V, VII: Pennsylvania and Ohio farms.	Farm units other than North Central: all necessary high income levels.

<sup>1</sup> Regression curves were not needed for Chicago occupation 6, family types I and II-III; and for Springfield, Muncie, New Castle, occupation 6, family types II-III.

<sup>2</sup> The data for "gifts and personal taxes" in Columbus were considered too sparse to serve as a reliable base for extrapolations.

<sup>3</sup> Occupations 1-5 and 6 for Columbus, Negro, were pooled, and occupation 6 for Columbus, white, used as key unit for income extrapolations.

<sup>4</sup> In the case of Columbia and Mobile, Negro, occupations 1-5, family type IV-V, income differences for Columbus, white, were used for income levels \$4,000–\$5,000 and \$5,000–\$10,000; in the case of occupations 1-5, family type VII, income differences for Chicago were used for income levels \$5,000–\$10,000, and \$10,000 and over.

<sup>5</sup> In the case of family type VII, only the data from the small cities in the North Central region tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were used as a basis for extrapolating data for the subcategories of disbursement.

<sup>18</sup> Only in the case of the data for the Columbia-Mobile Negro unit was the old procedure used. This had been done before the new procedure was developed, and the difference in results would have been too slight to warrant the extra work involved in recomputing the estimates on the new basis.

teicular subcategory in the last five income intervals before the maximum was reached.<sup>19</sup>

For rural units, except for the use of this improved method in the rare cases when it was necessary in the North Central village unit and in the Pennsylvania and Ohio farm unit, no change was made from the method of income extrapolation described in the previous report.

### *Adjusting Subcategories to Main Categories*

The estimates of average expenditures for the various subcategories were adjusted so that the sum of the set included under each main category would be equal to the previously estimated total for the main category. This adjustment was made at an intermediate stage of the weighting procedure.

The sample basis for the various sets of subcategories consisted of patterns for each income level<sup>20</sup> for 111 groups of families—i. e., three family-size groups in each of the 33 analysis units listed in table 2B of the consumer expenditures report (pp. 125-6) and in each of 4 small city units.<sup>21</sup> The weighting procedure, except for the family-size patterns, was first, to reduce these 111 basic patterns to 37 by combining the expenditure figures for the 3 family-size groups in each of the units, using appropriate population weights,<sup>22</sup> and second, to reduce the 37 to the appropriate 5 (for regions), 3 (for types of community) or 1 (for all families).

The estimates for the various subcategories were adjusted to those for the main categories when the patterns had been combined into 37.<sup>23</sup> The adjustments were made by retaining the percentage breakdown of the main category among the several subcategories,

<sup>19</sup> The steps were as follows: (1) In each of the last six income intervals before the maximum was reached, the positive difference in expenditure was computed from the curve. (2) Each of the top five of these was expressed as a percentage of the preceding difference. (3) A simple average of these five percentages was obtained. (4) A new series of differences was built up by leaving unchanged the difference not expressed as a percentage under step (2), by using as the new difference for the next higher level the product obtained by multiplying the preceding difference by the average percentage computed in step (3), and by using for each successive difference the product obtained by multiplying the preceding new difference by the average percentage computed in step (3). This procedure was continued for levels above the maximum point as far up the income scale as necessary. (5) A new series of expenditures was obtained by adding the successive new differences to the expenditure indicated by the curve for the lowest of the six income intervals mentioned in step (1). Account was taken, of course, of varying widths of the income levels.

<sup>20</sup> Data for most of the subcategories had been tabulated in urban units by fewer income levels than for the main categories. Thus, the data for the income level \$2,000-\$2,250 had been combined with those for the level \$2,250-\$2,500, the level \$3,000-\$3,500 with \$3,500-\$4,000, the level \$4,000-\$4,500 with \$4,500-\$5,000, and the level \$5,000-\$7,500 with \$7,500-\$10,000. These combined income levels matched those tabulated in rural units for both the main categories and subcategories. See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 126.

<sup>21</sup> As table 102 in this section (p. 156) indicated, data from small cities in the South were not used in deriving the estimates for these subcategories.

<sup>22</sup> In some of the units the weights used differed slightly from those used for similar patterns for the main categories.

<sup>23</sup> In the case of all-family and the regional expenditure patterns, the data for small and middle-sized cities were combined before the adjustment to the main category was made, since the latter had been based on middle-sized city data only. For explanation, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 123, 125-129. In the case of the patterns for the 3 family-size groups, the adjustments were made for all 111 basic patterns.

the difference between the sum of the subcategories and the previously estimated figure for the main category was thus distributed among the various subcategories in proportion to their relative magnitudes.<sup>24</sup>

It should be noted that no such adjustments were needed in the average figures presented in Part I, Section 1, for the various subcategories at the \$10,000-and-over income class. The method of estimating these figures, as described above, was such that they totaled to the estimates for the appropriate main categories.<sup>25</sup>

### **Estimates for Subcategories Under Furnishings**

In sections 1, 2, and 3 of Part I, expenditures for nine subcategories of furnishings are presented. In deriving these estimates, data obtained on supplementary schedules, or check lists,<sup>26</sup> were used for the analysis units tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since these data were tabulated for fewer groups of families than the data from the expenditure schedules, certain modifications in methodology from that used for other subcategories were necessary.

#### *Sample Data Used*

Data for the furnishings subcategories were available from check list material tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the following eight units, grouped according to the five geographic regions used in the present report:

New England and North Central regions: (1) Chicago and New York (white families); (2) New York and Columbus (Negro families); (3) New England and East Central large and middle-sized cities; (4) New England and East Central small cities.

Southern region: (5) South large and middle-sized cities (white families); (6) South large and middle-sized cities (Negro families).

Mountain and Plains region: (7) West Central and Mountain large and middle-sized cities.

Pacific region: (8) Northwest large and middle-sized cities.

For each of these units the only available data were for all occupational and all family type groups com-

<sup>24</sup> The differences, in general, were not very large and tended to be greatest at the extremes of the income range. The reasons for such differences have been explained in the preceding pages of this section; they may be summarized as due to the following differences in estimating the subcategories and the main categories: (1) Differences in the sample data used; (2) differences in tabulating and combining the data for the various component groups of families; (3) differences in some of the techniques employed in estimating data for empty cells; and (4) differences in the weights used to combine averages for families in the three size groups.

<sup>25</sup> For method of estimating the aggregate expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families with incomes of \$10,000 and over, see Appendix A, Section 4, p. 180.

<sup>26</sup> For facsimile of furnishings check list, see Appendix B, pp. 204-205.



bined. The data were also combined into broader income levels than those used for most subcategories.<sup>27</sup>

The data on furnishings subcategories which were utilized for the Bureau of Home Economics units were from the expenditure schedules, which, as was pointed out in the previous section, included more detailed questions on furnishings than the expenditure schedules used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>28</sup> These expenditure schedule data for furnishings were available for the groups of communities used for other subcategories.<sup>29</sup> Break-downs by family type were available in some cases, but in order to match the check-list tabulations from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, only the combined data for all family types and occupational groups were used in this report. The data were tabulated for finer income levels than those used in the Bureau of Labor Statistics check-list tabulations

### Community Combinations of Sample Data

Since only the all-occupation, all family type data were used for the furnishings subcategories, it was unnecessary to make these types of combinations. Further, since certain of the urban units tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (number 3 and 4 above) straddled two of the regions (New England and North Central) used in the present report, regional estimates for the furnishings subcategories were prepared for a single "North" region, which comprised these two regions. A single small city unit for the North was formed by pooling the all-occupation, all-family type aggregates in the Bureau of Labor Statistics New England and East Central small city unit (number 4 above), and those in the Bureau of Home Economics Central small city unit. The New England and North Central units tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics were combined into a single North region by means of population weights. Population weights were also used to combine the final patterns for the Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions into a single pattern for the "West," in order to match the three regions used for the clothing subcategories.

### Estimating the Data for Certain Income Levels

Since data were utilized in which all family types had already been combined in the tabulating process,

<sup>27</sup> The greatest detail of income for which data were available was as follows: Under \$500, \$500-\$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,500, \$1,500-\$2,000, \$2,000-\$3,000, \$3,000-\$4,000, \$4,000-\$5,000, \$5,000-\$7,500, and \$7,500 and over. Expenditures for the \$5,000-\$10,000 and \$10,000 and over levels were estimated, as well as for lower levels when the data were not available in the various units. See following discussion of estimates for certain income levels.

<sup>28</sup> For facsimiles of the furnishings and equipment sections of the expenditure schedules of the two bureaus, see Appendix B, p. 199, and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 113 and 119.

<sup>29</sup> The Bureau of Home Economics tabulation units included all the farm and village units, as well as units for the small cities in the Southern (white and Negro), Mountain and Plains, and Pacific regions, and for 7 of the 12 small cities in the North Central region. Data on the furnishings subcategories from the small cities in the South, however, were not utilized in this report.

no extrapolations for family type groups were necessary.<sup>30</sup> Estimates were needed, however, for families at certain income levels for which no data were available. Expenditures of families at the lowest level—under \$500—were estimated by the methods described in the previous report.<sup>31</sup> For families at the high income levels, expenditures were estimated by the use of regression curves fitted to data in "key" units.

These key units were as follows: (1) The New England and East Central large and middle-sized city unit, which served as a basis for the estimates at various income levels in the corresponding size of city units in the Southern, Mountain and Plains, and Pacific regions; (2) the combined unit, described above, for New England and North Central small cities, which served as a basis for the estimates in the small city units in the Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions;<sup>32</sup> (3) the North Central village unit and the Pennsylvania and Ohio farm unit, which served as a basis for the estimates in all other village and farm units, respectively.

As is also true for the other sets of subcategories, no estimates are presented for an "and over" income class for the furnishings subcategories shown in Part I, Sections 2 and 3. The method of deriving estimates for the top income class for the all-family group (Part I, Section 1) was similar to that described above for the other sets of subcategories.<sup>33</sup> Because of the limited sample at the high income levels, it was not felt that reliable estimates could be presented for the \$5,000-\$10,000 and \$10,000-and-over levels. Hence, the top level shown in Part I, Section 1, is \$5,000 and over.

### Adjusting Subcategories to Main Category

All the estimates for the furnishings subcategories in rural units were based on tabulation units of the Bureau of Home Economics, which represented the same population groups as the tabulations for the main categories. The procedures used for these units to adjust the estimates for the various subcategories so that their sum would be equal to the estimate for the main category were therefore identical with those for other subcategories described in a preceding subsection.<sup>34</sup>

This was true, also, for the small city units in the Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics. For the remaining urban units, however, expenditures for furnishings subcategories had been obtained for only eight units (those

<sup>30</sup> It should be noted that in using the tabulations for all family types combined, data for families of 7 or more persons were included in only a few communities. For explanation, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 124.

<sup>31</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 134-5.

<sup>32</sup> No estimates for small cities were made for the Southern region, since, as table 102 (p. 156) indicates, sample data for the four small cities in the South were not utilized for these estimates.

<sup>33</sup> See pp. 160-161 in this section.

<sup>34</sup> See p. 162 in this section.

listed above), and for only nine income levels. (See footnote 27 in this section.) Estimates for the expenditures for total furnishings were available for a greater number of units and income levels. In order to adjust the estimates for the subcategories, the figures on total furnishings were first combined, by means of population weights, into the groups of families and income levels available for subcategories. The actual adjustment procedure after this point was the same as for other subcategories.

At the time that the various units were combined to obtain estimates for the groups of families covered in Part I, Sections 1, 2, and 3, the finer income levels used for certain of the units were combined by means of population weights to match the broader levels into which a large number of units had been grouped, and which are shown in the various furnishings tables in the present report.

### Estimates for Subcategories Under Clothing

Estimates of expenditures for the various subcategories of clothing shown in this report were derived from data collected on clothing check lists.<sup>35</sup> As was indicated in the preceding section, such check lists were filled out for approximately 150,000 family members. Only those persons were included who had been members of the economic family for 52 weeks, and about whom the housewife or other person interviewed was willing and able to give information.

The available tabulations presented average expenditure data for the clothing subcategories on an individual basis, rather than on a family basis as in the case of other groups of subcategories. The tabulations for the various analysis units were available for numerous clothing items and for 13 groups of family members, classified by sex and age. For purposes of this study it was decided to maintain five age-sex groups; namely, males, 2-15 years of age, and 16 years and over; females, 2-15 years of age, and 16 years and over; and infants.

Once the data had been grouped in this way, the main problem was to obtain population weights for combining these basic patterns to derive the estimates for various component groups of families (those covered in Part I, Sections 2 and 3) and for all families (Part I, Section 1). Since the basic patterns for clothing were on a per person rather than on a per family basis, the required population weights obviously differed from those used in the case of other sets of subcategories.

<sup>35</sup> For facsimile of the clothing check list, see Appendix B, pp. 201-203. Although the expenditure schedule used by the Bureau of Home Economics included detailed questions on clothing, by persons and by subcategories, it was decided to utilize the check list data collected by this Bureau, first, because data for two subcategories—shirts and hose—were not available separately on the expenditure schedule, and second, because it was believed that the data given in greater detail on the check lists were probably more accurate. For facsimile of the section on clothing in the Bureau of Home Economics expenditure schedule, see Appendix B, p. 199, and for that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 113.

It was necessary to obtain estimates of the number of family members in the United States, classified by geographic region, type of community, age, sex, and income level. The methods by which this was done are described below under the heading "Estimating the Number of Family Members for Population Weights."

### Sample Data Used

Expenditures for the clothing subcategories were available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the eight units listed in the preceding discussion of furnishings.<sup>36</sup> The Bureau of Home Economics used the following 13 units, grouped according to the five geographic regions used in the present report.

New England and North Central regions: (1) Central small cities; (2) villages; (3) farms.

Southern region: (4) Small cities (white families); (5) small cities (Negro families); (6) villages (white families); (7) villages (Negro families); (8) farm operators (white families); (9) farm sharecroppers (white families); (10) farms (Negro families).

Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions: (11) small cities; (12) villages; (13) farms.

In each of the 21 analysis units the data were tabulated into 13 age-sex groups, as follows:

Males: (1) Husbands; (2) other males, 30 years and over; (3) other males, 16 to 29 years; (4) other males, 12 to 15 years; (5) other males, 6 to 11 years; (6) other males, 2 to 5 years.

Females: (7) Wives; (8) other females, 30 years and over; (9) other females, 16 to 29 years; (10) other females, 12 to 15 years; (11) other females, 6 to 11 years; (12) other females, 2 to 5 years.

Infants: (13) All infants under 2 years.

The sample data for the clothing subcategories used in the present report were for all occupational and all family type groups combined.<sup>37</sup> In the Bureau of Labor Statistics units, the income levels were practically the same as in the case of furnishings.<sup>38</sup> In the Bureau of Home Economics units, a single \$3,000 to \$5,000 level was used, instead of separate \$3,000 to \$4,000 and \$4,000 to \$5,000 levels, but otherwise the income levels were the same as those used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Throughout the following procedures the narrower income levels were used in the case of the analysis units of the latter Bureau; they were combined into a single \$3,000 to \$5,000 income level by means of population weights at the point where the units were combined with those of the Bureau of Home Economics.

<sup>36</sup> See p. 162 in this section.

<sup>37</sup> In some cases data for husbands and wives were available separately by occupation and by family type, but it was not feasible to utilize such information in deriving the present estimates.

<sup>38</sup> See footnote 27 in this section.



### Community Combinations of Sample Data

As in the case of other sets of subcategories, two small-city units were available in one region, i. e., the New England and East Central unit tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Central unit tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics. These two units were combined in the present report by unweighted averages of the per person expenditures for each age-sex and income group. As a result of this combination, there were 20 analysis units for which data on the clothing subcategories were available. These are referred to as "units" in the following discussion. The term "cell" is used to mean a single income level for a given age-sex group within any one of these units.

It should be noted that since certain of the analysis units straddled several of the five geographic regions, regional patterns for the clothing subcategories could be derived for the following three regions only: North—comprising the New England and North Central regions; South; and West—comprising the Mountain and Plains and Pacific regions.

### Age Group Combinations of Sample Data

The sample data for the 13 age-sex groups were combined as indicated above into five groups for presentation in this report: (1) Men, 16 years and over; (2) boys, 2 to 15 years; (3) women, 16 years and over; (4) girls, 2 to 15 years; and (5) infants under 2 years.

*Combining Data for Boys, Women, and Girls.*—For boys, women, and girls the combinations were made within each cell by weighting the expenditure data for the appropriate groups among the 13 listed above. For Bureau of Home Economics units, the weights used were the numbers of family members in the appropriate groups as reported on the expenditure schedules; for Bureau of Labor Statistics units the weights were the numbers of such persons as reported on the check lists, since no tabulations were available on the numbers reported on the expenditure schedules.

Within each cell, for example, the expenditure pattern for boys 2 to 15 years of age was derived by weighting the sample expenditure data for each clothing subcategory reported for males 2 to 5 years, for males 6 to 11, and for males 12 to 15, by the number of males in each of these age groups, respectively, reported in the sample. The patterns for girls and for women were derived similarly.

This weighting procedure seemed justified in the case of boys and girls because the relative frequency of each age group in the sample compared fairly closely with the frequencies in the population as reported by the census. In the case of women, the procedure is not seriously in error if it is assumed that average expendi-

tures on various clothing subcategories by homemakers are the same, whether they are wives in normal families—i. e., families containing both husband and wife—or members of broken families—i. e., those not containing both husband and wife.

*Combining Data for Men.*—A more complicated procedure was followed in the case of men, in order to take into account the fact that many of the broken families in the urban population include either no male or a male head whose expenditures for the various clothing subcategories in all probability differ from those of husbands. The latter point is strongly indicated by the difference in the age distribution of husbands and of male heads of families in the 1930 census, coupled with the fact that the expenditure pattern for clothing differs for the different age groups. The procedure used in deriving the basic pattern for men was the following:

First, a set of average expenditures for the various subcategories was obtained for each cell by the method of combining age groups described above for boys, women, and girls. This set was used for all rural units.

Second, for each urban cell an additional set of averages was computed, in which only one-third of the frequency of husbands shown by the sample was used as the weight for husbands,<sup>39</sup> while the weights for the other two groups (other males 30 years and over, and other males 16 to 29 years) were the same as before.

Third, for each of the urban units the two sets of estimates obtained for each cell in the first and second steps were weighted. The weight for the set derived in the first step was the estimated number of males 16 years and over in normal families—i. e., those containing both husband and wife—in each cell, and the weight for the set derived in the second step was the estimated number of males 16 years and over in broken families—i. e., those not containing both husband and wife.<sup>40</sup> This weighted set of averages was used for all urban units.

<sup>39</sup> Approximately one-third of all 2-or-more-person "broken" families have male heads, according to a Bureau of the Census tabulation of 1930 census material.

<sup>40</sup> The number of males 16 years and over in normal and in broken families at each income level in each of the 11 urban units were estimated as follows: The total number of males 16 years and over was obtained for each cell by the method explained below on pp. 166-169 of this section. To divide this number between the normal and the broken groups, it was assumed that the average number of males per family in normal families is greater by the absolute amount of two-thirds of a person than is the case for broken families. This is true if men other than family heads are as frequent in broken families as men other than husbands in normal families. The number of males in normal and in broken families was then determined as follows: Let  $N$  and  $B$  be the number of normal and of broken families, respectively, and  $M_n$  and  $M_b$  the number of males in normal and in broken families, with  $M = M_n + M_b$ . Then  $M_n$  and  $M_b$  are determined by the two equations.

$$M_n + M_b = M$$

$$\frac{M_n}{N} - \frac{M_b}{B} = \frac{2}{3}$$

The solution is  $M_b = \frac{B}{N+B} \left( M - \frac{2N}{3} \right)$ . The estimates for  $N$  and  $B$  for each cell had been derived for the report on *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, and were substituted in the equation after they had been slightly adjusted to check with census data on the total number of broken families.

*Combining Data for Infants.*—Expenditures for infants under 2 years of age were directly available from the sample. Unlike the other 12 age-sex groups, however, check lists were filled out for infants whether or not they had been in the economic family for 52 weeks. In order to derive expenditures for infants on an "equivalent infant year" basis comparable to the other age-sex groups, the expenditures obtained from the sample for each cell were multiplied by the ratio of the number of infants alive at any time during the year 1935-36 to the average number of infants alive during that year.<sup>41</sup> This ratio was calculated from birth and infant mortality statistics to be 1.35.<sup>42</sup>

### *Estimating the Data for Certain Income Levels*

As in the case of the furnishing subcategories, on family type extrapolation was necessary for the subcategories under clothing. Income level extrapolation, however, was required for the "under \$500" income group in many cases, particularly in the urban units, and also fairly frequently at the high income levels. For the "under \$500" level, estimates were made by the methods described in the consumer expenditures report.<sup>43</sup>

At the upper end of the income scale, the total clothing expenditure per person was extrapolated in cases where no data were available by using the percentage relationship between the expenditure figure at that level and the figure at the preceding level in the type of community and age group most nearly resembling the group for which extrapolation was necessary. The breakdown of this extrapolated total among the several subcategories was derived by using the percentage distribution of total clothing among the several subcategories that was found at the highest income level for which data were available for the age-sex group in question.

These income level extrapolations were carried out separately for each of the 13 age-sex groups listed earlier in this subsection, except for a few cases where age combinations were made before the income extrapolation in order to obtain sufficiently stable bases for the estimates. The highest income level for which these extrapolations were carried through was the "\$5,000 and over" income class, since in only a very few units were data available for separate levels above \$5,000.<sup>44</sup> It will be noted, however, that patterns for

a \$5,000-\$10,000 income class have been presented in Part I, Sections 2 and 3. These estimates were derived at a later stage of the procedure by assuming that for each of five age-sex groups in the three types of community covered in Section 2, and in the five geographic regions covered in Section 3, the percentage breakdown of total clothing among the various subcategories was the same at the \$5,000 to \$10,000 level as at the \$5,000 and over level.

### *Estimating the Number of Family Members for Population Weights*

The procedures described above yielded basic patterns of expenditures for the clothing subcategories, by income level, for each of 20 units, and, within each unit, for five age-sex groups. The next step was to combine these patterns by weighting them according to the frequencies in the 1935-36 population of the groups that were assumed to follow the various patterns. To do this, it was necessary to estimate the number of persons in nonrelief families in the 1935-36 population at each family income level in each of five age-sex groups (men, 16 years and over; boys, 2 to 15 years; women, 16 years and over; girls, 2 to 15 years; and infants, under 2 years) classified into three geographic regions (North, South, and West) and, within the three regions, into type-of-community and color groups to match the 20 analysis units for which sample data were available.<sup>45</sup> In order to be able to check the estimates with data from the census, it was also necessary to obtain a similar division of members of relief families, except that no distributions by income level were derived for relief persons.

These population weights were obtained on the basis of information from the Study of Consumer Purchases and from the census. The steps by which this was done were as follows:

*Number of Family Members Under 16 and 16 Years or Over.*—The total number of family members in 1935-36 was estimated at 115,966,000 in the report on *Consumer Incomes in the United States*. In that report, also, it was estimated that the number of persons in nonrelief families was 95,899,000 and the number in relief families 20,067,000. In order to derive the number under and over 16 years in each of these groups, the following procedure was followed:

(1) For each community sampled in the Study of Consumer Purchases, data were obtained from the random sample<sup>46</sup> for nonrelief families by income level, and for relief families for all income levels combined, on (a) the average number of persons per family under

justed as described on those pages. The allocation of these adjusted totals for each age-sex group among the various subcategories was made on the basis of the percentage breakdown as obtained for the "\$5,000 and over" level from the sample data and extrapolated values.

<sup>46</sup> See pp. 164-165 in this section.

<sup>47</sup> Only the regular sample of "eligible" families was used. For explanation, see Appendix A, Section 2, p. 151.

<sup>41</sup> In the Study of Consumer Purchases, age was measured at the end of the schedule year, and, therefore, only infants less than 2 years old at the end of the year, or at death, were counted.

<sup>42</sup> Births, with allowance for under-registration, were taken from the press release of the Bureau of the Census, *Estimated Population of Continental United States and Outlying Territories and Possessions as of July 1, 1938*.

<sup>43</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 134-5.

<sup>44</sup> As is true for the other sets of subcategories, no estimates are presented for an "and over" income class for the clothing subcategories shown in Part I, Sections 2 and 3. The method of deriving the estimates for this top income class for the all-family group (Part I, Section 1) was similar to that described on pp. 160-161 of this section for the other sets of subcategories. It may be noted that for the "\$5,000 and over" level only the total clothing expenditures of the five age-sex groups were ad-

16 years of age, and (b) the average number 16 years and over, other than husbands and wives. These data were combined into the geographic units for which sample patterns were available by means of simple averages of the data within the same type of community in each geographic region, and by means of population weights in all other cases.

(2) The total number of nonrelief families at each income level in each of the geographic units in 1935-36 was available from the report, *Consumer Incomes in the United States*. The total number of relief families in each unit for all income levels combined was also available. The average number of persons per nonrelief family under 16 years and the average number 16 years and over in each income level and geographic unit were multiplied by the total number of nonrelief families in the corresponding cell, and the results summed over all income levels to derive the total number of nonrelief persons in each unit under 16 years of age, and the number 16 years and over, exclusive of husbands and wives. To the latter figure was added an estimate of the number of husbands and wives derived by multiplying the number of families in each unit by 2. The same procedure was followed to obtain the number of persons in relief families in each unit, except that figures for the all-income levels line were used.

The totals for the appropriate units were summed to obtain the numbers of persons in nonrelief farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families under and over 16 years, the numbers of persons in relief families in each of these six groups, and the total number of family members under and over 16 years.

(3) Since the division into the two age-groups was based solely on data for "eligible" families—i. e., native-born families having both husband and wife—it was necessary to adjust the results in accordance with census figures. A comparison with the census indicated that the estimated number of children under 16 was too high by approximately 1½ millions and the number of adults too low by approximately 2½ millions.<sup>47</sup> A further comparison with estimates prepared for the study of consumer incomes on the number of persons (of all ages) in nonrelief families in each of six types of community,<sup>48</sup> indicated that the present estimates for urban nonrelief families needed the largest adjustment, a conclusion substantiated by the greater

frequency of broken and foreign-born families in urban areas. The total number of persons in relief families checked almost exactly with the figure used in the report on consumer incomes. The method of adjustment to the census figures was as follows:

(A) For relief families, the number of persons under 16 years and the number 16 years and over in farm and in rural nonfarm communities were left unchanged. The numbers of persons under and over 16 in urban relief families were arbitrarily multiplied by a constant factor in such a way that the total number of persons in all relief families checked exactly with the estimate derived in the income report.

(B) The adjusted numbers of persons in relief families under and over 16 years were subtracted from the corresponding all-family figures obtained from the census. The two remainders represented the numbers of persons in nonrelief families under and over 16 years.

(C) The six estimates for nonrelief persons derived in step (2) above—i. e., the number of persons in farm, rural nonfarm, and urban nonrelief families under and over 16 years—were then adjusted so that they totalled (a) to the adjusted numbers under and over 16 in all nonrelief families (from step (B) above), and (b), to the number of persons (of all ages) in nonrelief farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families used in the income report.<sup>49</sup> This adjustment lowered the number of persons in nonrelief families under 16 years, and raised the number of 16 years and over, in each of the three types of community, but the greatest changes were made for the urban group.

(D) The fourth step was to derive, for each of the six groups of nonrelief persons, the ratio of this adjusted figure to the corresponding unadjusted figure. Each of the six ratios was then applied to the unadjusted figures, derived in step (2) above, for the various cells within the appropriate type of community and age group. Similarly, the ratios for the two age groups of urban relief families were used to adjust the estimated numbers of persons under and over 16 in urban relief families in each of the various units.

*Number of Infants Under Two Years.*—The number of infants to be subtracted from the group under 16 years of age was estimated next. Approximate estimates of the average number of infants per nonrelief family in each cell, and of the average number per relief

<sup>47</sup> The number of persons under and over 15 years was obtained from the Bureau of the Census press release *Estimated Population of the United States by Age as of April 1, 1935*, February 18, 1937. The figures from the release were adjusted by vital statistics reports to obtain the number of persons under and over 15½ years as of January 1, 1936. The age 15½ years was chosen because persons in the Study of Consumer Purchases were classified by their age at the end of the schedule year. To derive the estimated number of family members under and over 15½, all single individuals and 90 percent of institutional residents were deducted from the number 15½ years and over, and 10 percent of the institutional residents were deducted from the number under 15½.

<sup>48</sup> That is, with the figures used as a basis for the estimates of average size of family presented in table 7 of *Consumer Incomes in the United States*.

<sup>49</sup> The procedure used was as follows: (1) The least square solution for the six figures was obtained subject to the four independent conditions. (2) The figures were estimated by first making adjustment (b), and then making adjustment (a) by throwing all of the difference into the urban figures for the numbers under and over 16. (3) A simple average of these two sets of figures was computed.

family in each unit,<sup>50</sup> were derived by calculating the ratio of the number of infants for whom check lists were obtained to the number of husbands or wives (whichever of the two groups was larger) for whom check lists were obtained.<sup>51</sup> These percentages were applied to the number of families in each cell, and the resulting estimates for each unit summed over all income levels.

A comparison was then made between the totals for each unit and the estimated number of infants in each unit based on census data.<sup>52</sup> The figures for the various income levels within each unit were then adjusted, in proportion to their relative frequencies, so that their sum agreed with the census total for each unit. The adjusted number of infants in each cell was subtracted from the corresponding estimate for the number of persons under 16 years, to derive the number 2 to 15 years of age.

*Number of Males and Females.*—The next step was to subdivide the various groups of nonrelief and of relief persons 2 to 15 years of age, and the groups 16 and over into males and females. For the groups 2 to 15 years, the ratio of the number of males to females in each of the units was obtained from the census of 1930. The ratio for each unit was then applied to the number of persons 2 to 15 years in nonrelief families at each income level within the unit, and to the number in relief families within the unit.

In order to subdivide by sex the groups of persons 16 years and over, information from the check lists was again used. Within each nonrelief cell, the total number of males 16 years and over (excluding husbands) for whom check lists were obtained<sup>53</sup> was expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons 16 years and over (excluding husbands and wives) for whom check lists were obtained. Each of these ratios was applied to the total number of persons 16 years and over in each cell, derived by the methods described above to obtain the number of males other than husbands in each cell. The number of females other than wives was obtained similarly for each cell, and husbands and wives were then added to the two groups. The same procedure was followed for members of relief families in each unit. An adjustment to census figures on the number of males and females in the population was necessary in the case of urban and rural nonfarm units.

*Adjustment in Rural-Urban Estimates.*—As indicated above, the estimates of the number of persons in non-

relief farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families had been adjusted so as to check with the figures on number of family members used in deriving the average sizes of family shown in table 7 of *Consumer Incomes in the United States*. Further analysis of the number of family members in the various groups indicated that the estimates for nonrelief families in the several types of community that are shown in table 7 of the income report required revision in that the average size of nonrelief farm families was slightly overestimated and the average sizes of nonrelief rural nonfarm and urban families were slightly underestimated. Hence, a final adjustment was made in the estimated numbers of family members in each of the type of community, age, sex, income, and relief status groups. In making this adjustment the estimates were revised so that they would sum to the numbers of persons in all urban, in all rural nonfarm, and in all farm families (*relief plus nonrelief*) which had been previously estimated in the consumer income report, as explained on pages 71–72 and 76 of that report. The resulting changes in the number of *nonrelief* family members in the three types of community led to a revision of the average size of nonrelief farm families from 4.5 shown in table 7 of the income report to 4.4 (see table 362, p. 120, in the present report), and of the average size of nonrelief rural nonfarm families from 3.7 to 3.8. The adjustment in the number of persons in nonrelief urban families did not change the average size of the urban group, 3.6 persons per family.

These adjustments were made by the following procedure:

(1) The total number of family members (relief and nonrelief) in each of the three types of community, as estimated in the consumer income report, was substituted for the unrevised figure estimated by the procedure outlined above under the heading "Number of Family Members Under 16 Years and 16 Years or Over." This total was distributed between the relief and nonrelief group in each type of community in the same proportions as was the unrevised figure.

(2) Each of the resulting six figures was distributed among the five age-sex groups in the same proportions as was the unrevised figure.

(3) These 30 figures were next adjusted so that the total for each of the five age-sex groups agreed with the figures for that group derived by the procedures outlined above.

(4) The adjusted numbers of persons in nonrelief farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families were distributed by family income level in accordance with the percentage distributions of the unrevised figures.

(5) These adjusted frequencies at each income level were distributed among the five age-sex groups, again in accordance with percentage distributions of the unre-

<sup>50</sup> For a few cells or units, arbitrary estimates of the average number of infants per nonrelief or relief family were necessary.

<sup>51</sup> In the case of the Bureau of Home Economics units, the corresponding numbers represented in the expenditure schedules were used.

<sup>52</sup> An estimate of the number of infants in the United States under 18 months as of January 1, 1936, was obtained on the basis of the figures in the press release of the Bureau of the Census mentioned in footnote 47, adjusted by vital statistics reports. This number was distributed among the various units in proportion to the frequencies of children under 5 years in these units as shown in the 1930 census.

<sup>53</sup> See footnote 51 in this section.

vised figures. The resulting figures were adjusted so that they summed to the appropriate figures among the set of 30 in (3) above. The final estimates are shown in tables 335, 336, 360-366 (pp. 108, 119-121).

### Weighting the Sample Patterns

The patterns of spending for the clothing subcategories on a *per family* basis, which are presented in Part I, Sections 1, 2, and 3, were obtained by the usual procedure of first, multiplying the sample average patterns by the appropriate frequencies in the population—in this case, number of family members;<sup>54</sup> second, making the adjustments to the main category described below; third, summing the results for the appropriate units; and fourth dividing the resulting aggregates by the appropriate number of families at each income level.

For the groups of families covered in Part I, Sections 2 and 3, the frequencies of relief families were, as usual, not included as weights. For the clothing pattern on a *per family* basis in Part I, Section 1, however, weights for relief families were included, by using the method for including them described in the report on consumer expenditures. It should be noted that the estimates of the number of *members* of relief families derived above were not used as weights; instead the appropriate patterns for nonrelief families on a *family* basis were weighted by the number of relief *families* at each income level in the usual "rural-town" and "urban" groupings."<sup>55</sup>

In deriving the average expenditures on a *per person* basis, the procedure was the same as that described above, except that the divisor was, of course, the number of persons rather than the number of families. It should be noted that in Part I, Section 1, the all-family estimates on an individual basis, unlike those on a family basis, do not include relief weights, since no attempt was made, at the time these figures were derived, to estimate the number of persons in relief families by income level.

### Adjusting Subcategories to Main Category

The adjustment in the estimates for the various clothing subcategories so that they would sum to those that had already been derived for total clothing were made by the methods described on p. 162 of this section for other sets of subcategories. This adjustment was carried through by income level, for each of the 5 age-sex groups in each of the 20 units for which sep-

arate estimates were obtained. The adjusted estimates were weighted to form the averages for the groups of families covered in Part I, Sections 1, 2, and 3.

### Estimates for Families Owning and Renting the Family Home

Most of the spending patterns presented in this report are average expenditure figures based upon all families in the groups studied—i. e., averages derived by dividing the aggregate expenditure made by the group for a given category or subcategory by the total number of families in the group. In certain cases it is also of interest to know the average expenditure obtained by dividing the aggregate, not by the total number of families, but by the number having expenditures for the particular category studied.

Since virtually all families make expenditures for such categories as food and clothing, averages for these items based on the number of families having expenditures would not differ significantly from the all-family averages. For other categories, however, these "per family having" averages are definitely significant. This is especially true of the estimates discussed below for the expense for family homes of families owning homes as distinguished from the expense of families renting homes, and for the expense of those purchasing and operating automobiles.

In deriving these "per-family having" averages, estimates were made of the number of families having the expenditure for each of the categories studied in this way. The estimates were derived by the general procedures described above—i. e., by weighting the sample data on the percent of families having the expenditure in the various analysis units. In a few cases, however, variations were made from the usual methodology, and these are described in the following paragraphs.

The housing estimates discussed below are those presented in table 29 (p. 10), in columns 7-15 of table 148 (p. 52) and in columns 7-13 of tables 165 and 182 (pp. 57 and 62). They are the following: The proportion of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families at each income level owning a family home, the proportion of families in each of these types of community renting a family home; the average money expense for family homes of owning farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, and the average imputed rental value of owned family homes for such families; the average expense for family homes of renting farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, and the average imputed rental value of rented family homes for renting farm families.

### Owning and Renting Families

Before turning to the methods by which these estimates were derived, it may be well to define the three

<sup>54</sup> It should be noted that the frequencies used to combine the patterns were those prior to the last adjustment in rural-urban estimates described above. The frequencies by which the aggregates were divided to obtain the per person clothing figures shown in tables 118-119 (pp. 41-42) and 153-4, 170-1, 187-8 (pp. 54, 59, 64), however were the estimated frequencies after this adjustment, shown in tables 364-366 (pp. 120-121).

<sup>55</sup> For explanation of the method of including relief families in the all-family pattern, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 130-132.

tenure groups of families.<sup>56</sup> In urban and rural nonfarm communities, owning families include all families owning throughout the schedule year, and renting families include all families renting throughout the schedule year. All other families—i. e., those who changed their status from owners to renters, or vice versa—were classified as mixed tenure families. The percentages of single tenure nonfarm families classified as owners and renters are shown in tables 165 and 182 (pp. 57 and 62). The percentages of families in all three tenure groups are shown in table 104 below.

As table 104 indicates, the mixed tenure group formed a more sizeable proportion of the total rural nonfarm population than of the urban population at almost every income level. In all, there were approximately 0.3 million rural nonfarm families in the mixed tenure group—7 percent of the total member of rural nonfarm families. In urban communities the proportion was 4 percent, or about 0.6 million families. The number of owning families in rural nonfarm communities is estimated as approximately 2.0 million, and the number of renting families as 2.3 million. In urban communities there were approximately 4.7 million owning families and 8.9 million renting families. The proportion of renting families was 63 percent for the urban group as compared with just under 50 percent for the rural nonfarm group.

Estimates of the size of the mixed tenure group could not be derived for farm families, because those who moved at any time during the schedule year were

excluded from the Consumer Purchases sample. Because of this eligibility requirement, the owning and renting groups differ slightly for the farm and nonfarm groups. Renting families on farms include only those who lived on the *same* rented farm throughout the schedule year, and owning families include only those who lived on the *same* owned farm. The latter group also includes a small number of farm families who owned the farm part of the year and rented the same farm part of the year. Farm families were classified as owners, it should be noted, if they owned any part of the land operated. The proportions of farm families in each of the two tenure groups are shown in table 148 (p. 52).

### Sample Data Used

In order to derive the estimates for owning and renting families, sample data from the Study of Consumer Purchases on the percent of families owning and renting the family home,<sup>57</sup> and on the money expense for family home of owning and of renting families were utilized. Tabulations of these four sets of data were available for all of the analysis units listed in table 2B of the companion report (pp. 125–126), plus the small city analysis units discussed earlier in this section.<sup>58</sup> The money expense of mixed tenure families was obtained as a residual, that is, the sum of the expenses of owning and of renting families was subtracted from the total money expense of all families to give the figure for the mixed-tenure group in each unit.<sup>59</sup>

### Combining the Sample Data

Estimates of the percent of owning and of renting families were obtained, by income level, for each of the units by dividing the number of owning and renting families by the total number in the sample. This division was made after the frequencies of families in all occupational groups within each urban and village cell had been pooled. The pooling was done because it was desirable to have as large and stable a sample basis as possible for the extrapolations for family types and income levels described below, and because a study of the data indicated that occupational differences in home ownership status were not large enough to require weighting.

At the same time, the sample data on money expenditures for family home of owning and of renting families in the different occupational groups were also pooled, in order to make the estimates of expenditures comparable with the estimates of the number of families having the expense.

<sup>57</sup> Sample data were available on the number of owning and of renting families and on the total number of families; the percents were derived by simple division.

<sup>58</sup> See p. 159 in this section.

<sup>59</sup> It should be noted that as residuals, the estimates for the mixed-tenure group are subject to greater error than the other estimates.

TABLE 104.—Proportion of families owning and renting the family home and proportion in mixed-tenure group<sup>1</sup> in rural nonfarm and urban communities,<sup>2</sup> by income level, 1935–36<sup>3</sup>

Income level	Proportion of families in—					
	Rural nonfarm communities <sup>4</sup>			Urban communities		
	Owning throughout year	Renting throughout year	In mixed-tenure group	Owning throughout year	Renting throughout year	In mixed-tenure group
Under \$500.....	33.6	59.4	7.6	20.0	75.9	4.1
\$500–\$750.....	32.9	60.0	7.1	20.4	74.9	4.7
\$750–\$1,000.....	34.7	58.6	6.7	20.1	75.5	4.4
\$1,000–\$1,250.....	40.1	53.6	6.3	26.1	69.7	3.9
\$1,250–\$1,500.....	42.1	52.4	5.5	29.7	66.0	4.3
\$1,500–\$1,750.....	44.4	49.1	6.5	32.1	63.7	4.2
\$1,750–\$2,000.....	45.8	46.3	7.9	35.6	60.9	3.5
\$2,000–\$2,500.....	54.1	36.3	9.6	42.0	54.1	3.9
\$2,500–\$3,000.....	66.4	25.3	8.3	48.6	47.7	3.7
\$3,000–\$4,000.....	71.2	22.6	6.2	51.9	44.2	3.9
\$4,000–\$5,000.....	80.2	16.9	2.9	57.5	39.4	3.1
\$5,000–\$10,000.....	75.0	15.9	9.1	59.3	33.7	7.0

<sup>1</sup> Owning and renting families include only those who owned or rented throughout the schedule year. The mixed-tenure group includes all other families—that is, families who changed their tenure status during the year. For proportions of single-tenure owning and renting families in nonfarm communities, by income level, see tables 165 and 182, pp. 57 and 62.

<sup>2</sup> For farm families, similar estimates of the size of the mixed-tenure group could not be derived. For explanation, see p. 170 in this section. For proportions of single-tenure owning and renting families on farms, by income level, see table 148, p. 52.

<sup>3</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. See p. 158 in this section.

<sup>4</sup> Rural nonfarm families include those living in communities with population under 2,500 and those living in the open country but not on farms.

<sup>5</sup> For definitions of the subcategories under housing, see Section 1 of this appendix.



In combining data for the different family type groups it seemed desirable to take into account the fact that home-ownership appears to be more closely related to the age of the family than to the number of persons in the family. Family type I was used to represent two-person families, as usual, and family type VII, seven or more persons. The following combination of family types for the three- to six-person group, however, was substituted for the usual method.<sup>60</sup> The sample data for family types II plus III, IV plus V, and VI, were combined by using as weights the frequencies in the random sample of family types II plus III, IV plus V plus VIII, and VI, respectively. Family types IV, V, and VIII include at least one member (other than husband and wife) 16 years or over, whereas in the other three types all members (other than husband and wife) are under 16 years.

#### *Estimating the Data for Certain Family Types and Income Levels*

Estimates were needed for family types VI and VII in those units where sample data were lacking,<sup>61</sup> and for certain income levels. Since the usual form of regression curve utilized for estimating figures on average expenditures for certain family types and income levels was not suitable for estimating figures on the percent of owning and renting families, it was necessary to adopt a new method of estimation. This was the simple one of using differences in the actual observations, rather than in the "smoothed" values computed from regression curves. The actual observations were smoothed only to the extent that the differences were calculated for fairly broad income bands but applied to the data for finer income levels.<sup>62</sup>

Somewhat cruder methods were also adopted for estimating the percent and expense of owning and of renting families at certain income levels where no data were available, to replace the methods utilized when extrapolated values had been computed from regression curves. The new method was to estimate the data for such income levels by examining the rate at which the percent approached 100 or 0 as income increased, and by comparing the values, whenever available, for the same type of community and income level in other regions.

#### *Weighting and Adjusting the Sample Data*

The sample data for the various family types were combined by the usual method of population weighting to derive estimates for the different types of community in each region. Adjustments were made in the money expenses of the three groups of families (owners, renters, and mixed tenure families) by apportioning the difference between the total for the three groups and the previously estimated total money expense for family home<sup>63</sup>—according to the relative magnitudes of the expenditures of the three groups. The difference between 100 percent and the sum of the percents of owning and renting families at each income level in non-farm areas was estimated to be the percent in the mixed tenure group. Regional and type of community combinations of these various estimates were made by population weights.

It should be noted that by following the usual weighting procedure—i. e., by applying population weights for certain unsampled groups of families against estimates for sampled families—the error that may have been introduced was probably larger in the case of these housing estimates than for other estimates presented in this report. This procedure assumes, for example, that unsampled foreign-born families follow the same patterns as native-white families. Data on "ineligible" families from the Study of Consumer Purchases indicate, however, that home ownership among foreign-born families tends to be distinctly greater than among the native-white groups.<sup>64</sup> The present weighting scheme therefore results in an understatement of the proportion of owning families and in an overstatement of the proportion of renting families.

While not important for rural communities, this limitation of the present estimates should be borne in mind, particularly in interpreting the figures on tenure status in urban communities where most of the foreign-born population live. The reader should refer to the comparison between the present estimates and data from the census on pp. 172–175 of this section.

#### *Average Expense of Owning and Renting Families*

Simple divisions of the appropriate weighted aggregate figures by the number of owning and renting families yielded for each type of community the averages shown for renting and owning families in tables 148, 165, and 182 (pp. 52, 57, and 62).<sup>65</sup> The procedure

<sup>60</sup> For definitions of the family types, see Appendix A, Section 1, and for usual methods of combining them, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 124–125 and p. 159 in this section.

<sup>61</sup> For explanation, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 124.

<sup>62</sup> Differences were calculated for five income bands—Under \$1,000, \$1,000–\$2,000, \$2,000–\$3,000, \$3,000–\$5,000, and \$5,000 and over. Data for these broad bands were simple averages of the figures for the finer levels. Differences in North Central units between the percents for family types IV plus V and family type VI in these broad income bands were used to derive estimates for family type VI in the corresponding type of community in other regions for each of the finer income levels, and differences between types IV plus V and type VII to derive type VII in other regions. For discussion of the "difference" method of estimating data for certain family type groups, see *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 133–134.

<sup>63</sup> Estimated by the methods described on p. 158–162 in this section.

<sup>64</sup> See first of bulletins referred to in footnote 2 of Appendix A, Section 2.

<sup>65</sup> It should be noted that some bias may have been introduced into the several averages for the imputed rental value per owning and renting family by the fact that the aggregate imputed value figures were derived by somewhat different techniques from those used for the number of owning and renting families. For example, compare methods of combining the sample data and estimating the data for certain family types and income levels described in this subsection for the estimates of number of owning and renting families with those described under the heading, *Estimates for Subcategories Except Those Under Furnishings and Clothing*, for the estimates of aggregate imputed rental value.

followed to obtain the imputed rental value of owned family homes for urban and rural nonfarm families, however, was slightly more complicated. A simple division could not be made because, for these groups, the number of owning families included only those who owned their homes throughout the whole of the schedule year, whereas the figure for the aggregate imputed rental value of owned family homes contained also the imputed value for families who owned their homes for only part of the year—i. e., for the period during which they owned the home. Hence a division by the number of owning families would overestimate the average imputed value per owning family. On the other hand, a division by the number of families owning at any time during the year—i. e., by the number owning plus the number in the mixed tenure group—would underestimate the average.

The figures presented for this subcategory fall halfway between such minimum and maximum estimates. They were obtained by dividing the aggregate imputed rental value of owned nonfarm family homes by the number of owning families plus one-half of the number estimated to be in the mixed tenure group. This method was based on the assumption that families in the mixed tenure group owned their homes for one-half year, on the average, and that their average monthly rental value was equal to that of families owning throughout the year.

Because of the difference in definition of the various subcategories of family home for farm and nonfarm families discussed in Section 1 of this appendix, no attempt was made to estimate the average expense of owning and renting families for the all-family group or for families in the various geographic regions.

### Comparisons With Other Estimates

Some of the estimates relating to housing that are presented in this report may be compared with various housing figures from the census and from other studies. Such comparisons, however, are necessarily limited in scope because the several sets of figures differ with respect to time periods covered, definitions of the various housing items and of the family unit, as well as to coverage of families and of communities. Since differences of this type can be taken into account only very roughly, precise comparisons are impossible. The following discussion, therefore, serves to indicate only in a very general way how certain of the present estimates compare with other available figures.

*Proportion of Owning and Renting Families.*—Estimates of the proportion of families owning and renting the family home are presented in this report for farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families (tables 148, 165, and 182, pp. 52, 57, and 62). These tables are limited to nonrelief families with incomes under \$10,000. By

making rough estimates for the \$10,000 and over income class, and by assuming that one-half of the nonfarm "mixed-tenure" groups were owners and one-half renters, estimates were derived for 1935-36 covering all nonrelief families in each of the three types of community.

The resulting estimates for urban families may be compared with figures from the 1930 Population Census and from the Real Property Inventory, as follows:

Source of data	Percent of urban families	
	Owning the family home	Renting the family home
1930 Population Census <sup>1</sup>	42.8	55.7
1934 Real Property Inventory <sup>2</sup> (64 cities excluding environs of metropolitan districts)	40.1	59.9
1935-36 National Resources Planning Board <sup>3</sup> (non-relief families)	35.3	64.7

<sup>1</sup> 1930 Census of Population, vol. VI, p. 13. Tenure status was unknown for 1.5 percent of the urban families.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the number of owner-occupant and tenant schedules collected in the Real Property Inventory in 64 cities, excluding schedules for vacant dwellings. The number of such schedules collected in 61 cities is shown on p. XVI of the *Financial Survey of Urban Housing*, U. S. Department of Commerce. These figures have been adjusted to exclude the environs of metropolitan areas which had been included for 7 cities, and to include 3 additional cities. The adjustment was based on figures for these environs and additional cities shown in the report of the U. S. Department of Commerce on the Real Property Inventory, 1934, *Summary and Sixty-Four Cities Combined*, pp. 20-31.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the figures shown in table 182, p. 62.

As the table indicates, the estimate of the proportion of families owning the family home that is presented in this report for 1935-36 is lower than the corresponding estimate for 1934, which in turn, is below the 1930 census figure. The figures thus reflect the trend away from ownership which prevailed during the first years of the decade.<sup>66</sup>

Although the estimates presented in this report appear fairly reasonable, with allowance for this trend, there are several factors which indicate that the proportion of owning families in 1935-36 may be understated and the proportion of renting families correspondingly overstated. First, as was indicated above, no sample data were available for foreign-born white families in the expenditure sample, and in building up the present estimates these families were assumed to follow patterns of spending similar to those of sampled native-white families. By this procedure foreign-born white families at each income level were distributed as between owners and renters in the same proportions as the sampled native-white families at that level in each unit. Data from the Consumer Purchases Study on the tenure status of "ineligible" families and figures from the 1930 census indicate that home-ownership was more prevalent for the foreign-born group.<sup>67</sup> In

<sup>66</sup> Since this trend was probably reversed during the latter half of the decade, the 1940 census figures may not provide a check on the present estimates.

<sup>67</sup> See, for example, the first series of bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics referred to in footnote 2 of Appendix A, Section 2. As the tables in these volumes indicate, the proportion of home owners at each income level among native-white broken families was also higher than among the native-white normal groups whose patterns the broken groups have been assumed to follow. A minor counterbalancing factor was introduced by the fact that the relatively small group of Negro families outside the South and the urban areas of the North Central region were also assumed to follow patterns of the native-white group, whereas home ownership was much less prevalent within the Negro group.



1930, for example, 47.0 percent of the urban families classed as foreign-born white by the census were owners, as compared with 43.6 percent of the native-born white.<sup>68</sup>

Also, the weighting scheme used in extending the sample data did not allow for the fact that home ownership is more prevalent in the urban areas located in the environs of metropolitan districts than in other cities of the same size range. The Real Property Inventory indicates that when the environs of 31 metropolitan districts are included in the total for 64 cities the proportion of families owning their homes in 1934 was 42.6 percent as compared with 40.1 percent when these environs are excluded.<sup>69</sup> Finally, data from the expenditure sample on the tenure status of native-white normal families which were used in deriving the estimates presented in this report indicate lower proportions of owning families than were generally found, particularly at the lower income levels, for the same group of families in the larger income sample for each unit.<sup>70</sup>

The fact that the disparity between the 1930 and 1935-36 figures becomes greater when account is taken of differences in definition also confirms the impression that the estimate of the percent of owning families in the latter year may be too low. On the one hand, the 1935-36 estimate (35.3 percent) refers to nonrelief families only, and since home ownership is less common among relief than nonrelief families<sup>71</sup> the effect of including the relief group would be to lower the estimate. On the other hand, the 1930 census figure (42.8 percent) unlike the 1935-36 estimate, includes one-person families among whom home ownership was less prevalent than among larger families.<sup>72</sup> Since the one-person group was relatively unimportant in the total, however, the increase in the percent of ownership in 1930 which results from excluding this group is only very slight.<sup>73</sup>

These considerations suggest that the 1935-36 estimate of the proportion of owning families in urban areas

may be too low, although the estimate is probably correct in falling below the figures for 1930 and 1934. Data on tenure status at the various income levels which might be compared with the present estimates are unfortunately not available.<sup>74</sup> For this reason it is not possible to indicate how the 1935-36 estimate of tenure status at each level may have been affected by the possible understatement in the total urban figure. In interpreting the estimates, the possibility of some over-all understatement of owners and corresponding overstatement of renters should be borne in mind. Since foreign-born families were concentrated in the lower income levels, the estimates for the bottom income range are probably more affected than those for the middle and upper income brackets. Aside from this, however, there is no evidence to indicate that the various income levels were affected in different ways and, therefore, the variation in tenure status among income levels as shown in tables 104 and 182 (pp. 170 and 62) may represent fairly accurately the pattern that prevailed for urban families in 1935-36.

In rural areas, the estimated proportions of owning families in 1935-36 were also below census figures for earlier years. For rural nonfarm families the 1930 Census of Population indicates that 52.6 percent were owners<sup>75</sup> as compared with the 1935-36 estimate of 46.9 percent for the nonrelief group which is based on the figures in table 165, p. 57 of this report. For farm families the 1935 Census of Agriculture indicates that 57.2 percent were owners (including both full and part owners)<sup>76</sup> as compared with the 1935-36 estimate of 51.2 percent for the nonrelief group based on the figures in table 148 p. 52.

As in the case of urban families, differences in time-period covered may explain part of these differences in tenure status. The omission of the foreign-born group from the sample was much less serious in the case of rural areas since foreign-born families are highly concentrated in the cities. Other of the eligibility requirements for the sample, however, may have been the cause of some of the discrepancy between the census and the 1935-36 figures.<sup>77</sup> Moreover, in the case of farm families the communities from which the sample was taken may have tended to have more renting families than the total farm population. In the South and to a lesser extent in the New England and Mountain and Plains regions, the 1935 Census of Agriculture indicates

<sup>68</sup> 1930 Census of Population, vol. VI, p. 13.

<sup>69</sup> The figure of 42.6 percent is based on the number of owner-occupant and tenant schedules collected in the Real Property Inventory in 64 cities, excluding schedules for vacant dwellings, and including the environs of 33 metropolitan areas, as shown in the Works Progress Administration report on *Urban Housing*, p. 54.

<sup>70</sup> Compare, for example, figures on tenure status of white families from the income sample for Columbus, Ohio, shown in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 644, *Family Income and Expenditure in Nine Cities of the East Central Region, 1935-36*, vol. I, table 12, p. 175, with figures from the expenditure sample shown in table 4A, p. 140, of vol. II of the same bulletin.

<sup>71</sup> See bulletins referred to in footnote 2 of Appendix A, Section 2.

<sup>72</sup> Owning families accounted for 32.9 percent of urban one-person families in 1930, as compared with 42.8 percent of all urban families. However, only 8.0 percent of the urban families in 1930 were one-person families. See 1930 Census of Population, vol. VI, p. 14.

<sup>73</sup> It should be noted, also, that the disparity between the 1935-36 and the 1934 estimates becomes greater if the latter is adjusted to take into account the urban environs of cities. The proportion of urban families owning their homes in 1934 was probably somewhere between 40.1 percent, the figure obtained by excluding the environs of metropolitan areas, and 42.6 percent, the figure which includes not only the urban portions of these environs but also rural districts within the metropolitan areas.

<sup>74</sup> Differences in definition of income and of the family unit together with differences in the time period covered made it inadvisable to attempt to compare with figures on average rental by income class from the *Financial Survey of Urban Housing* which are given for the individual cities but not for the urban group as a whole.

<sup>75</sup> 1930 Census of Population, vol. VI, p. 13. Tenure status was unknown for 2.1 percent of rural nonfarm families.

<sup>76</sup> 1935 Census of Agriculture, vol. I, p. XVI.

<sup>77</sup> For discussion of this point and for appraisal of the sample data for individual rural areas, see the sections on methodology in the bulletins of the Bureau of Home Economics referred to footnote 2 of Appendix A, Section 2.

that the proportion of renting farm families was higher in the sampled States than in the region as a whole.<sup>78</sup>

*Money Expense of Renting Families.*—The 1930 Census of Population shows the number of renting urban nonfarm and rural nonfarm families in each of 10 monthly rental classes.<sup>79</sup> By translating these into yearly rental classes, and by estimating the average rental within each class on the basis of the average rentals in each rental group shown for 1933 in the *Financial Survey of Urban Housing*,<sup>80</sup> estimates were derived for the average rental paid by all urban and all rural nonfarm families as reported in the 1930 census. For urban families this average was approximately \$420 and for rural nonfarm families \$175. These figures are reduced when they are adjusted to a 1935–36 basis by the use of the index of rents included in the Cost of Living Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>81</sup> The adjusted average rentals are approximately \$290 for urban families and \$120 for rural nonfarm families.

Comparable figures for 1935–36 on the average money expense of nonrelief renting families in urban and rural nonfarm areas were derived from the figures shown in tables 165 and 182 (pp. 57 and 62) by assuming that one-half of the “mixed tenure” groups were renters and by making arbitrary estimates of the expenditures of families with incomes of \$10,000 or more. For urban nonrelief families the average was \$280, and for rural nonfarm nonrelief families \$140. No corresponding estimates are available for relief families, although it may be assumed that their inclusion would lower the average for urban families by approximately \$20 to \$25, while for rural nonfarm families a proportionate reduction would occur. The actual size of the reduction depends, of course, on the assumptions made regarding the percent of renters among the relief groups at each income level and their average expense for housing.<sup>82</sup>

The adjusted 1935–36 estimate for urban families would thus be somewhat lower than the adjusted 1930 figure. The disparity would increase somewhat if the one-person family group, which probably pays rentals lower than the average for all families, were eliminated from the 1930 census figure, and if the 1935–36 figure were reduced by excluding repairs of rented quarters, an item not included in the 1930 figures. It is not possible to adjust for these factors. Moreover,

<sup>78</sup> 1935 Census of Agriculture, vol. III, pp. 184–203. Tenure status of farms in the other two regions appeared to be represented fairly accurately by the sampled States.

<sup>79</sup> 1930 Census of Population, vol. VI, p. 17.

<sup>80</sup> Obtained by averaging the figures for 22 cities shown in table 16 for each city in the *Financial Survey of Urban Housing*, U. S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>81</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Changes in Cost of Living*, June 15, 1940, p. 7. The index for 1935–36 was obtained by a simple average of the figures for the 2 years. The index of rents is applicable to urban families only, so that the adjusted figure for the rural nonfarm group is highly tentative.

<sup>82</sup> Relief families are included in the estimates of the average housing expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families shown in table 204, p. 69, but these estimates cover both owning and renting families so that no direct comparison is possible with the average for renting nonrelief families.

in view of the necessarily arbitrary methods used in deriving the 1930 figures from the rental distributions and of adjusting the several estimates, it would be erroneous to give much weight to the size of the difference between the 1935–36 estimates and the census figures.

It may be noted that the 1935–36 estimate of the average money expense of nonrelief urban renting families, \$280, is higher than the average rental figure for 1933, \$263, shown in the *Financial Survey of Urban Housing*.<sup>83</sup> The two figures are in closer agreement when the latter is adjusted to a 1935–36 basis and the former adjusted to take the relief group into account. Comparisons with the average rental figures shown in the *Financial Survey* must be made with caution, however, since the Survey figures on average rentals are limited to 52 cities, only 2 of which had a population under 25,000, and since a larger proportion of the families in the middle rental brackets were covered in the Survey than of the families in the higher and lower rental ranges.<sup>84</sup>

*Imputed Rental Value of Family Homes.*—Since data on the imputed rental value of family homes similar to those presented in this report are not available, it is possible to make only very rough and indirect checks on the 1935–36 estimates. For urban owning families, this was done by examining the ratio of the average rental value of owned family homes to the average value of owned homes. The average rental value, \$400, was derived for all nonrelief urban owning families, on the basis of the figures shown in table 182, p. 62, by adding the average imputed rental value of owned family homes and the average money expense of owning families, and by making fairly arbitrary estimates for the \$10,000 and over income group. The figure on average value of owned urban homes, \$4,447, was obtained for 1934 from the *Financial Survey of Urban Housing* (p. XVII). The relationship of 9 percent appears to be a reasonable one. A more precise figure cannot be derived because it is impossible to make adjustments for such factors as differences in year covered and the exclusion of relief families from the figure on imputed rental value.<sup>85</sup>

For farm families, the 1935–36 estimate of the imputed rental value of family homes (both owned and rented) was capitalized and the resulting figure compared with an estimate of the value of farm dwellings based on the 1930 Census of Agriculture. The capitalized value was estimated by assuming that the \$714 million of imputed rental value of nonrelief farm family

<sup>83</sup> U. S. Dept. of Commerce, *Financial Survey of Urban Housing*, p. XVII.

<sup>84</sup> The *Financial Survey of Urban Housing* shows for each of 22 cities the percent of families in each rental bracket covered in the sample. The total number in each bracket is derived from the *Real Property Inventory*.

<sup>85</sup> Because real estate values were so much higher in 1929–30 than in 1935–36, no attempt was made to estimate the value of homes from the 1930 Census of Population for the purpose of comparing with the present figures.

homes (table 376, p. 124) represented 10.5 percent of the value of these homes. The figure of 10.5 percent was obtained by averaging the four percentages, 10, 9, 12, and 11, used in the Consumer Purchases Study in deriving imputed rental values from present values of owned farm dwellings in the South and California, and in the rest of the country, and of rented farm dwellings in the South and California, and in the rest of the country, respectively. (See Appendix A, Section 1, p. 138.) The four percentages were weighted in accordance with the proportion of farm families in each of the four groups. The resulting capitalized value of \$6,800 million would be slightly higher if relief families were included.

The value of farm operators' dwellings reported in the 1930 Census of Agriculture was \$7,084.<sup>86</sup> Judging from building valuation figures and from the trend in the value of all farm real estate from 1929 to 1939, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics,<sup>87</sup> the value of farm operators' dwellings in March 1936, was about 75 to 80 percent of the census figure for April 1, 1930, or between \$5,300 and \$5,700 million. It should be noted that these estimates refer only to farm operators, that is, owners, tenants, and managers operating farms. It is estimated that the figure might be stepped up by as much as 5 to 10 percent in order to include the value of the dwellings of nonoperators. Nevertheless, even the maximum estimate, about \$6,300 million, is substantially lower than the \$6,800 million figure derived by capitalizing the rental value. It is possible, therefore, that the figures on the rental values of farm family homes presented in this report may be too high. On the other hand, it should be remembered that since the comparisons necessarily involve numerous arbitrary assumptions, a considerable discrepancy is not surprising.

### Estimates for Families Purchasing and Operating Automobiles

In addition to the average expense for automobile purchase and for various subcategories of automobile operation on an all-family basis, discussed under the heading *Estimates for Subcategories Except Those Under Furnishings and Clothing*, the following estimates were made for the groups of families covered in Part I, Sections 1, 2, and 3: The proportion of families purchasing cars, by income level, and the proportion operating cars; the average expense for purchase of families purchasing cars, and the average expense for operation of families operating cars; the number of new and used cars purchased per 1,000 families; and the average gross price of new and used cars.

The data and methods used in deriving these estimates were essentially the same as those described above for the family home estimates. Only a few points need special mention.

#### Families Purchasing and Operating Cars and Average Expense

The available tabulations for the Bureau of Home Economics units on automobile purchase were for all family types combined. In order to simplify the procedure and to obtain as large a base as possible for extrapolations, the data for all occupational groups and family types were pooled for all analysis units.<sup>88</sup> This was done for the data on the expense of purchasing and operating families as well as for the data on proportion of families purchasing and operating cars.

In estimating the data for families at the low income levels, the methods previously described were employed.<sup>89</sup> At the high income levels, estimates of the percent purchasing and operating, and of their average expense, were made somewhat arbitrarily after a study of the data. In general, these estimates were based upon the percentage relationships found in the unit nearest in size and location to that for which estimates were necessary.

Estimates for the \$10,000 and over income class, derived only for the all-family group, were highly tentative. It was estimated that approximately 86 percent of the families at this level purchased cars and 96 percent operated cars. The average expense for purchase of families purchasing cars was estimated at \$789 for families in the \$10,000 and over class, and the average expense for operation of families operating cars at \$423. The estimated numbers of new and used cars purchased are shown in table 348 (p. 113). The methods of deriving these estimates for the "and over" class were similar to those described for this income class for other subcategories.<sup>90</sup>

An adjustment was required after the sample data for the various analysis units had been combined by means of population weights, in order to have the results check with the previously estimated figures on the average expenditures for purchase and operation on an all-family basis. For example, the result obtained by dividing the average expenditure for automobile purchase of all families in a given group by the newly derived average expenditure for automobile purchase of families purchasing cars in that group should be equal to the newly derived estimate of the proportion of families in the group purchasing automobiles. This, however, was not the case, since the last two sets of

<sup>86</sup> 1930 Census of Agriculture, vol. II, Part 1, p. 39.

<sup>87</sup> U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Circular 548, *The Farm Real Estate Situation, 1936-37, 1937-38, and 1938-39*.

<sup>88</sup> This procedure meant that large families were represented only in North Central and some Southern units. See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 133.

<sup>89</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 134-135.

<sup>90</sup> See pp. 160-161 in this section.

estimates were derived by somewhat cruder methods than the first.

In making the adjustment it was decided to leave unchanged the first two sets of estimates—i. e., the average expenditure figure for purchase (or operation) on an all-family basis and the average expenditure figure on a family purchasing (or operating) basis—and to change the estimate of the proportion of families purchasing (or operating) cars. This was done, by income level, for each group of families covered in Part I, Sections 1, 2, and 3, by dividing the average per all-family for purchase (or operation) by the average per family purchasing (or operating), the result being the proportion of families purchasing (or operating) cars that is presented in the tables.

This adjustment tended to lower the estimates of the proportions of families purchasing and operating cars in most instances. The estimates derived before the adjustment was made are presented below in table 105.

#### New and Used Cars Purchased and Average Gross Price

The estimated numbers of new and used cars purchased and the average gross price of these cars were derived by using the same methods described above under family home. It should be noted that the estimated number of cars, like all of the estimates for the automobile category in this report, include only automobiles purchased wholly or partly for family use. Those purchased solely for business use are excluded. The gross price is the price before certain deductions were made to arrive at net purchase expense—i. e., deductions for trade-in allowances and for the proportion of the expense chargeable to business.

An adjustment was made in the estimates of the number of new and used cars purchased for each group of families covered in Part I, Sections 1, 2, and 3, as a result of checking them against estimates of the number of families purchasing cars at each income level which were derived from the adjusted proportions of families purchasing cars, discussed just above. The relationship for each group of families and income level between the number of cars purchased and the unadjusted number of families purchasing cars was examined. In general, it was found that the former figure was about 1 to 5 percent higher than the latter. The figures on the number of cars were then revised so that these same percentage relationships would hold between the number of cars purchased and the *adjusted* number of families purchasing cars. This adjustment in the number of cars was distributed between new and used cars in proportion to their relative frequencies at each income level.

It should be noted that estimates of the number of cars purchased by relief families at each income level are included in the all-family estimates presented in tables 12, 80, and 348 (pp. 4, 27, and 113; these estimates were derived by the usual procedure of applying relief weights to patterns for nonrelief families described in the companion report.<sup>91</sup> The estimates of cars purchased by rural and urban families presented in tables 35, 156, 173, and 190 (pp. 12, 55, 60, and 65) and by families in the 5 geographic regions presented in tables 52, 217, 228, 245, 256, and 267 (pp. 16, 74, 76, 81, 84, and 87) do not include estimates for relief families. Those in table 93 (p. 31), however, do include estimates for the relief group, but in this case

<sup>91</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 130-132.

TABLE 105.—Proportion of families purchasing and operating cars before and after adjustment,<sup>1</sup> by type of community and income level, 1935-36

Income level	Proportion of families purchasing cars								Proportion of families operating cars							
	All families (relief and nonrelief)		Nonrelief families <sup>1</sup>						All families (relief and nonrelief)		Nonrelief families <sup>2</sup>					
			Farm		Rural nonfarm		Urban				Farm		Rural nonfarm		Urban	
			Before adjust- ment	After adjust- ment	Before adjust- ment	After adjust- ment	Before adjust- ment	After adjust- ment			Before adjust- ment	After adjust- ment	Before adjust- ment	After adjust- ment	Before adjust- ment	After adjust- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Under \$500	4.8	3.6	8.4	7.7	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.2	27.8	21.0	39.9	34.6	21.4	20.0	20.0	17.2
\$500-\$750	9.1	7.1	11.2	10.2	10.9	8.3	6.1	4.7	39.2	31.7	51.3	44.9	39.8	31.6	28.5	26.8
\$750-\$1,000	11.0	9.6	16.1	14.3	11.0	9.5	8.6	8.3	47.9	41.9	70.7	61.0	49.5	42.8	36.3	35.5
\$1,000-\$1,250	13.4	12.1	19.0	16.1	16.5	14.4	10.3	11.0	58.2	53.0	82.0	70.7	62.0	52.9	48.6	48.1
\$1,250-\$1,500	17.1	14.4	20.6	17.1	23.4	21.1	13.7	11.7	66.2	58.5	87.4	73.5	72.9	66.3	56.7	54.1
\$1,500-\$1,750	19.2	17.1	23.0	20.2	26.1	23.0	16.0	14.9	71.2	65.2	91.3	81.7	77.9	67.3	63.1	62.0
\$1,750-\$2,000	22.2	19.8	28.7	24.0	30.1	26.9	18.7	17.6	75.6	70.0	94.0	79.9	85.7	75.5	68.8	66.9
\$2,000-\$2,500	25.8	24.0	30.3	24.9	35.1	31.5	22.6	21.5	79.3	74.9	93.9	78.4	87.6	78.4	74.4	70.9
\$2,500-\$3,000	28.8	27.3	35.0	30.1	35.6	31.0	26.2	25.6	81.0	81.0	96.4	80.3	88.9	77.1	80.5	79.8
\$3,000-\$4,000	31.2	29.3	35.7	31.9	36.0	34.1	29.4	27.6	87.4	83.9	96.8	85.2	94.1	92.7	84.1	80.0
\$4,000-\$5,000	39.3	37.1	42.2	33.8	48.9	44.1	36.7	34.6	92.3	88.8	97.1	73.4	96.2	94.7	90.7	85.1
\$5,000-\$10,000	47.3	45.9	40.2	36.1	57.6	56.2	45.9	44.2	95.1	94.7	98.8	88.1	94.8	99.4	91.6	91.3

<sup>1</sup> The adjustment is described on pp. 175-176 of this section. The figures in the even-numbered columns above are those used for tables 12, 35, 156, 173, and 190, pp. 4, 12, 55, 60, and 65.

<sup>2</sup> Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing these estimates exclude families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. See p. 158 in this section.

the estimates for relief families were derived by the methods described in the following section of this appendix.<sup>92</sup>

### Comparisons With Other Estimates

Differences in definition and in the coverage of the various available estimates make it impossible to check the figures for most of the categories of automobile operation and purchase presented in this report. Several estimates are available, however, of the aggregate expenditures on new passenger cars, which, although not strictly comparable with the present figures, make possible a reasonable check on their reliability.

For the purpose of such rough comparisons, the aggregate gross sum paid by families for new cars in 1935-36 was derived on the basis of the data on average gross price shown in table 12 (p. 4). The figures on gross price were used rather than those on net purchase expense because the resulting aggregate is more comparable with the other available estimates. As was indicated above, the gross purchase price represents the amount prior to deductions for trade-in allowances and, if the car was used for business as well as family purposes, prior to deductions for the amounts chargeable to business. If the automobile was purchased on the installment plan, financing charges other than insurance were included in the gross price.

The estimate derived from table 12 (p. 4) for the gross amount spent by families for new passenger cars in 1935-36 was \$1,653 million. Since the estimates from other sources make no distinction between purchases by families and by single individuals, it was necessary to add to this figure an estimated amount representing the purchases by the latter group. This was done by assuming that the purchases of families accounted for the same proportion (88.7 percent) of total consumer expenditures for new automobile purchases as of total consumer expenditures for automobile purchase and operation.<sup>93</sup> The gross amount spent by all families and single individuals in 1935-36 is thus estimated at \$1,865 million. This figure covers automobiles purchased by consumers either entirely for

family use, or in part for family and in part for business use. It does not include amounts spent for cars bought for government use or entirely for business use.

In the accompanying table this estimate is compared with two other estimates of expenditures on new passenger cars. Unlike the first figure, these estimates cover all sales of new passenger automobiles, whether for business or private use. It is, therefore, to be expected that they will be higher than the estimate of consumer expenditures on cars bought for family use.

Both of these outside estimates were calculated by multiplying numbers of cars sold by figures on average price. The first estimate, that of the Department of Commerce, was derived on the basis of retail sales data, published in *Automobile Facts and Figures*, on the number of passenger cars sold each month. These quantity figures were multiplied by an "average realized price" for the month which was derived by weighting the quoted price delivered at the factory of the standard sedan of each make of car by the month's total car registrations for that make.<sup>94</sup> The resulting estimates of the value of new passenger automobile sales are published by the Department of Commerce in the form of a monthly index. The estimates for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1936, were summed to obtain the amount shown in the above table.

The second estimate is an average of the 1935 and 1936 figures on expenditures that were calculated by George Terborgh. His estimates are based on the same series of unit retail sales used in the Department of Commerce estimates, but the value of these sales was calculated somewhat differently. First, the average wholesale value of passenger cars was derived on the basis of data published in *Automobile Facts and Figures*, and, second, the wholesale value was raised to allow for a transportation and distribution margin on the basis of Kuznets' calculations for 1929.<sup>95</sup>

As the accompanying table indicates, the estimate based on the data in the present report is approximately \$400 million below Terborgh's figure and \$250 million below the Department of Commerce estimate. The difference appears to be a reasonable one but unfortunately there are no data available which would make it possible to check how closely the types of automobiles which are excluded from the present estimate and included in the other two—e. g., taxicabs and passenger cars purchased for business use, for governments, or for institutions—would approximate the discrepancy.<sup>96</sup>

As compared with the difference between the present

Source of Data	Value of new passenger cars sold in the United States, 1935-36 (in millions)
Estimate based on present figures on gross price <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,865
Department of Commerce estimate <sup>2</sup> .....	2,117
Terborgh's estimate <sup>3</sup> .....	2,272

<sup>1</sup> Based on table 12, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Based on figures used by Department of Commerce in calculating monthly index of new passenger automobile sales. See Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, 1936 Supplement, p. 25, and later issues of the Survey.

<sup>3</sup> Based on figures for 1935 and 1936 in article by George Terborgh, *Estimated Expenditures for New Durable Goods, 1919-38*, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Sept. 1939, pp. 731-736.

<sup>92</sup> See Appendix A, Section 4, p. 183.

<sup>93</sup> See table 7 in *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 46.

<sup>94</sup> For further description of methods used, see U. S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, 1936 Supplement, p. 158.

<sup>95</sup> For further description of methods used, see *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Sept. 1939, pp. 731-736.

<sup>96</sup> William H. Lough in *High-Level Consumption* estimates that 15 percent of passenger automobiles may be assigned to business and 85 percent to consumers outgo (p. 251).

estimate of aggregate gross price and the other estimates of amounts spent for new-car purchases mentioned above, there is a much greater divergence between the number of new cars purchased by families in 1935-36 as estimated in the present report and the figure on retail sales of passenger cars published in *Automobile Facts and Figures*. The first is 2,013,000 (table 348, p. 113), and the second is 3,202,000 for the year ending June 30, 1936.<sup>97</sup> It is true that a large portion of the difference may be accounted for by sales to single individuals and by sales of the types of cars not included in the first estimate. On the other hand, in view of the magnitude of the difference, it appears possible that the present estimate may understate somewhat the number of cars purchased for family use during the year.

### Per Capita Disbursements

Estimates of per capita disbursements presented in tables 18 and 40 (pp. 6 and 13) were derived by dividing the aggregate disbursement figures by the total number of family members in each of the groups studied. For table 40 the numbers of persons in all farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families were already available from the report on consumer incomes.<sup>98</sup> For table 18, however, it was necessary to estimate the distribution of all family members by income level. For members of nonrelief families, these estimates were obtained by the methods already described for deriving the population weights used to combine the sample expenditure data for clothing subcategories (pp. 166-169 in this section). Since these population weights were available only for all income levels combined for members of relief families, a distribution by family income level of relief family members was derived by the following procedure:

Tabulations of sample data from the study of Con-

sumer Purchases on the number of relief families of each family type,<sup>99</sup> at each income level, were available only for the urban communities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data from seven cities<sup>100</sup> were pooled within each family type and income level. The average size of relief family at each income level was obtained by weighting an estimated average number of persons in each family type by these pooled frequencies.

The results were "smoothed" slightly and an average for all income levels obtained by weighting the average size at each income level by the total number of relief families at each income level (derived in the report on consumer incomes). The average size of relief family thus obtained was 4.25, as compared with the figure 4.27 which had previously been obtained as the average size of relief families in urban communities.<sup>101</sup> The average size of all relief families, estimated for the report on Consumer Incomes, was 4.47.<sup>102</sup> In order to take into account the fact that families in rural nonfarm and in farm communities are larger than in urban communities, the average size of relief family at each income level, obtained above, was increased by multiplying each figure by the ratio of the average size of all relief families to the average size of urban relief families. The results are shown in table 335 (p. 108).

Estimates of per capita disbursements for nonrelief farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families are shown in table 41 (p. 13) for income levels up to \$5,000-\$10,000. These estimates were derived (as indicated in the table footnote) from the rounded average figures on family disbursements, rather than from the aggregate figures. The estimates of the average size of family at each income level, used in dividing the average family disbursements, were obtained in connection with the analysis of the clothing data, by the methods described on pages 166 to 169 of this section.

<sup>97</sup> For definition of family types, see Appendix A, Section 1.

<sup>100</sup> These cities were Chicago, Ill.; Portland, Oreg.; Haverhill, Mass.; New Britain, Conn.; Columbus, Ohio (Negro); Columbia, S. C.; and Mobile, Ala.

<sup>101</sup> This figure was obtained in the course of deriving the population weights for combining the clothing subcategories. See pp. 166-169 in this section.

<sup>102</sup> See *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, p. 77.

<sup>98</sup> Automobile Manufacturers Association, *Automobile Facts and Figures*, 21st Edition, 1939, p. 7.

<sup>99</sup> See p. 168 in this section and tables 86 and 361 (pp. 29 and 119).

## SECTION 4. AGGREGATE DISBURSEMENTS OF FAMILIES

The present section describes the methods used in deriving the estimates of aggregate family disbursements presented in the various sections of Part II of this report. This description supplements the corresponding one in *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, Appendix B, Section 5, pp. 148-152.

### Aggregate Disbursements of All Families

For the main categories of current consumption, for gifts and personal taxes, and for savings, the estimates of the aggregate disbursements of American families presented in Part II, Sections 1 and 2, have also been shown in *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*. The methods by which these aggregate figures were obtained, in the course of the weighting procedures previously described, are discussed in Appendix B, Section 5 of that report, and no attempt is made to summarize them here.

The reader should consult that section for a description of the adjustments which were made to correct for the disparity between the preliminary estimates of aggregate family disbursements and the estimates of family income presented in the report, *Consumer Incomes in the United States*. The reasons for the disparity (differences in sample data and in methods used in the two reports) and the method of adjusting for the disparity (by keeping the percentage breakdown of income into the various main categories at each income level unchanged, and substituting the aggregate income figure for the aggregate disbursement figure) are outlined on pages 148-151 of the consumer expenditures report.

The procedure employed for the various subcategories of disbursement was essentially the same as for the main categories. Aggregate figures were obtained in the process of weighting the average patterns, and the figures for the subcategories at each income level were adjusted as described in the preceding section of this appendix, so that the sum of the figures for each set of subcategories would equal the previously derived aggregate expenditure figure for the appropriate main category.<sup>1</sup>

Since these figures for the subcategories were adjusted to the main category figures before the latter had been adjusted to the income report figures, a second adjust-

ment for the subcategories was required so that they would check with the revised main category figures. This was done for the subcategories in the same way as for the main categories: The percentage break-down of the main category into the various subcategories remained unchanged at each income level, and the revised aggregate figure for the main category was distributed among the several subcategories in accordance with this percentage break-down.

The aggregate figures for the various main categories and subcategories of disbursement at each income level, shown in Part II, Section 2, were summed over all income levels to derive the estimates for all American families shown in Part II, Section 1.

It should be noted that the estimates of *aggregate* family disbursements presented in Part II, Sections 1 and 2, and those of *average* family disbursements presented in Part I, Section 1, are mutually consistent—that is, both sets of figures include estimates for relief families which were derived in the same way; both were based on the same sets of sample data; and both were adjusted to estimates of family income derived for the consumer income report. A similar degree of mutual consistency does not characterize the various estimates for rural and urban families presented in this report, as is explained in the following discussion.

### Aggregate Disbursements of Farm, Rural Nonfarm, and Urban Families

The aggregate disbursements of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families presented in the summary tables of Part II, Section 3 (tables 88-94), like those presented in the preceding sections of Part II, include estimates for relief as well as for nonrelief families. The estimates for the relief and nonrelief groups were derived separately and then combined to obtain the figures for all families in the three types of community.

#### Nonrelief Families

Estimates of the aggregate disbursements of nonrelief farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, like those for the all-family group, were obtained in the process of weighting the sample expenditure figures to derive the spending patterns presented in Part I, Section 2.

*Income Levels under \$10,000.*—At each income level under \$10,000, the aggregate figures for the main

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A, Section 3, p. 162.



categories thus obtained for each of the three types of community were adjusted to the aggregate income figures derived for the report, *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, in the same way as was done for the all-family aggregates for Part II, Sections 1 and 2. For each group, the percentage break-down of income into the various main categories at each income level was kept unchanged; the aggregate income figure was substituted for the sum of the disbursement figures and distributed according to this percentage break-down. The estimates for the subcategories were then adjusted to those for the main categories in the same way as is described above for the all-family group.

It should be noted that a similar adjustment to the income report figures was not made in the rural-urban average figures for different income levels discussed in Part I, Section 2.

*Income Level \$10,000 and Over.*—For the income level \$10,000 and over, the aggregate disbursement figures are highly tentative and must be regarded merely as rough approximations. Approximate figures for the different main categories and subcategories were obtained for farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families at this income level, by making such extrapolations as were necessary in each of the units, and then weighting the various sample patterns.<sup>2</sup> These figures were then adjusted so that for every category the sum of the expenditures of the three groups of families was equal to the figure derived for the all-family group at the \$10,000 and over level in the consumer expenditures report, as described on pages 135–141 of that report. This adjustment was made in such a way as to keep unchanged the total income figure for each of the three groups of families at the \$10,000 and over level. The procedure used was the following:

First, the pattern of spending for the main categories, derived for each of the three groups by the weighting procedure, was expressed in terms of a percentage break-down of income.

Second, the appropriate percentage break-down was applied to the aggregate income figure for each of the three groups of families at this income level, as estimated for the report on consumer incomes.

Third, for each main category the sum of the expenditures of the three groups of families was expressed as a ratio to the figure that had previously been obtained for the all-family group.

Fourth, the figures for each of the three groups of families obtained in the second step, were multiplied by the appropriate ratios in order to derive, for each main category, estimates for the three groups of families that would sum to the aggregate expenditure figure for the all-family group presented in Part II, Section 2.

Fifth, the procedure used for the subcategories was essentially the same, the percentage break-down in this case being that of each main category into the various subcategories.<sup>3</sup>

Sixth, the sum of these adjusted aggregates for each of the three groups of families was no longer equal to the aggregate income figure for the \$10,000 and over level for the group. The final step for each group of families, therefore, was to distribute the difference between the income figure and the sum of the adjusted expenditure figures (the difference being positive in the case of the urban group, and negative in the case of the farm and rural nonfarm groups) among the various main categories and subcategories (except for food, housing, and household operation)<sup>4</sup> in proportion to the relative magnitude of the expenditures of the all-family group for these categories. In this way, estimates of aggregate disbursements were obtained for each of the three groups of families, which summed both to the all-family estimates for each category and to the aggregate income of each group of families.

*Comparison with Other Sets of Estimates in Present Report.*—The estimates of the aggregate disbursements, by income level, of nonrelief farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families thus derived are presented in tables 372–413 (pp. 123–133). Several differences between this set of figures and those presented elsewhere in the report should be noted.

(1) In comparing the estimates of aggregate disbursements in tables 372–413 with those for the all-family group in Part II, Sections 1 and 2, it should be noted that for any given category of disbursement the sum of the expenditures of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families is not equal to the corresponding figure for the all-family group. This is true for each income level, except the \$10,000 and over level, as well as for the all income levels line.

For income levels below \$3,000, these discrepancies are in part attributable to the exclusion of estimates for relief families in the figures for the rural and urban groups in tables 372–413, and the inclusion of estimates for relief families in the all-family figures in Part II, Sections 1 and 2. A second reason, which affects the entire income range, is the fact that the aggregate expenditure figures for the three groups of families and those for the all-family group were adjusted separately to the appropriate aggregate income figures from the consumer income report.

A third reason for the discrepancy is the difference discussed in the preceding section between the sample data utilized for the two sets of estimates. The sample

<sup>2</sup> However, this percentage break-down was based on sample data and extrapolated values carried only to the \$10,000–\$15,000 income level.

<sup>4</sup> These categories were excepted in order to avoid obtaining such results as positive or negative figures for the imputed values of fuel and ice in urban and rural nonfarm communities where no attempt had been made to include such values.

<sup>3</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pp. 135–136.



basis for the all-family main category estimates in Part II, Sections 1 and 2, for example, unlike the basis for the rural-urban estimates in tables 372-413, did not include data collected in small cities or from white families in New York City.<sup>5</sup>

Because of the last two of these reasons, differences between the set of estimates for all families in Part II, Sections 1 and 2, and the sum of the sets of estimates for rural and urban nonrelief families in tables 372-413 cannot be considered representative of the expenditures of relief families.

(2) In comparing the rural-urban estimates of aggregate disbursements in tables 372-413 with the rural-urban average spending patterns at the various income levels in Part I, Section 2, it should be remembered that the former set of figures has been adjusted to the income report figures, as described above, and the latter set has not. Therefore, if the average figures presented for each income level in Part I, Section 2, are multiplied by the appropriate numbers of families, the resulting aggregate expenditure figures would be somewhat different from those shown in tables 372-413.

It should be noted that the average expenditure figures for all rural and urban families in table 40 (p. 13) and in tables 203-207 (pp. 69-70) of Part I, Section 2, cover relief as well as nonrelief families, whereas the aggregate expenditure figures in tables 372-413 do not. Tables 40 and 203-207 are based on the aggregates shown in tables 88-94 (pp. 29-31). As is indicated below, the latter set is compared with tables 372-413 on pp. 183-184 of this section.

(3) The differences which should be noted in comparing the estimates of aggregate disbursements for nonrelief rural and urban families in tables 372-413 with those for all rural and urban families (covering relief as well as nonrelief families) shown in the summary tables of Part II, Section 3 (tables 88-94, pp. 29-31), and in tables 367-371 (pp. 121-123) are discussed on pp. 183-184 of this section.

### Relief Families

In order to prepare estimates for Part II, Section 3, which covered all families in the United States, it was necessary to estimate the expenditures of farm, of rural nonfarm, and of urban relief families. This had not been done elsewhere in the report, and no estimates had previously been derived for the aggregate incomes of the three groups of relief families.

*Aggregate Incomes of Relief Families in Three Types of Community.*—As was explained in the consumer income and expenditures reports, estimates of income distribution and aggregate income had been derived for only 10 component groups of relief families because of the

difficulties of adjusting to include income received in the form of direct relief.<sup>6</sup> These included two distributions (and two corresponding aggregate income figures) for each of the five geographic regions—i. e., one “rural-town” distribution covering all families living on farms, in rural nonfarm areas, and in small cities; and one “urban” distribution covering all families living in cities with a population of 25,000 or more.

In order to derive estimates of the aggregate income of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban relief families, it was necessary to divide the aggregate income of the “rural-town” group into the parts representing the incomes of farm, of rural nonfarm, and of small city families, and then to add the last figure to the income of the “urban” group.

As was explained in the report on consumer incomes, at the stage of the procedure before the distributions were adjusted to include direct relief received in cash or kind,<sup>7</sup> separate income distributions were available for relief families in each of five types of community within each region.<sup>8</sup> These distributions were utilized in the present report to obtain an estimate of the aggregate income, exclusive of direct relief, of each of these groups. This was done by multiplying the frequencies of relief families at each income level by the average income at the level—using the midpoint to represent the latter figure. The resulting aggregates for each of the five types of community were summed over all income levels to obtain five figures for each geographic region—i. e., the aggregate income (exclusive of direct relief) of farm, rural nonfarm, small city, middle-sized city, and large city relief families.

The next step was to add an amount to the first three of these income figures for the direct relief received by each group. The aggregate and average amount of direct relief received by each of the ten “rural-town” and “urban” groups had already been determined in the report on consumer incomes. In the absence of any evidence on the distribution of direct relief among the three components of the “rural-town” group, it was decided that within each region the same average amount of direct relief would be added to each of the three component groups. This was done after tests had indicated that if the estimated amount of direct relief were altered as much as 50 percent for each of the three component types of community, and the aggregate relief income (including these varying amounts of

<sup>5</sup> See *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pp. 62-66, and *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 131.

<sup>7</sup> For definition of income received in the form of direct relief, and for method of adjusting the ten component distributions to include direct relief, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pp. 62-66.

<sup>8</sup> For a summary of the available distributions, see *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, table 3A. A separate distribution was available for metropolis families in the North Central region, but it was combined with the large city distribution for the present purpose. The available distributions for white and Negro families within the same type of community and region, and for families in different farm areas within the same region, were also combined for the present purpose.

<sup>6</sup> For further explanation of the sample coverage for the various estimates, see Appendix A, Section 3, pp. 155-158.

direct relief) added to the aggregate income of nonrelief families in each of the three types of community, the resulting average income figures for all farm, all rural nonfarm, and all small city families, would vary by only a few dollars from the similar averages obtained by using the *same* average amount of direct relief for the three types of community.<sup>9</sup>

The small variation was due to the fact that direct relief did not bulk large in the income of the "rural-town" relief groups, for these groups, it must be remembered included all families receiving relief of any form at any time during the year. Less than 12 percent of the income of "rural-town" relief families represented direct relief and the total income of "rural-town" relief families was less than 7 percent of the income of all "rural-town" families.

The average amount of direct relief received by the "rural-town" group in each region was multiplied by the number of farm, of rural nonfarm, and of small city relief families in the region. The resulting aggregates were then added to the aggregate income of each group exclusive of direct relief. An adjustment was made in these total income figures in order that the sum of the incomes of the three component "rural-town" relief groups would agree with the figure previously computed for all "rural-town" relief families in each region in the report on consumer incomes.<sup>10</sup>

The adjusted aggregate income (including direct relief) of small city families was next added to the figure for the "urban" group in each region, and the figures for the five regions summed to obtain the aggregate income of all urban relief families living in cities with a population of 2,500 and over.

The final estimates of the aggregate incomes of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban relief families are shown in table 360 (p. 119), together with the average income of each group. It should be noted that only \$759 million of the \$3,320 million aggregate income of all relief families represents the estimated value of direct relief received both in cash and in kind. (See *Consumer Income in the United States*, table 7A, p. 65.) This amounts to less than 23 percent of the total income of relief families, and to less than 1.6 percent of the aggregate income received by all families, relief and nonrelief combined. For farm families, direct relief amounted to only somewhat over 8 percent of the total

income of the relief group, and for rural nonfarm families to only 13 percent—assuming the same average amount of direct relief per family for both groups, as explained above. For urban families, the share of income received from direct relief was somewhat higher, accounting for almost 29 percent of the total income of families receiving relief in some form during the year.

As the discussion below indicates, it was also necessary to derive the distribution by income level of relief families in farm, in rural nonfarm, and in urban communities in order to test the results obtained for relief family expenditures. Since income distributions were already available for the "rural-town" and "urban" groups, it was necessary only to determine the distributions of the three components of the former group, and then to add at each income level the frequency of small city relief families to that of "urban" relief families.

As indicated above, income distributions for the three components of the "rural-town" group had already been derived exclusive of direct relief. For the total "rural-town" group two distributions were available, one exclusive of direct relief, and the other including direct relief—i. e., after the adjustment described in the consumer income report. These two distributions were compared and used as a basis for adjusting the distributions of the three component groups of "rural-town" relief families. This was done on the assumption that the addition of direct relief to the income of each of the three component groups resulted in the same shift of families up the income scale as was true for the total "rural-town" group.<sup>11</sup>

For example, the number of families in the income range under \$500 in the adjusted "rural-town" distribution was equal to the number in the income range under \$420 in the distribution before the adjustment to include direct relief was made. Accordingly, for each of the three component "rural-town" distributions, families with incomes under \$420 were placed in the "under \$500" income range in the distribution adjusted to include direct relief. The same procedure was followed up the income scale, and adjusted frequency distributions were thus derived for five broad income bands—i. e., four \$500 levels to \$2,000 and one \$1,000 level to \$3,000—for farm, for rural nonfarm, and for small city relief families. The distribution for small city families was added to that for the "urban" group, and the aggregate income in each of the five income bands was then determined for farm, for rural nonfarm, and for urban families, by multiplying the frequencies of families by the average income within each of the five bands.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> As was indicated above, it was assumed that each of the three groups received the same average amount of direct relief.

<sup>12</sup> An adjustment was necessary in order that the aggregate income in each band would check with the figure previously derived for the band for all "rural-town" relief families, and also with the total income figure previously derived for relief families in each of the three types of community.

<sup>9</sup> This was not the case for the components of the "urban" group. Here a test indicated that a change of 50 percent in the estimated amount of direct relief led to a substantial change in the estimated average income of all (relief and nonrelief) middle-sized city and large city families. This was because direct relief formed a larger part of relief family income in "urban" than in "rural-town" areas. Since no estimates were available on the correct amount of direct relief to add to the incomes of relief families in the two sizes of city, it was decided not to prepare separate estimates for them.

<sup>10</sup> This adjustment was necessary since the aggregate incomes of the various groups, exclusive of direct relief, were computed, as indicated above, by using the midpoint of the several income levels, whereas a more exact method had been used in calculating the income of the total "rural-town" relief group in each region. See *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, p. 88, footnote 1.

*Aggregate Disbursements of Relief Families in Three Types of Community.*—As was explained in the consumer expenditures report, in order to derive estimates of the expenditures of the relief group, for which no adequate sample data were available, it was necessary to assume that the spending patterns of relief families were the same as those of similar groups of nonrelief families. The reader should consult the companion report for a discussion of the validity of this assumption.<sup>13</sup>

In order to simplify the present procedure, it was decided to distribute the aggregate incomes of each of the three relief groups among the several categories and subcategories of disbursement in accordance with the percentage breakdown of income at the \$500–\$1,000 income level that had been obtained for nonrelief families in the corresponding type of community. This procedure was adopted after tests had indicated that the results of this short-cut method did not differ significantly from those which would have been obtained if patterns for the five income bands, for which estimates of aggregate relief income were available, had been used instead of the single pattern. It may be noted that 43 percent of the relief families were concentrated in the \$500–\$1,000 income band (see table 335, p. 108), and the distribution of the remainder was such that the mean income of the entire relief group, \$740, approximated the average income within this band.

#### *All Farm, Rural Nonfarm, and Urban Families*

For each of the three types of community, the aggregate disbursements of nonrelief families for each category and subcategory, derived by the methods described above, were summed over all income levels, and the results added to the disbursement figures for the appropriate group of relief families, to derive the disbursements of all families in the three types of community.

An adjustment in these disbursement figures was necessary for two reasons: First, in order that the sum of the disbursements of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families for any given category or subcategory would equal the figure for the same category shown for the all-family group in Part II, Section 1; second, in order that the sum of the disbursements for the various categories made by all families in each type of community would equal the aggregate income figure for all families in each type of community. This adjustment was carried through by the methods used to adjust the estimated disbursements of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families at the \$10,000 and over income level, as described above.<sup>14</sup> The adjusted estimates are shown in the summary tables of Part II,

Section 3 (tables 89–94, pp. 30–31), and in tables 367–371 (pp. 121–123).

These aggregate disbursement figures for farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families, derived by the steps outlined above, were divided by the total number of families (or persons) in each group to derive the average expenditure figures shown in table 40 (p. 13) and in tables 203–207 (pp. 69–70) in Part I, Section 2.

*Comparison with Other Sets of Estimates in Present Report.*—As the preceding discussion indicated, the methods used in deriving estimates of the aggregate disbursements of farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families shown in tables 88–94 of Part II, Section 3, (pp. 29–31), and in tables 367–371 (pp. 121–123) were somewhat different from those used elsewhere in the present report.

(1) In comparing the rural-urban estimates of aggregate disbursements presented in tables 88–94 and in tables 367–371 with those shown for the all-family group in Part II, Section 1, it should be remembered that the figures for relief families included in both sets of estimates were derived by somewhat different methods. Those used for the former set are described just above; those used for the latter set are described on pages 130–132 of the report on consumer expenditures.

Two other differences in methodology—variations in the sample basis used in deriving the two sets of estimates for the main categories, and independent adjustments of the two sets of estimates to the income report figures—have been noted in point (1) under the comparison of the aggregates for nonrelief rural and urban families with other estimates in the present report. (See pp. 180–181 in this section.)

(2) In comparing the rural-urban estimates of aggregate disbursements presented in tables 88–94 and in tables 367–371 with the estimates of average disbursements at the various income levels presented in Part I, Section 2, it should be remembered that the former set includes estimates for relief families and the latter does not. Moreover, the former set was adjusted to the figures on aggregate income prepared for the report on consumer incomes, whereas the latter set was not adjusted in this way.

The estimates of the average expenditures of all rural and urban families presented in table 40 (p. 13) and tables 203–207 (pp. 69–70) of Part I, Section 2, however, were derived by dividing the aggregates shown in tables 88–94 and serving as a basis for tables 367–371 by the appropriate numbers of families, so that the two sets of figures are mutually consistent.

(3) In comparing the estimates for all rural and urban families in tables 88–94 and in tables 367–371 with those shown for nonrelief rural and urban families in tables 372–413 (pp. 123–133), it should be remembered that relief families are included in the former set, which was also adjusted so that the sum of the expenditures

<sup>13</sup> See *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 130–131.

<sup>14</sup> See p. 130 in this section. In the final step of the adjustment, however, only the imputed values for food, housing, and fuel and ice were excepted when differences between income figures and total adjusted expenditure figures were distributed to the various categories and subcategories for each group of families.

of the three groups of families for each category (or subcategory) was equal to the figure for the all-family group shown in Part II, Section 1. This was not done for the latter set of estimates. Thus the figures that could be obtained by subtracting the estimates for nonrelief rural and urban families from the estimates for all rural and urban families should not be considered to be representative of the expenditures of the relief group.

### Disbursements of Each Third, Quarter, and Tenth of Families

The aggregate disbursements of each third, quarter, and tenth of the Nation's families (tables 84, 85, and 354-359, pp. 28, and 115-118) were derived by summing the aggregate disbursements of all families in the appropriate income ranges. The corresponding average expenditures for these groups (tables 129-135, pp. 45-48) were then obtained by a simple division process. In those instances where it was necessary to apportion the aggregates for a given income interval between different thirds, quarters, or tenths, the aggregate for each category of disbursement was distributed according to the proportions in which the total income at that level had been divided.

<sup>15</sup> Revisions have likewise been made for a similar reason in the estimates of the aggregate income of each tenth of the Nation's consumer units shown in table 1B of the report on *Consumer Incomes in the United States* (p. 95), in the outlays of each tenth of consumer units shown in table 10 of the report on *Consumer Expenditures in the United States* (p. 51), and in the disbursements of each quarter of consumer units, shown in tables 23A and 33A of the expenditure report (pp. 85 and 90). The revised figures on income and outlay (in millions) for the tenths of the Nation's consumer units are as follows:

Proportion of families and single individuals	Aggregate income	Aggregate outlay for—		
		Current consumption	Gifts and personal taxes	Savings
Highest tenth	\$21,611	\$13,656	\$1,651	\$6,304
Ninth	8,655	7,526	378	751
Eighth	6,689	6,089	273	327
Seventh	5,499	5,156	222	121
Sixth	4,591	4,491	165	-65
Fifth	3,833	3,845	133	-145
Fourth	3,180	3,258	106	-184
Third	2,517	2,706	76	-265
Second	1,798	2,101	41	-344
Lowest tenth	886	1,386	22	-522
Total	59,259	50,214	3,067	5,978

The revised figures for the average disbursements of consumer units in each quarter of the Nation (table 23A in the report on *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, p. 85) are as follows:

Category of disbursement	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Current consumption:				
Food	\$210	\$319	\$192	\$688
Housing	101	168	235	456
Household operation	46	87	131	271
Clothing	39	82	126	286
Automobile	12	36	84	250
Medical care	18	33	53	120
Recreation	7	19	37	103
Furnishings	7	19	37	81
Personal care	10	18	27	49
Tobacco	9	18	27	41
Transportation other than auto	10	17	21	41
Reading	6	10	15	25
Education	2	5	9	36
Other items	2	5	8	17
All consumption items	482	866	1,274	2,467
Gifts and personal taxes	10	28	52	220
Savings	-100	-48	19	735
All items	392	846	1,345	3,422

For example, it was determined on the basis of information obtained in the study of consumer incomes that 80.74 percent of the aggregate income in income class \$500-\$750 belonged to families with incomes between \$500 and \$710, who were in the lowest quarter of the Nation's families, and the remainder to families in the second quarter. The aggregate outlay for each of the categories and subcategories of disbursement of families with incomes of \$500-\$750 was, therefore, divided between the lowest and second quarter in the above proportion. A similar procedure was followed in the division of disbursements at other income levels where such division was necessary.

It should be noted that the share of aggregate family income received by each tenth of the Nation's families as shown in table 85 (p. 28) of this report differs somewhat from the figures shown in table 6B of the report on *Consumer Incomes in the United States* (p. 96). The revisions shown in table 85 resulted from the use of more exact interpolation methods in dividing the basic income intervals into the narrower income bands. Only the aggregate income figures and not the income ranges have been revised.<sup>15</sup>

The revised figures (in millions) for the aggregate disbursements of consumer units in each quarter of the Nation (table 33A in the report on *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, page 90) are as follows:

Category of disbursement	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Current consumption:				
Food	\$2,070	\$3,417	\$1,559	\$6,789
Housing	1,201	1,673	2,336	4,496
Household operation	179	861	1,289	2,676
Clothing	389	806	1,242	2,824
Automobile	122	357	831	2,471
Medical care	174	322	524	1,185
Recreation	66	192	369	1,016
Furnishings	68	190	370	794
Personal care	102	182	263	485
Tobacco	84	180	271	431
Transportation other than auto	100	163	212	409
Reading	55	102	145	249
Education	18	46	88	354
Other items	20	46	76	165
All consumption items	4,748	8,547	12,575	24,344
Gifts and personal taxes	99	279	516	2,173
Savings	-90	-470	190	7,248
All items	3,857	8,356	13,281	33,765

It may also be noted that the use of more exact interpolation methods resulted in revisions of the estimated numbers of consumer units and of families receiving tenths of aggregate income and of aggregate family income, respectively, shown in tables 2B and 7B of *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pp. 95 and 96. As was true of all these revisions, no changes were made in the income ranges for the tenths of income shown in the two tables. The revised figures are as follows:

Table 2B				Table 7B			
Proportion of aggregate income		Families and single individuals		Proportion of aggregate family income		Families	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
Highest tenth		185,000	0.5	Highest tenth		142,000	0.5
Ninth		781,000	2.0	Ninth		575,000	2.0
Eighth		1,626,000	4.1	Eighth		1,210,000	4.1
Seventh		2,222,000	5.6	Seventh		1,684,000	5.7
Sixth		2,768,000	7.0	Sixth		2,098,000	7.1
Fifth		3,384,000	8.6	Fifth		2,569,000	8.7
Fourth		4,082,000	10.3	Fourth		3,066,000	10.4
Third		5,045,000	12.8	Third		3,808,000	13.0
Second		6,574,000	16.7	Second		4,902,000	16.7
Lowest tenth		12,811,000	32.4	Lowest tenth		9,346,000	31.8
Total		39,458,000	100.00	Total		29,400,000	100.0

## SECTION 5. CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES ACCORDING TO DURABILITY

In deriving the estimates of expenditures grouped according to the degree of durability of the items purchased, presented in Part II, Section 4, of the summary tables, three main types of problems were encountered. The first was to define the classes and to set up the criteria according to which the expenditures could be grouped to permit significant comparisons. The second was to determine the appropriate classification for each of the 89 categories for which estimates of the expenditures of American families were available. The composition of some 15 of the 89 categories was such that some of the items were appropriately assignable to one of the durability classes, and some to another. The third main problem was, therefore, to obtain estimates for a finer grouping of expenditure items than those already available, in order to allocate these "mixed" categories to their proper durability classes.

### Definitions of Durability Classes

For the purpose of this study the definitions of durability used by Kuznets in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation* were used to classify expenditures for goods into three classes.<sup>1</sup>

#### Durable Goods

Commodities that, without marked change and retaining their essential physical identity, are ordinarily employed in their ultimate use over a period of 3 years or more are classified as durable goods. (As is noted below, housing was not classified in this way.)

#### Semidurable Goods

Commodities that, without marked change and retaining their essential physical identity, are ordinarily employed in their ultimate use for from 6 months to 3 years are classified as semidurable goods.

#### Perishable Goods

Commodities that, without marked change and retaining their physical identity, are ordinarily employed

<sup>1</sup> Kuznets, Simon, *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, vol. 1 (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1938), p. 6. It may be noted that in the present study the allocation of items into the durability classes as thus defined was not always the same as that effected by Kuznets, since the objectives of the two studies were not the same. Postponability of consumer purchases was the chief concern of the National Resources Planning Board durability study, whereas the Kuznets classification was incidental to the measurement of capital formation.

in their ultimate use less than six months are classified as perishable goods.

Length of use, for the purpose of this study, was taken to be the average period between time of purchase and last regular use. Thus all dresses were classified as semidurable goods, even though a wedding dress, for instance, might be worn only once or might be stored away and worn again 25 years later. All foods were considered perishable, even though canned goods might sometimes be stored for a year or more before being consumed.

#### Services

Service items formed the fourth durability class into which the expenditure categories were grouped. Expenditures for haircuts, music lessons, telephones, movies, doctors' bills, and for all such items other than commodities (with the exception of housing) were put into this fourth group. Money spent for the use, rather than consumption, of a commodity was classed as a service expenditure. Thus, expenditures for book rentals were allocated to service.

#### Housing

Housing expenditures were not allocated to any of these four durability classes, but were maintained as a separate and fifth durability group. For some purposes it might have been appropriate to include them in the group of items classified as "services," since they represent (with the possible exception of some expenses for repairs) the use of a durable good. The magnitude of expenditures for housing, however, and their special significance from the standpoint of the business cycle, made it appear desirable to keep them in a separate classification. In 1935-36, housing accounted for 17.9 percent of the total consumption expenditures of families, while all other services together accounted for only 16.3 percent. (See table 95, p. 32.)

No attempt has been made, in the tables covering expenditures according to durability, to show a breakdown of the total expenditure for housing into its component categories. Separate estimates for four types of housing expenditure are presented in many of the preceding tables, to which reference can readily be made. (See, for example, table 69, p. 23, table 90,

p. 30, and table 340, p. 109.) It should be remembered that money spent for the purchase of homes, as well as for structural improvements and additions to homes, was treated as an investment and classified under savings, and so appears neither within the durable goods classification nor within the expenditure for housing.

### Problems of Classification

The definitions of the 89 categories of current consumption for which separate expenditure estimates were obtained in this report are given in Section 1 of this appendix. For many of these categories there can be little or no question about the durability classes to which they should be allocated. The purchase of an automobile, for instance, is clearly an expense for a durable good, while expenditures for the gasoline and oil with which to operate the car fall within the perishable goods classification.

In some cases, the length of the average period between time of purchase and last regular use is not so evident, and therefore the proper classification of the item is somewhat doubtful. What is the normal period of usefulness of hose, for example, or of coats and wraps, or of household textiles? Should "electricity" be termed a commodity—a perishable good—or a service? Although expert opinion was sought in doubtful cases wherever possible, some of the decisions as to appropriate classifications were necessarily arbitrary.

Most difficult to classify were those categories whose component items could not all be properly assigned to the same durability class. In such cases, estimates of expenditures were obtained for a finer breakdown of items included in these "mixed" categories, which permitted an allocation to the proper durability classes. These estimates were arrived at in three ways. Wherever possible, sample data from the Consumer Purchases Study were used as a basis for such estimates. In several instances information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Study *Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the North Atlantic Region, 1934-36*, vol. 1, New York City, was drawn

upon as an aid in deriving the desired breakdowns. Finally, in a few cases outside information was lacking, and estimates were made on an entirely arbitrary basis.

Occasionally, however, when it could be determined that only a very minor part of a category differed in classification from the major portion of the items, the entire category was classified according to the major part. The entire category "other current consumption," for example, was allocated directly to service. It was possible to obtain a break-down from the Consumer Purchases Study data for five of the items<sup>2</sup> included in this category, but the other miscellaneous items were thrown into a sixth catch-all group labeled "other items." This sixth group was comparatively small, and since the other five items for which separate estimates were obtainable were almost entirely service expenditures, the entire category was allocated directly to the service classification.

A second illustration is provided by expenditures for "transportation other than automobile." In addition to the service items listed in Appendix A, Section 1, this category included expenditures for the purchase and upkeep during the year of motorcycles, boats, airplanes, or other vehicles. These purchase expenses naturally fall into the durable-goods classification, while the expenses for upkeep are assignable to the perishable group. Since an examination of Consumer Purchases Study data indicated that expenditures for both the purchase and upkeep of such vehicles probably did not amount to more than 1 percent of the total expenditures for the category, the entire category was assigned to the service classification.

A description of the methods of distributing the mixed categories among the various durability classes is given in the remainder of this section. In all, the mixed categories constituted only about 15 percent of total expenditures for current consumption. Both the directly classified categories and the mixed categories are listed in table 106 below. The mixed categories

<sup>2</sup> These items were as follows: Interest on nonbusiness debt; bank service charges; lawyers fees; nonbusiness losses; and funeral and cemetery expenses.

TABLE 106.—Proportion of total expenditures of American families for various categories of consumption classified as durable, semidurable, and perishable goods, and as services, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Category of expenditure <sup>1</sup>	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Expenditures classified as—				Percentage of total expenditure for each category classified as—			
		Durable goods	Semi-durable goods	Perishable goods	Services	Durable goods	Semi-durable goods	Perishable goods	Services
Food	\$13,713			\$13,713				100.0	
Housing <sup>2</sup>	7,287								
Household operation:									
Fuel, light, refrigeration:									
Money expense:									
Coal	856			856				100.0	
Electricity	725				725				100.0
Gas	432			432				100.0	
Ice	160			160				100.0	
Other items	418			418				100.0	
Total money expense	2,591			1,866	725			72.0	28.0
Imputed value of fuel and ice <sup>3</sup>	198			198				100.0	
Total fuel, light, refrigeration	2,789			2,064	725			74.0	26.0

TABLE 106.—Proportion of total expenditures of American families for various categories of consumption classified as durable, semidurable and perishable goods, and as services, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Category of expenditure <sup>2</sup>	Aggregate expenditures (in millions)	Expenditures classified as—				Percentage of total expenditure for each category classified as			
		Durable goods	Semi-durable goods	Perishable goods	Services	Durable goods	Semi-durable goods	Perishable goods	Services
Paid household service.....	699				699				100.0
Telephone.....	320				320				100.0
Laundry sent out.....	310				310				100.0
Other household operation.....	646			395	251			61.2	38.8
All household operation.....	4,764			2,459	2,305			51.6	48.4
<b>Furnishings:</b>									
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment:									
Refrigerator (mechanical).....	236	236				100.0			
Washing machine (power).....	70	70				100.0			
Vacuum cleaner.....	35	35				100.0			
Other equipment.....	194	176	18			90.7	9.3		
Total equipment.....	535	517	18			96.6	3.4		
Furniture.....	318	318				100.0			
Household textiles.....	205	128	77			62.6	37.4		
Floor coverings.....	137	137				100.0			
Glass, china, silver.....	35	35				100.0			
Other furnishings.....	159	91	14		54	57.2	8.7		34.1
All furnishings.....	1,389	1,226	100		54	88.3	7.8		3.9
<b>Clothing:</b>									
Hats, caps.....	214		214				100.0		
Coats, wraps.....	630	208	422			33.0	67.0		
Outer clothing:									
Dresses, suits, etc. (women's and girls').....	595		595				100.0		
Suits, trousers, overalls (men's and boys').....	610		610				100.0		
Shirts (men's and boys').....	167		167				100.0		
Underwear, nightwear.....	378		378				100.0		
Hose (women's).....	207			207				100.0	
Hose (men's, boys', and girls').....	113		113				100.0		
Footwear.....	710		646	51	13		91.0	7.2	1.8
Cleaning, pressing.....	156				156				100.0
Other items.....	320	60	238		22	18.7	74.4		6.9
Total adults' and children's clothing.....	4,100	268	3,383	258	191	6.5	82.5	6.3	4.7
Infants' clothing <sup>3</sup> .....	37		37				100.0		
All clothing.....	4,137	268	3,420	258	191	6.5	82.7	6.2	4.6
<b>Transportation:</b>									
Automobile:									
Purchase.....	1,576	1,576				100.0			
Operation:									
Gasoline.....	994			994				100.0	
Oil.....	123			123				100.0	
Insurance.....	163				163				100.0
Other items.....	499	16	194		289	3.3	38.8		57.9
Total operation.....	1,779	16	194	1,117	452	.9	10.9	62.8	25.4
All automobile.....	3,355	1,592	194	1,117	452	47.4	5.8	33.3	13.5
Other transportation.....	463				463				100.0
All transportation.....	3,818	1,592	194	1,117	915	41.7	5.1	29.2	24.0
<b>Medical care:</b>									
Physician.....	554				554				100.0
Dentist.....	294				294				100.0
Oculist.....	21				21				100.0
Other specialist.....	141				141				100.0
Medicine, drugs.....	258			258				100.0	
Other medical care.....	605	92		5	508	15.2		.9	83.9
All medical care.....	1,873	92		263	1,518	4.9		14.0	81.1
<b>Recreation:</b>									
Movies.....	334				334				100.0
Other paid admissions.....	134				134				100.0
Sports, games.....	156	93	16	16	31	60.0	10.0	10.0	20.0
Radio purchase.....	139	139				100.0			
Other recreation.....	453	91	107	23	232	20.1	23.7	5.0	51.2
All recreation.....	1,216	323	123	39	731	26.6	10.1	3.2	60.1
<b>Personal care:</b>									
Services.....	426				426				100.0
Cosmetics.....	93			93					
Other toilet supplies.....	312	44		268		14.1		100.0	85.9
Total toilet supplies.....	405	44		361		10.9		89.1	
All personal care.....	831	44		361	426	5.3		43.4	51.3
<b>Tobacco:</b>									
Cigarettes.....	500			500				100.0	
Other tobacco.....	255		4	251			1.6	98.4	
All tobacco.....	755		4	751			.5	99.5	
<b>Education:</b>									
Reading.....	452	30	60	60	302	6.7	13.3	13.3	66.7
Other consumption items.....	388	26		359	3	6.7		92.6	.7
All consumption items <sup>4</sup> .....	220				220				100.0
All consumption items <sup>5</sup> .....	40,843	3,601	3,910	19,380	6,665	8.8	9.6	47.1	16.3

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of classes of expenditures, see p. 185 in this section.<sup>2</sup> For items included in each category, see Appendix A, Section 1.<sup>3</sup> Housing expenditures, amounting for 17.9 percent of total consumption expenditures, have not been classified according to durability.<sup>4</sup> For methods of imputing money value to home-produced fuel and ice, see Appendix A, Section 1.<sup>5</sup> Data for infants (under 2 years of age) are not available for different categories of clothing expenditure.



are those for which percentages of the total expenditure for the category are found under two or more of the durability groups in the table; the directly classified categories are, of course, those for which 100 percent of the total expenditure was assigned to one durability class.

### Methods of Allocating Mixed Categories

As explained in a previous section (Appendix A, Section 2, p. 152) information on some 600 different items of family expenditure had been obtained in the Study of Consumer Purchases. Hence data from the study could be used as a basis for deriving estimates for most of the more detailed break-downs which were desired for the purpose of classifying the mixed categories into the proper durability classes. Because of exigencies of time only rough estimates of the break-downs could be obtained, and it was feasible to make the divisions only for the aggregate expenditures of all families combined and not separately for those at the various income levels.

Unless otherwise specified, the method of allocating the expenditures for the mixed categories to the various durability classes was as follows: A selection of 12 out of approximately 50 analysis units for which data from the Consumer Purchases Study had been tabulated was made, and weights were assigned to each unit in such a way that each region, each type of community, and each color group, would be represented in the sample in approximately the same proportion as in the entire population. The units selected and the weights assigned were as follows:<sup>3</sup>

Unit	Weight
Bureau of Labor Statistics Units:	
Chicago	2
Portland	1
Columbus, Negro	1
Columbia and Mobile, white	1
Haverhill and New Britain	1
Bureau of Home Economics Units:	
Central small cities	2
South villages, white	1
Central villages	1
Mountain and Plains villages	1
South farm operators, white	1
South sharecroppers, Negro	1
Pennsylvania and Ohio farms	1
Total	14

In each of the units listed above, the average expenditure of all families in the sample (that is, all family

types and income levels combined)<sup>4</sup> was obtained for each item that was required for determining the proper allocation of the mixed categories to the several durability classes. These averages were combined by using the weights listed above to obtain an estimate of the national average family expenditure for each of the items.

After such national averages had been derived, the average expenditures for the various items in each of the mixed categories were grouped according to degree of durability, and the percentage of the entire mixed category represented by each durability group computed. The final step was to apply those percentages to the aggregates shown in the present report for the several mixed categories. The percentages and the resulting division of the mixed categories are shown in table 106.

Of the 14 main categories of current consumption, 3—food, transportation other than automobile, and “other consumption items,”—were directly classified, while a fourth, housing, was not grouped with the 4 durability classes. The remaining 10 major categories either belonged to the mixed categories group or included one or more categories which belonged to the group. A further discussion of each of the categories or subcategories belonging to the mixed group is given below.

It should be noted that the division of each mixed category among the several durability classes just outlined, and discussed in more detail below, was made only for all income levels combined—i. e., only for the total expenditure of all families for the mixed category. In order to derive estimates of this division for each of the five income bands shown in tables 100 and 101 (p. 34, the percentage division of each mixed category among the several durability classes, obtained for the all-income levels line, was arbitrarily applied to the aggregate expenditure figure for the mixed category in each of the five income bands. As indicated above, the mixed categories represented only 15 percent of total expenditures for current consumption, and, as table 100 shows, this proportion did not vary greatly among the five income bands. Nevertheless, the division of the mixed categories among the durability classes doubtless differed for the low and high income bands; the aggregate and average expenditures of the five bands for each durability class, shown in tables 100 and 101, are therefore highly tentative figures.

### Household Operation

All the subcategories under household operation could be directly assigned to one or another of the

<sup>3</sup> Essentially, the assumption made in selecting the 12 units was that “interaction” between region and type of community was negligible. That is, for example, it was assumed that the *differences* between farm and rural nonfarm spending patterns were the same in all regions. The same type of assumption was involved in the extrapolation procedures used in estimating expenditures of families at certain income levels and in certain family types in building up the national estimates as explained in Appendix A, Section 3.

<sup>4</sup> In the case of the Bureau of Labor Statistics units, no “all income level” averages were available. Therefore the “all family type” averages for the various income levels were combined by using weights representative of the number of families at the several levels.



durability classes, except the miscellaneous one, "other household operation."

*Other Household Operation.*—The items included in this category had been tabulated in the Study of Consumer Purchases into the following five groups of items: (1) Water rent; (2) laundry soap and other cleaning supplies; (3) stationery, postage, telegrams; (4) moving, express, freight, etc.; and (5) "other."

Of these, (1), water rent, and (4), moving and express charges, were classified as service items; and (2), laundry supplies, and (5), "other," were considered perishable goods. The item "other" included a service—rent for post-office boxes—but since no way of separating this rent was found, and since it was presumably of very small importance, the entire item was allocated to the perishable-goods group.

It was possible, on the other hand, to obtain an estimate of the break-down of (3), stationery, postage, telegrams, into expenditures for stationery, assignable to the perishable goods group, and expenditures for postage and telegrams, assignable to the service group. For this purpose, information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics "wage-earner" study was utilized.<sup>5</sup> Data from this study indicated that of the aggregate expenditures made by the sampled white and Negro families for stationery, pens, etc., and for postage and telegrams, 40 percent was allocated to stationery, etc., and 60 percent to postage and telegrams. Accordingly, 40 percent of the expenditure for this group of items, as estimated from the Consumer Purchases Study data, was assigned to the perishable goods group and 60 percent to the service group.

The percentage allocation of "other household operation" as thus computed is shown in table 106. Of the total expenditures for "other household operation," 61 percent was estimated to be for perishable goods, and 39 percent for services.

### Furnishings

Three of the subcategories under furnishings could not be classified directly into one or another of the durability groups, namely, "other equipment," household textiles, and "other furnishings."

*Other Equipment.*—All the items included in this category, as enumerated in Appendix A, Section 1, were considered durable goods except the following, which were classified as semidurable goods: Dishmops,

dishcloths, brooms, brushes, mops, and dustcloths. By using the Consumer Purchases Study data in the manner described above,<sup>6</sup> it was estimated that 9 percent of the total expenditure for the category was for these semidurable goods, and the rest, 91 percent, for durable goods.

*Household Textiles.* Of the items included in this category (see Appendix A, Section 1), it was decided that the following would have a period of usefulness, on the average, of 3 years or more and would therefore be classified as durable goods: Bedspreads, couch covers, comforters, quilts, blankets, pillows, mattresses, draperies and curtains, and slip covers.

It was decided that the following articles, on the other hand, could be classified as semidurable goods, having, on the average, a period of usefulness of at least 6 months but less than 3 years: Kitchen, hand and bath towels, cotton and linen tablecloths and napkins, table runners, scarfs and doilies, sheets, and pillow cases. Using the Consumer Purchases Study data as before, it was estimated that durable goods comprised about 63 percent of total expenditures for household textiles, and semidurable goods about 37 percent.

*Other Furnishings.*—Most of the items included in this category (see Appendix A, Section 1) were classified as durable goods. The exceptions were electric-light bulbs, classified as semidurable; repairs and cleaning of furnishings and equipment, classified as service; and insurance on furnishings, also classified as service. The "repairs and cleaning" item includes expense for paid seamstresses for making or repairing furnishings. If it had been possible to obtain suitable data for segregating repairs from the remainder of the "repairs and cleaning" item, repairs would have been classified separately as semidurable. Since no such data were available, it was decided to include repairs with the rest of the "repairs and cleaning" item in services. By using the Consumer Purchases Study data it was estimated that 57 percent of the "other furnishings" category represented durable goods; 9 percent, semidurable goods; and 34 percent, services.

### Clothing

A considerable number, 35, of the 89 categories of current consumption for which expenditure estimates were available constituted expenditures of different groups of family members for various categories of clothing. Most of these expenditures could be entirely allocated to the semidurable-goods class. Women's hose, however, which are predominately silk, do not wear longer than six months; expenditures for these

<sup>5</sup> Since in the case of the Bureau of Labor Statistics units it was necessary to use data from check lists for the furnishings items, and since these data were tabulated into somewhat different units from those for the expenditure schedule data, the following Bureau of Labor Statistics sample analysis units were used to provide a basis for the estimates of the break-down of the mixed categories under furnishings: New England and East Central large cities, southeast large and middle-sized cities (white), northwest large and middle-sized cities (white), New York and Columbus (Negro), and New York and Chicago (white). The last unit was given a weight of 2 and the other units were each given a weight of 1.

<sup>6</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the North Atlantic Region, 1934-36*, vol. 1, New York City, pp. 136, 137.

hose were therefore assigned to the perishable class, whereas the expenditures for hose for men, boys, and girls were classified as semidurable.

Only three of the clothing categories belonged to the "mixed" group, namely, coats and wraps, footwear, and "other items." In estimating the break-downs of these categories for the purpose of the durability classification, a modification of the method described above was necessary because the data had been tabulated for persons instead of for families.

An inordinate amount of labor would have been involved in obtaining average expenditures for all 12 age-sex groups<sup>7</sup> in each of the selected units. Therefore a representative selection of the groups was used instead. Aggregate expenditures in each unit<sup>8</sup> for each of the items required were obtained for the following age-sex groups:

- Husbands, to represent all men 16 years and over.
- Wives, to represent all women 16 years and over.
- Boys, 6-11, to represent all boys under 16 years.
- Girls, 6-11, to represent all girls under 16 years.

The treatment of the data in each age-sex group was the same. For example, the aggregate expenditure of husbands for each required item in the 3 mixed categories was obtained for each of the 12 selected units. The average expenditure of husbands for each item was obtained for each unit by dividing the aggregate by the appropriate number of persons. These averages were combined by using the weights listed above (p. 188 and footnote 6 in this section) to obtain the national average expenditure of all husbands for each item. The averages were then grouped according to durability and the percentage that each durability group constituted of the entire mixed category was computed. The percentages were then applied to the estimate of the aggregate expenditures for the category as previously obtained for men 16 years and over.

The same procedure was followed for each of the other three age-sex groups. The resulting aggregate expenditures of the four age-sex groups were summed to obtain the total expenditure for the mixed category classified according to durability. These estimates are shown in table 106. Unlike the other estimates appearing in the table, the aggregate figures were thus obtained first, and the percentages were calculated from them.

*Coats and Wraps.*—The outer apparel included in this category is listed in Appendix A, Section 1. It was believed that men's overcoats and topcoats, and women's fur coats and furs are worn on an average of

three years or more, and consequently these items were classified as durable goods. Men's jackets, sweaters, raincoats and women's cloth coats, on the other hand, were classified as semidurable goods. Using the Consumer Purchases Study data as described above, the percentage that expenditures for overcoats and topcoats constituted of expenditures for all men's coats and wraps was estimated. The same procedure was followed to determine the proportion of all expenditures for women's coats and wraps devoted to fur coats and furs. The two percentages thus derived were then applied to the appropriate national aggregates (coats and wraps—men's; and coats and wraps—women's) to obtain the aggregate amount for coats and wraps to be classified as durable goods. As indicated in table 106, 33 percent of the total expenditure for coats and wraps was so classified, leaving 67 percent of the total allocable to the semidurable goods group.

*Footwear.*—Footwear was treated as a mixed category because of the inclusion of expenditures for shoe shines and repairs. In order to separate expenditures for shines and repairs from the expenditures for the rest of the items included in the category, the Consumer Purchases Study data were utilized as described earlier in this section. It was estimated that some \$64 million of the total expenditures of \$710 million for all footwear were made for shines and repairs. This expenditure was further broken down into expenditure for shines and expenditure for repairs by use of data published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics "wage earner" study.<sup>9</sup> This study reports average expenditure by age-sex groups, and, accordingly, approximately the same age-sex groups were selected as a sample from this study as from the Consumer Purchases Study—i. e., "men and boys 18 years of age and over," "boys 6 through 11 years of age" (white only), "women and girls 18 years of age and over," and "girls 6 through 11 years of age" (white only). It was found that 20 percent of the aggregate "shines and repairs" expenditures of these groups was for shines. Accordingly, 20 percent of that part of the national aggregate estimated as expenditures for "shines and repairs" was allocated to service, while 80 percent represented expenditures for repairs, and was allocated to perishable goods. The resulting allocation of the entire "footwear" category is shown in table 106: 91 percent was allocated to semidurable goods, 7 percent to perishable goods, and 2 percent to service.

*Other Clothing.*—"Other clothing" was considered a mixed category because of the inclusion of money spent for jewelry (durable) and for paid help for sewing (service). All the other items in the category were

<sup>7</sup> For a list of the 12 age-sex groups (excluding infants), for which Consumer Purchases Study data were available, see Appendix A, Section 3, p. 164.

<sup>8</sup> Because of the use of data from clothing check lists, the same modification in the selection of the Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulation units was made as was true for furnishings. See footnote 6 above.

<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the North Atlantic Region 1934-36*, vol. I, New York City, pp. 147, 149, 152, 154, 159 and 161.

miscellaneous articles of clothing (see Appendix A, Section 1) that were classified as semidurable goods. The Consumer Purchases Study data for the four age-sex groups were used as described above to estimate the amount of aggregate expenditure properly allocable to each durability class. The results are shown in table 106: 19 percent of "other clothing" was allocated to durable goods, 74 percent to semidurable, and 7 percent to services.

### Transportation

All subcategories under transportation could be directly classified except "other automobile operation" which comprised expenditures for a number of miscellaneous items.<sup>10</sup>

*Other Automobile Operation.*—The items included in this category of expenditure are enumerated in Appendix A, Section 1. Those allocated to each durability class were as follows:

Durable goods: Accessories (including automobile radios).

Semidurable goods: Tires and tubes, and 50 percent of "repairs, replacements and services."

Services: Garage rent, parking, licenses, including registration fees, fines, damages paid to others, tolls (bridge, ferry, tunnel), association dues, and 50 percent of "repairs, replacements and services." The even division of the item "repairs, replacements, and services" between the semidurable and service classes was arbitrarily determined in lieu of outside information as a basis for the estimate.

From Consumer Purchases Study data utilized in the manner previously described, the allocation of the category into the three durability groups was estimated as shown in table 106: 3 percent to the durable goods group, 39 to the semidurable group, and the remaining 58 percent to the service class.

### Medical Care

As indicated in table 106, most of the subcategories under medical care were directly allocated to the service class. Expenditures for "other medical care," on the other hand, were allocated to three of the durability classes.

*Other Medical Care.*—Of the items included in this category, listed in Appendix A, Section 1, most could be allocated to the service class. Expenditures for eyeglasses, however, and part of the expenditures for medical supplies and appliances, were assigned to the durable goods group. Data from the Consumer Purchases Study provided the basis for estimating the proportion of the total expenditure for "other medical care" spent for eyeglasses, and for medical supplies and

appliances. No information was available, however, for dividing the latter category into expenditures for such perishable goods as adhesive tape and cotton, and for durable goods—crutches, wheel chairs, etc.; hence an arbitrary split was made, 75 percent being assigned to the durable class and 25 percent to the semidurable. As shown in table 106, this resulted in an allocation of 15 percent of the total expenditures for "other medical care" to durable goods, 1 percent to perishable goods, and 84 percent to service.

### Recreation

Two of the subcategories under recreation were among the mixed categories, namely, sports and games, and "other recreation."

*Sports and Games.*—Neither the Consumer Purchases Study nor the Bureau of Labor Statistics "wage earner" study provided any material that could serve as a basis for a more detailed break-down of this category. Yet it was believed that some division, arbitrary though it would have to be, would probably involve a smaller error than the assignment of the entire category to one of the durability classes. Accordingly, 60 percent of the category was allocated to durable goods, representing expenditures for bicycles, skates, sleds, boats, and other such long-lasting sporting equipment. Ten percent was allocated to semidurable goods, representing expenditures for baseballs, etc. Ten percent was allocated to perishable goods, representing expenditures for shells, gasoline for motorboats, feed for riding horses, etc. And 20 percent was allocated to service, representing expenditures for all kinds of fees and licenses, veterinary services, rent of boathouses, etc.

*Other Recreation.*—The expenditures included in this category are listed in Appendix A, Section 1. Unfortunately, the Consumer Purchases Study data did not afford a clean-cut durability break-down. For instance, the item "pets" covered expenditure for the purchase of pets and also for their care—food, medical care, licenses, etc. Some of the other items are likewise mixed in character. The arbitrary divisions made in these cases are indicated in parentheses in the following list, where the items for which data were available from the Consumer Purchases Study are grouped into durability classes.

#### Durable goods:

Musical instruments.  
Sheet music, records.  
Cameras, photo supplies (60 percent).  
Pets (50 percent).  
"Other" (10 percent).

#### Semidurable goods:

Children's toys.  
Radio maintenance (75 percent).  
"Other" (10 percent).

<sup>10</sup> For a discussion of the classification of the category, transportation other than automobile, see p. 186 in this section.

**Perishable goods:**

- Entertaining (favors, prizes, balloons, etc.).
- Cameras, photo supplies (20 percent).
- Pets (40 percent).
- "Other" (10 percent).

**Service:**

- Club dues.
- Other (stamp collections and other hobbies, gambling losses).
- Cameras, photo supplies (20 percent).
- Pets (10 percent).
- Radio maintenance (25 percent).
- "Other" (70 percent).

The percentage allocation of "other recreation" is shown in table 106: 20 percent to durable goods, 24 percent to semidurable, 5 percent to perishable, and 51 percent to services.

**Personal Care**

Of the three subcategories under personal care, only one, "other toilet supplies," comprised goods assignable to more than one of the durability classes.

*Other Toilet Supplies.*—This category covers expenditures for all toilet supplies except cosmetics. (See Appendix A, Section 1.) The items included in this category were divided between durable goods and perishable goods as follows:

Durable goods: Brushes, combs, razors, files, manicure scissors, and shaving mirrors.

Perishable goods: Toilet soap, tooth paste and powder, mouth washes, tooth brushes, shaving soap and cream, powder puffs, and cleansing tissues.

The Consumer Purchases data were used as a basis for estimating the proper allocation of the aggregate expenditure for "other toilet supplies" to the two durability classes, with the results shown in table 106: 14 percent to durable goods, and 86 percent to perishable goods.

**Tobacco**

Cigarettes, of course, were allocated directly to the perishable goods class. A break-down for classification purposes was obtained for the "other tobacco" category

on the basis of data from the Consumer Purchases Study.

*Other Tobacco.*—This category includes expenditures for all tobacco other than cigarettes, and various smokers' supplies. (See Appendix A, Section 1.) It was divided between perishable goods and semidurable goods by allocating the Consumer Purchases Study categories "cigars" and "other tobacco" to perishable goods, and the category "smokers' supplies" to semidurable goods. This last category covers a mixture of durable, semidurable, and perishable goods. However, since there were no data that could be used to break down the expenditure according to durability, and since "smokers' supplies" constituted less than two percent of the entire "other tobacco" category, with most of it presumably representing semidurable goods, it was believed that only slight inaccuracies would be introduced by allocating it all to the semidurable group. The allocation of "other tobacco" appears in table 106: 98 percent of the total expenditure for the category was allocated to perishable goods, and 2 percent to semidurable goods.

**Education**

The Consumer Purchase Study data were used in estimating the allocation of expenditures for education. Expenditures for tuition, special lessons, diploma fees and other such items were classified as services. Expenditures for books and supplies were arbitrarily divided among the durable, semidurable, and perishable groups in the following proportions: 20 percent to durable, 40 percent to semidurable, and 40 percent to perishable. The percentage allocation of education is shown in table 106: 7 percent to durable goods, 13 percent to semidurable goods, 13 percent to perishable goods, and 67 percent to services.

**Reading**

Total expenditures for reading were allocated to the durability classes by means of the Consumer Purchases Study data. Newspapers and magazines were classed as perishable goods, books as durable, and library fees and book rentals as service items. The percentage allocation of reading is shown in table 106: About 7 percent to durable goods, 92 percent to perishable goods, and less than 1 percent to services.

## APPENDIX B. SCHEDULE FORMS FOR STUDY OF --- CONSUMER PURCHASES ---

The schedules reproduced in facsimile in this appendix include three of the forms used in collecting data for the Study of Consumer Purchases — the expenditure schedule for village and small city families and the check lists for clothing and for furnishings. Facsimiles of the expenditure schedule for urban families used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and that for farm families used by the Bureau of Home Economics appear in the companion report on *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*, pages 109–120. Facsimiles of the income schedules and of the record cards used by both bureaus are presented in the report on *Consumer Incomes in the United States*, pages 49–51.

A brief description of the Study of Consumer Purchases will be found in Section 2 of Appendix A of the present volume, on pages 148 to 154, above.



## EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Page 1

B. H. E. Form 103

## CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

Residence in town or village during schedule year: ..... months

## I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE

12 months beginning....., 1935  
and ending....., 193

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS  
IN COOPERATION WITH  
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WASHINGTON

## STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

Expenditure Schedule—Town or Village

Code No. ....

Family Schedule No. ....

Expenditure Schedule No. ....

Inc. .... Town or village

Clr. .... State

Agent ..... E. D. ....

Date of interview ....., 1936

## II. COMPOSITION OF ECONOMIC FAMILY

A	B	C	D		E
Members of family	Sex	Age	Number of weeks		
			At home	Away	
1. Husband.....	M				
2. Wife.....	F				
3. ....					
4. ....					
5. ....					
6. ....					
7. ....					
8. ....					

## III. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED

At end of schedule year

1. Type of living quarters .....
2. Total number of rooms (exclude bathroom) .....
3. Total number of persons occupying these rooms (include family, paid help, roomers, others) .....
4. If family is now renting, does rent include:
- |                             |                          |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Yes                         | No                       | Yes                         | No                       |
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                             | (mechanical).            |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|                             |                          |                             | Refrigeration.           |

## HOUSING FACILITIES

	A	B
	For kitchen	For bathtub or shower
5. Water supply, indoors:		
a. Running hot and cold.....		
b. Running cold only.....		
c. Hand pump, only.....		
d. None.....		
6. Kitchen sink with drain pipe:		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7. Toilet (check one):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, flush.		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, other.		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor (privy).		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> None.		
8. Cooking fuel (check one):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Wood, coal, cobs.		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene or gasoline.		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity.		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.		
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Both a and b.		
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other combinations.		
9. Heating (check principal method):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Central furnace.		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Stoves other than kitchen.		
Number.....		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace.		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen stove only.		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> None.		
10. Lighting (check one):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene.		
Electricity:		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Power line.		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Home plant.		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.		
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.		

## IV. HOUSING EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

A	B	C
RENTED HOME (exclude vacation home)	Present home	Other home
1. Number of months occupied.....		
2. Monthly rental rate.....	\$.....	\$.....
3. Rental concessions.....	\$.....	\$.....
4. TOTAL rent (1 times 2, minus 3).....		
5. Repairs paid for by family.....		
6. TOTAL (4 plus 5).....	\$.....	\$.....
OWNED HOME (exclude vacation home)	Present home	Other home
7. Number of months: Owned.....		
8. Occupied as owner.....		
9. Structural additions to home during year.....	\$.....	\$.....
10. Paid on principal of mortgage during year.....		
EXPENSE FOR MONTHS OWNED		
11. Interest on mortgage.....	\$.....	\$.....
12. Refinancing charges.....		
13. Taxes payable in schedule year (except back taxes).....		
14. Special assessments.....		
15. Repairs and replacements.....		
16. Insurance premiums on home (fire, tornado, other).....		
17. Other.....		
18. TOTAL for months owned (11-17).....		
19. TOTAL for months occupied as owner.....		
20. TOTAL for family's home during year (6 plus 19).....		
OTHER HOUSING EXPENSE DURING YEAR	Expense for year	
21. Vacation home owned: Net expense.....	\$.....	
22. Vacation home rented (rent and repairs).....	\$.....	
23. Lodging while traveling or on vacation.....	\$.....	
24. Rent at school (transfer from XIV, 12).....	\$.....	
25. TOTAL (21-24).....	\$.....	
26. TOTAL housing expense during year (20 plus 25).....	\$.....	
MONEY VALUE OF HOUSING RECEIVED Without direct money payment		
27. Rental value of housing received as gift or pay.....	\$.....	
28. Net money value of occupancy of family's owned home.....	\$.....	
29. Net money value of occupancy of owned vacation home.....	\$.....	
30. TOTAL (27-29).....	\$.....	

## EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Page 2

V. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION				
A	B	C	D	
FUEL, LIGHT, REFRIGERATION	Quantity purchased in year	Price per unit	Expense for year	
1. Coal purchased:				
Winter (DJF).....tons	x x x	\$.....	x x x	
Fall (SON).....tons	x x x		x x x	
Summer (JJA).....tons	x x x		x x x	
Spring (MAM).....tons	x x x		x x x	
TOTAL.....tons		x x x	\$.....	
2. Coke, briquettes.....				
3. Wood and kindling.....				
4. Kerosene for fuel and light.....gal.				
5. Gasoline for fuel and light.....gal.				
6. Fuel oil.....gal.				
AVERAGE EXPENSE PER MONTH				
	Winter Dec.-Feb.	Fall Sept.-Nov.	Summer June-Aug.	Spring March-May
7. Electricity (purchased).....				\$.....
8. Gas.....				
9. Ice (purchased).....				
10. TOTAL (1-9)	x x x	x x x	x x x	\$.....
11. Money value of fuel and ice obtained without direct money payment.....\$.....				
A	B	C	D	
PAID HOUSEHOLD HELP	Persons customarily employed (number)	Meals usually furnished to each person (number daily)	Total time of service in year and wage rate	
12. By hour.....			hrs. @ \$.....	\$.....
13. By day.....			days @ \$.....	
14. By week.....			wks. @ \$.....	
15. By month.....			mos. @ \$.....	
16. Aprons furnished and other gifts to paid help.....				
17. TOTAL (12-16).....\$.....				
18. Living quarters furnished to:				
		Yes	No	
a. Help paid by hour.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Help paid by day.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Help paid by week.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Help paid by month.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION				
				Expense for year
19. Telephone: Number mos. .... Per mo., \$.....				\$.....
20. Laundry soap and other cleaning supplies.....				
21. Laundry sent out: Number wks. .... Per wk., \$.....				
22. Stationery, postage, telegrams.....				
23. Express, freight, drayage, moving.....				
24. Water rent.....				
25. Other.....				
26. TOTAL (18-25).....				\$.....
27. TOTAL for household operation (sum of 10, 17, and 26).....				\$.....

VI. AUTOMOBILE				
Owned at any time during schedule year				
1. How many months during year did you own:				
a. 1 auto.....mos.; b. 2 autos.....mos.				
c. 3 autos.....mos.; d. No auto.....mos.				
AUTOMOBILE OWNED AT END OF SCHEDULE YEAR				
A	B	C	D	E
YEAR BOUGHT	New (check)	Used (check)	Make	Price
2. 19.....				\$.....
3. 19.....				
4. 19.....				
5. Gross price of car bought during year. \$.....				
6. Trade-in allowance on used car..... \$.....				
7. Net price of car bought (5 minus 6)..... \$.....				
8. Terms: a. <input type="checkbox"/> cash; b. <input type="checkbox"/> installments.				
9. Month bought .....				
10. Total miles driven during year (all cars owned).....miles.				
11. Average miles per gallon of gasoline.....miles				
GASOLINE FOR AUTO	Miles per quarter	Number gallons bought	Expense for quarter	Expense for year
12. Winter.....			\$.....	x x x
13. Fall.....				x x x
14. Summer.....				x x x
15. Spring.....				x x x
16. TOTAL FOR YEAR (12-15).....\$.....				
17. Oil: Number of quarts.....\$.....				
18. Tires, tubes: Purchase.....				
19. Repairs, replacements, service.....				
20. Garage rent, parking.....				
21. Licenses, including registration fees.....				
22. Fines, damages paid others.....				
23. Automobile insurance (all types).....				
24. Tolls (bridge, ferry, tunnel).....				
25. Accessories (include automobile radio).....				
26. Other (include association dues).....				
27. TOTAL (7 plus 16 plus 17-26).....\$.....				
28. Proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business.....x x x				
VII. OTHER TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION				
Local—to work, school, stores:				Expense for year
1. Bus, trolley, taxi, train, ferry, boat, rent of auto..				\$.....
Other travel (exclude business travel):				
2. Railroad (include Pullman).....				
3. Interurban bus and trolley.....				
4. Other (specify vehicle).....				
Purchase and upkeep during year:				
5. Of motorcycle.....				
6. Of horse and carriage for family use.....				
7. Of boat or other conveyance.....				
8. TOTAL (1-7).....				\$.....
9. Proportion of motorcycle, horse and carriage, or other vehicle expense chargeable to business.....				x x x



## EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Page 3

## VIII. FOOD

## USUAL EXPENSE FOR FOOD AT HOME DURING EACH SEASON OF SCHEDULE YEAR

A ITEM	B		C		D		E	
	Winter 1935-36 Dec., Jan., Feb.		Fall 1935 Sept., Oct., Nov.		Summer 1935 June, July, Aug.		Spring 19.... March, Apr., May	
	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month
EXPENSE AT—								
1. Grocery or general store (exclude soap and other supplies included as household operation).....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. Meat, fish: Market or farm.....								
3. Dairy farm or creamery.....								
4. Vegetable and fruit: Market or farm.....								
5. Bakery.....								
ADDITIONAL EXPENSE FOR FOOD AT HOME								
6. Ice cream, candy.....								
7. Soft drinks, beer, other drinks.....								
8. Other food at home.....								
9. TOTAL FOR WEEK OR MONTH.....								
10. TOTAL FOR SEASON.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

FOOD AWAY FROM HOME  
(Exclude board while away at school and meals carried from home)

A ITEM	B Amount per week	C Number of weeks in year	D Total for year
11. Meals at work.....	\$.....		\$.....
12. Lunches at school.....			
13. Meals while traveling or on vacation.....			
14. Other meals away from home.....			
15. Ice cream, candy.....			
16. Soft drinks, beer, etc.....			
17. TOTAL (11-16).....	x x x	x x x	\$.....

## TOTAL FOOD EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

18. Food at home (add line 10).....	\$.....
19. Food away from home (line 17).....	
20. Board at school (transfer from education).....	
21. TOTAL (18-20).....	\$.....

## MONEY VALUE OF FOOD RAISED AT HOME OR RECEIVED AS GIFT OR PAY DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

Value for year

22. Food received as gift or pay.....	\$.....
23. Food raised for family's own use.....	
24. TOTAL (22-23).....	\$.....

## FOOD CANNED AT HOME DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

25. Vegetables.....	Quarts
26. Sauerkraut.....	Gallons
27. Fruit.....	Quarts
28. Jellies, jams.....	Pints
29. Pickles, relishes.....	Quarts
30. Poultry, meats.....	Quarts
31. Other.....	Quarts
32. Of food canned at home, what proportion was home produced:	

More than  
halfLess than  
half☐☐

Vegetables.

☐☐

Fruits.

☐☐

Poultry, meats.

## EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Page 4

IX. RECREATION		XI. TOBACCO	
PAID ADMISSION TO—	Expense for year	1. Cigarettes: Packages per week, .....; price ..... cents.....	Expense for year \$.....
1. Movies: Adults.....	\$.....	2. Cigars: Number per week, .....; price,..... cents.....	.....
2. Children.....	.....	3. Tobacco: All other.....	.....
3. Plays, pageants, lectures, concerts.....	.....	4. Smokers' supplies.....	.....
4. Ball games, other spectator sports.....	.....	5. TOTAL (1-4).....	\$.....
5. Fairs, circuses, dances, other.....	.....	XII. MEDICAL CARE	
6. TOTAL (1-5).....	\$.....	A	B
GAMES AND SPORTS		Item	Check if any free
Equipment, supplies, fees, licenses (Enter year's expense for each item)			C
7. Hunting..... \$.....; fishing..... \$.....; camping..... \$.....; trapping (sport)..... \$.....; hiking..... \$.....; riding..... \$.....; boating..... \$.....; tennis..... \$.....; golf..... \$.....; baseball..... \$.....; bicycles..... \$.....; skates, sleds, skis..... \$.....; billiards and bowling..... \$.....; cards, chess, other games..... \$.....; other..... \$.....		1. Physician:	
8. TOTAL (all items of 7).....	\$.....	..... office visits at \$.....	\$.....
OTHER RECREATION		2. .... home calls at \$.....	.....
9. Radio: Purchase (exclude auto radio).....	\$.....	3. Dentist.....	.....
10. Batteries, tubes, repairs.....	.....	4. Oculist.....	.....
11. Musical instruments: Kind.....	.....	5. Other specialist (specify).....	.....
12. Sheet music, phonograph records.....	.....	6. Clinic visits: ..... at \$.....	.....
13. Cameras, films, photo supplies.....	.....	7. Hospital room or bed: ..... days at \$.....	.....
14. Children's toys, play equipment.....	.....	8. Private nurse: At hospital, ..... days at \$.....	.....
15. Pets (purchase and care).....	.....	9. At home, ..... days at \$.....	.....
16. Entertaining in and out of home (exclude family meals).....	.....	10. Visiting nurse: ..... visits at \$.....	.....
17. Dues to social and recreational clubs.....	.....	11. Examinations and tests (not included above).....	.....
18. Other (specify).....	.....	12. Medicines and drugs.....	.....
19. TOTAL (9-18).....	\$.....	13. Eyeglasses.....	.....
20. TOTAL recreation (6, 8, and 19).....	\$.....	14. Medical appliances and supplies.....	.....
X. READING		15. Premiums on health and accident insurance.....	.....
1. Newspapers: Daily.....	\$.....	16. Other.....	.....
2. Weekly.....	.....	17. TOTAL (1-16).....	\$.....
3. Magazines (subscriptions and single copies).....	.....	XIII. PERSONAL CARE	
4. Books (not school books) bought during year: Number.....	.....	SERVICES	Expense for year
5. Book rentals and library fees (public and rental libraries).....	.....	1. Wife: Haircuts, shampoos, waves, manicures, facials, other.....	\$.....
6. Books borrowed from public and rental libraries: Number.....	X X X X X	2. Husband: Haircuts, shaves, shampoos, other.....	.....
7. TOTAL (1-5).....	\$.....	3. Children under 16 years of age: Haircuts, other services.....	.....
		4. Other members of family: Haircuts, other services.....	.....
		5. TOTAL (1-4).....	\$.....
		TOILET ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS	
		6. Toilet soap: ..... cakes at ..... cents.....	\$.....
		7. Tooth paste, tooth powder, mouthwash.....	.....
		8. Shaving soap and cream.....	.....
		9. Cold cream, powder, rouge, perfume, nail polish.....	.....
		10. Brushes, combs, razors, files, other toilet articles.....	.....
		11. Other.....	.....
		12. TOTAL (6-11).....	\$.....
		13. TOTAL personal care (5 plus 12).....	\$.....

## EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Page 5

XIV. EDUCATION					XVI. EQUIPMENT OWNED BY FAMILY At end of schedule year			
A'	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
SCHOOL ATTENDED DURING SCHEDULE YEAR	Members attend- ing (line no.)		Expense for year		ITEM	Owned at end of schedule year		Price if purchased during schedule year
	Public	Private	Tuition, fees	Books and supplies		Yes	No	
1. Kindergarten, nursery school.....			\$.....	\$.....	1. Radio.....			X X X X X
2. Elementary school.....					2. Piano.....			X X X X X
3. High or preparatory school.....					3. Phonograph.....			X X X X X
4. Business or technical school.....					4. Pressure cooker.....			\$.....
5. College, graduate, or profes- sional school.....					5. Refrigerator: Me- chanical.....			
					6. Ice.....			
					7. Washing machine: Motor driven.....			
					8. Other.....			
					9. Ironing machine.....			
					10. Vacuum cleaner.....			
					11. Sewing machine: Electric.....			
					12. Other.....			
					13. TOTAL (4-12).....	X X	X X	\$.....
XV. GIFTS, COMMUNITY WELFARE, AND TAXES					XVII. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT Purchased during schedule year and not included in 4 to 12 above (Do not fill out if check list is used)			
				Expense for year				
1. Gifts (Christmas, birthday, other) to persons not mem- bers of economic family (not charity).....				\$.....	1. Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equip- ment.....			
2. Contributions to support of relatives not members of economic family.....					2. Glass, china, silver.....			
3. Donations to other individuals.....					3. Household linens, other bedding, curtains, other textiles.....			
4. Contributions to community chest and other welfare agencies.....					4. Floor coverings.....			
5. Church, Sunday school, missions.....					5. Furniture.....			
6. Taxes payable in schedule year: Poll, income, personal property (except back taxes).....					6. Other.....			
7. Other.....					7. TOTAL (1-6).....			
8. TOTAL (1-7).....				\$.....				
XVIII. CLOTHING EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR (Do not fill out if check list is used)								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
ITEM	Member of economic family							
	Wife Age.....	Husband Age.....						
1. Hats, caps, berets.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. Coats, raincoats, jackets, sweaters, furs.....								
3. Women's suits, dresses, skirts, blouses, aprons.....								
4. Men's suits, trousers, overalls, shirts.....								
5. Bathing suits, beach kimonos, riding habits, other special sportswear.....								
6. Underwear, nightwear, bathrobes, hose.....								
7. Footwear, including repairs.....								
8. Gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, purses, ties, jewelry, other accessories.....								
9. Materials, paid help for sewing.....								
10. Cleaning and pressing.....								
11. TOTAL (1-10).....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
12. Money value of clothing received as gifts.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

## EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Page 6

XIX. OTHER FAMILY EXPENSE During schedule year			XX. OCCUPATIONAL EXPENSE Not reported as business expense or as deductions from gross income		
	Expense for year			Expense for year	
1. Interest on debts incurred for family living (other than mortgages on own home).....	\$.....		1. Union dues.....	\$.....	
2. Did family have checking account at any time during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.			2. Professional or business association dues.....		
3. Bank service charges, safe deposit box.....			3. Technical books and journals.....		
4. Legal expense (not business).....			4. Supplies and equipment (business).....		
5. Losses other than business losses.....			5. Other.....		
6. Funeral, cemetery.....			6. TOTAL (1-5).....	\$.....	
7. Other.....			<b>XXI. PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND</b>		
8. TOTAL (1-7).....	\$.....		1. Was husband's occupation same during schedule year as in 1929? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
			2. If not, his occupation in 1929 was.....		
<b>XXII. CHANGES IN FAMILY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING SCHEDULE YEAR ....., 1935, TO ....., 193</b> (Exclude changes due to increases or decreases in the value of property which has not changed hands)					
CHANGES IN PROPERTY OWNED BY FAMILY AND AMOUNTS DUE FAMILY			CHANGES IN DEBTS OWED BY FAMILY		
A	B	C	D	E	F
MONEY, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OTHER ASSETS	Changes in assets during schedule year		LIABILITIES	Changes in liabilities during schedule year	
	Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease		Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease
1. Money in savings accounts.....	\$.....	\$.....	21. Mortgages on owned home.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. In checking accounts.....			22. Mortgages on other real estate.....		
3. On hand.....			23. Notes due to banks, insurance companies, small loan companies.....		
4. Investments in business.....			24. Notes due to individuals.....		
5. Real estate: Purchased.....		x x x	25. Back rents (due before schedule year).....	x x x	
6. Sold.....	x x x		26. Rents due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x
7. Stocks and bonds: Purchased.....		x x x	27. Back taxes (due before schedule year).....	x x x	
8. Sold.....	x x x		28. Taxes due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x
9. Other property: Purchased.....		x x x	29. Charge accounts due.....		
10. Sold.....	x x x		30. Other bills due.....		
11. Improvements on owned home.....		x x x	31. Payments on installment purchases made prior to schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
12. Improvements on other real estate.....		x x x	a. ....	x x x	
13. Insurance premiums paid (life, endowment, annuity).....		x x x	b. ....	x x x	
14. Frequency of payment:	x x x	x x x	c. ....	x x x	
15. Insurance policies surrendered.....	x x x		32. Balance due on installment purchases made in schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
16. Insurance policies settled.....	x x x		a. ....		x x x
17. Loans made by family to others during schedule year (balance not repaid).....		x x x	b. ....		x x x
18. Repayments to family on loans made before schedule year.....	x x x		c. ....		x x x
19. Other (specify).....			33. Other (specify).....		
20. TOTAL (1-19).....	\$.....	\$.....	34. TOTAL (21-33).....	\$.....	\$.....

## CLOTHING CHECK LIST

Page 1

B. L. S. 939

## CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

Year covered by schedule:

12 months beginning ....., 1935

and ending ....., 193

Family member (check):

..... Wife: Age ..... years.

..... Other female (over 2 years).

Age ..... years.

No. weeks in economic family .....

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
IN COOPERATION WITH  
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

## STUDY OF

## CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

CLOTHING PURCHASES  
DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

(Check list)

WOMAN OR GIRL

Code No. ....

Expenditure schedule No. ....

City .....

C. T. or E. D. ....

Agent .....

Date of interview....., 1936

Number persons in economic family .....

Occupation of husband .....

Clr. .... Inc. ....

A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season pur- chased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season pur- chased
Hats, caps, berets:					34. Dresses: Cotton,				
1. Hats: Felt.....		\$.....	\$.....		street.....		\$.....	\$.....	
2. Felt.....					35. Cotton, street.....				
3. Straw.....					36. Cotton, house.....				
4. Fabric.....					37. Cotton, house.....				
5. Caps, berets: Wool.....					38. Other.....				
6. Other.....					39. Child's sun suit.....				
Coats, raincoats, jackets,					40. Aprons, smocks.....				
sweaters, furs:					41. Coveralls.....				
7. Coats: Heavy, with					Special sportswear:				
fur.....					42. Bathing suits.....				
8. Heavy, no fur.....					43. Beach pajamas.....				
9. Fur.....					44. Knickers, breeches,				
10. Light-wool.....					shorts.....				
11. Cotton.....					45. Other special sports				
12. Rayon, silk.....					clothes: Cotton.....				
13. Raincoats.....					46. Other.....				
14. Jackets: Wool.....					Underwear, nightwear,				
15. Leather.....					hose:				
16. Other.....					47. Slips: Cotton.....				
17. Sweaters: Wool.....					48. Rayon, silk.....				
18. Other.....					49. Corsets, girdles.....				
19. Furs.....					50. Brassieres.....				
Suits, skirts, blouses,					51. Union suits, combin-				
dresses:					ations: Cotton.....				
20. Suits: Wool, with fur.....					52. Rayon, silk.....				
21. Wool, no fur.....					53. Wool.....				
22. Rayon, silk.....					54. Underwaists, shirts:				
23. Other.....					Cotton.....				
24. Skirts: Wool.....					55. Rayon, silk.....				
25. Other.....					56. Bloomers, panties:				
26. Blouses, waists: Cot-					Cotton.....				
ton.....					57. Rayon, silk.....				
27. Linen.....					58. Other.....				
28. Rayon, silk.....					59. Nightgowns, paja-				
29. Other.....					mas: Cotton flannel.....				
30. Dresses: Wool.....					60. Cotton, other.....				
31. Wool.....					61. Rayon, silk.....				
32. Rayon, silk.....					62. Bathrobes.....				
33. Rayon, silk.....					63. Kimonos, negligees.....				

## CLOTHING CHECK LIST

Page 2

## CLOTHING PURCHASES, WOMAN OR GIRL—Continued

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season pur- chased
64. Hose: Rayon, silk .....		\$ .....	\$ .....	
65. Cotton.....				
66. Wool.....				
Footwear:				
67. Shoes: Street.....				
68. Street.....				
69. Dress.....				
70. Dress.....				
71. Sport.....				
72. Other.....				
73. Other.....				
74. House slippers.....				
75. Aretics, gaiters.....				
76. Rubbers.....				
77. Shoe shines.....				
78. Shoe repairs.....				
Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories:				
79. Gloves: Cotton.....				
80. Silk, rayon.....				
81. Leather.....				
82. Wool.....				
83. Handkerchiefs.....				
84. Handbags, purses.....				
85. Umbrellas.....				
86. Jewelry.....				
87. Other accessories.....				
Home sewing:				
88. Yard goods: Cotton.....				
89. Cotton.....				
90. Cotton.....				
91. Linen.....				
92. Rayon.....				
93. Rayon.....				
94. Silk.....				
95. Silk.....				
96. Silk.....				
97. Wool.....				
98. Other.....				
99. Findings.....				
100. Paid help for sewing..	x x	x x		x x
Upkeep:				
101. Cleaning, pressing.....				
Other clothing expense:				
102. (Specify).....				
103. TOTAL.....	x x	x x	\$ .....	x x

104. Money value of clothing received as  
gift or pay ..... \$ .....

## CLOTHING PURCHASES, CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS

I. 1st child: Age, ..... months; no. wks. in econ. family .....

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season pur- chased
Ready-to-wear:				
1. Caps, hoods, bonnets.....		\$ .....	\$ .....	
2. Coats.....				
3. Snow or sweater suits.....				
4. Sweaters, sacques.....				
5. Dresses, rompers.....				
6. Sun suits.....				
7. Skirts, gertrudes.....				
8. Shirts, bands.....				
9. Diapers.....				
10. Sleeping garments.....				
11. Stockings.....				
12. Bootees, shoes.....				
13. Layette.....				
14. Other.....				
Yard goods:				
15. Diaper cloth.....				
16. Other cotton.....				
17. Other.....				
18. Wool.....				
19. Rayon, silk.....				
20. Paid help for sewing...	x x	x x		x x
21. TOTAL.....	x x	x x	\$ .....	x x

22. Money value of clothing received as gift... \$ .....

II. 2d child: Age, ..... months; no. wks. in econ. family .....

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season pur- chased
Ready-to-wear:				
1. Caps, hoods, bonnets.....		\$ .....	\$ .....	
2. Coats.....				
3. Snow or sweater suits.....				
4. Sweaters, sacques.....				
5. Dresses, rompers.....				
6. Sun suits.....				
7. Skirts, gertrudes.....				
8. Shirts, bands.....				
9. Diapers.....				
10. Sleeping garments.....				
11. Stockings.....				
12. Bootees, shoes.....				
13. Layette.....				
14. Other.....				
Yard goods:				
15. Diaper cloth.....				
16. Other cotton.....				
17. Other.....				
18. Wool.....				
19. Rayon, silk.....				
20. Paid help for sewing...	x x	x x		x x
21. TOTAL.....	x x	x x	\$ .....	x x

22. Money value of clothing received as gift... \$ .....

## CLOTHING CHECK LIST

Page 3

## CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

Year covered by schedule:

12 months beginning ....., 1935  
and ending ....., 193

Family member (check):

..... Husband: Age ..... years.

..... Other male (over 2 years).

Age ..... years.

No. weeks in economic family .....

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
IN COOPERATION WITH  
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF  
CONSUMER PURCHASES  
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT  
CLOTHING PURCHASES  
DURING SCHEDULE YEAR  
(Check list)

MAN OR BOY

Code No. ....

Expenditure schedule No. ....

City .....

C. T. or E. D. ....

Agent .....

Date of .....

interview ....., 1936

Number persons in economic family .....

Occupation of husband .....

Clt. .... Inc. ....

A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season purchased
Hats, caps:					39. Undershirts: Cotton.....		\$.....	\$.....	
1. Hats: Felt.....		\$.....	\$.....		40. Cotton and wool.....				
2. Straw.....					41. Rayon, silk.....				
3. Caps: Wool.....					42. Pajamas, nightshirts.....				
4. Other.....					43. Bathrobes, lounging robes.....				
Coats, jackets, sweaters:					44. Hose: Cotton, dress.....				
5. Overcoats.....					45. Cotton, heavy.....				
6. Topcoats.....					46. Rayon, silk.....				
7. Raincoats.....					47. Wool.....				
8. Jackets: Wool.....					48. Other.....				
9. Leather.....					Footwear:				
10. Other.....					49. Shoes: Work.....				
11. Sweaters: Wool.....					50. Work.....				
12. Other.....					51. Street.....				
Suits, trousers, overalls:					52. Street.....				
13. Suits: Heavy-wool.....					53. Sport.....				
14. Light-wool.....					54. Other.....				
15. Cotton, linen.....					55. Boots: Rubber.....				
16. Palm-beach.....					56. Leather.....				
17. Child's sun suit.....					57. Areties.....				
18. Other.....					58. Rubbers.....				
19. Trousers: Wool.....					59. Shoe shines, repairs.....				
20. Cotton.....					Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories:				
21. Other.....					60. Gloves: Cotton, work.....				
22. Overalls, coveralls.....					61. Other, work.....				
Shirts:					62. Leather, street.....				
23. Shirts and blouses:					63. Other, street.....				
Cotton, work.....					64. Handkerchiefs.....				
24. Cotton, other.....					65. Ties.....				
25. Rayon, silk.....					66. Collars.....				
26. Wool.....					67. Belts, garters, suspenders.....				
27. Other.....					68. Jewelry.....				
Special sports wear:					69. Other accessories.....				
28. Bathing suits.....					Home sewing:				
29. Other special sports clothes: Cotton.....					70. Yard goods: Cotton.....				
30. Other.....					71. Other materials and findings.....				
Underwear, nightwear, hose:					72. Paid help for sewing.....	xx	xx		xx
31. Union suits: Cotton, knit.....					Upkeep:				
32. Cotton, woven.....					73. Cleaning, pressing.....				
33. Cotton and wool.....					Other clothing expense:				
34. Rayon, silk.....					74. (Specify).....				
35. Undershirts: Cotton.....					75. TOTAL.....	xx	xx	\$.....	xx
36. Cotton and wool.....									
37. Rayon, silk.....									
38. Underwaists.....					76. Money value of clothing received as gift or pay... \$.....				

## FURNISHINGS CHECK LIST

Page 1

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT purchased during schedule year				
A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for year	Season pur- chased
Kitchen equipment:				
1. Tables.....		\$.....	\$.....	
2. Cabinets.....				
3. Refrigerator: Electric <input type="checkbox"/> gas <input type="checkbox"/> ice <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>				
4. Stove, heating plates..... (a) Kind of fuel .....		\$.....	\$.....	
5. Canning equipment.....				
6. Pressure cooker.....				
7. Pots, pans, bowls.....				
8. Cutlery strainers.....				
9. Dishmops, dishcloths..				
10. Small electric equip- ment (specify kind): .....				
11. Other.....				
12. Other.....				
Cleaning equipment:				
13. Vacuum cleaners.....				
14. Carpet sweepers.....				
15. Brooms, brushes, mops.....				
16. Dustpans, pails, cans..				
17. Other.....				
Laundry equipment:				
18. Washing machine: Power <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>				
19. Ironing machine.....				
20. Irons: Electric <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>				
21. Washtub <input type="checkbox"/> board <input type="checkbox"/>				
22. Wringer <input type="checkbox"/> boiler <input type="checkbox"/>				
23. Ironing board, clothes basket, rack.....				
24. Other.....				
Glass, China, Silver:				
25. China or porcelain tableware.....				
26. Glassware: Kitchen...				
27. Table.....				
28. Flatware: Sterling...				
29. Other.....				
30. Hollow ware: Sterling.				
31. Other.....				
32. Other.....				



# FURNISHINGS CHECK LIST

## Page 2

## FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT purchased during schedule year—Continued

A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for year	Season purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for year	Season purchased
Household linens, blankets, curtains, other textiles:									
33. Kitchen towels: Linen		\$	\$		71. Desks		\$	\$	
34. Cotton					72. Bookcases, bookshelves				
35. Hand towels: Linen					73. Tables: Dining, living room				
36. Cotton					74. Other				
37. Bath towels					75. Chairs: Upholstered				
38. Table cloths: Linen					76. Other				
39. Cotton					77. Benches, stools				
40. Other					78. Porch and garden furniture				
41. Napkins: Linen					79. Other				
42. Other									
43. Table runners, scarfs, doilies					Miscellaneous:				
44. Sheets					80. Electric light bulbs				
45. Pillowcases					81. Heating stoves and heaters (specify fuel)				
46. Bedspreads					82. Fans, electric				
47. Couch covers					83. Sewing machine: Electric <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>				
48. Comforters, quilts									
49. Blankets: All wool <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>					84. Clocks: Electric <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>				
50. Pillows					85. Lamps <input type="checkbox"/> lamp shades <input type="checkbox"/>				
51. Mattresses: Inner-spring					86. Mirrors, pictures				
52. Other					87. Vases, ornaments				
53. Draperies <input type="checkbox"/> curtains <input type="checkbox"/>					88. Baby carriages, go-carts				
54. Slip covers					89. Hand baggage <input type="checkbox"/> trunks <input type="checkbox"/>				
Floor coverings:					90. Window shades <input type="checkbox"/> venetian blinds <input type="checkbox"/>				
55. Carpets					91. Wire screens, storm windows				
56. Rugs					92. Lawn mowers, garden equipment				
57. Linoleum, inlaid (sq. yds.)					93. Household tools, hardware				
58. Felt-base floor covering (sq. yds.)					94. Other				
59. Other					95. Insurance on furnishings	x x x	x x x		x x x
Furniture:					96. Repairs and cleaning of furnishings and equipment	x x x	x x x		x x x
60. Suites: Living room					97. Paid help for sewing	x x x	x x x		
61. Dining room					98. Total	x x x	x x x	\$	x x x
62. Bedroom									
63. Beds: Wood <input type="checkbox"/> metal <input type="checkbox"/>					99. Money value of furnishings and equipment received as gifts or pay			\$	
64. Cots, cribs: Wood <input type="checkbox"/> metal <input type="checkbox"/>									
65. Bedsprings: Box <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>									
66. Davenport, settees									
67. Daybeds, couches									
68. Dressers, dressing tables									
69. Chiffoniers, chests									
70. Sideboards, buffets									

## INDEX TO TABLES

The figures in this index are the table numbers in which the estimates are to be found. For pages on which tables are located, see list of summary tables on pp. IX-XI, and list of reference tables on pp. XIII-XXI.<sup>1</sup>

## Part I. Average Patterns of Family Spending

I T E M	ALL FAMILIES	RURAL-URBAN GROUPS				REGIONAL GROUPS						
		FARM	RURAL NONFARM	URBAN		NEW ENGLAND	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	MOUNTAIN AND PLAINS	PACIFIC	NORTH	WEST
				TOTAL	BY SIZE OF CITY							
Families and family members												
Number of families	1, 2, 19, 20, 43	2, 19, 20, 43	2, 19, 20, 43	2, 19, 20, 43	19	42, 43	42, 43	42, 43	42, 43	42, 43	-	-
Average size of family	18-20	19, 20	19, 20	19, 20	19	42	42	42	42	42	-	-
Family income												
All income levels combined	1, 40	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	-	-	-	22	44	44	44	44	44	-	-
Consecutive income levels	1	21, 144	21, 161	21, 178	195, 197, 199, 201	211	222	209, 236	250	261	208	210
Quarters of families	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thirds of families	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per capita income	18, 40	40, 41	40, 41	40, 41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption (total), gifts and personal taxes, savings												
All income levels combined	1, 40	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	-	-	-	22	44	44	44	44	44	-	-
Consecutive income levels	1	21, 144, 145	21, 161, 162	21, 178, 179	195-202	211, 212	222, 223	209, 236, 237	250, 251	261, 262	208	210
Quarters of families	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thirds of families	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per capita disbursements	40	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption - Imputed Value and money expense	1	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main categories of consumption												
All income levels combined	3, 4, 107-109	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	-	-	-	24	46-48, 50, 52-54	46-48, 50, 52-54	46-48, 50, 52-54	46-48, 50, 52-54	46-48, 50, 52-54	-	-
Consecutive income levels	3, 4, 107-109	23, 144-146	23, 161-163	23, 178-180	195-202	211, 212	222, 223	209, 236, 237	250, 251	261, 262	208	210
Quarters of families	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thirds of families	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per capita disbursements	18, 40	40, 41	40, 41	40, 41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food subcategories												
All income levels combined	3, 5, 110	203	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	27, 136	27, 136	27, 136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	3, 5, 110	26, 147	26, 164	181	-	213	224	238	252	263	-	-
Quarters of families	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing subcategories												
All income levels combined	6, 111	204	204	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	28, 29	28, 29	28, 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	6, 111	148	165	182	-	214	225	239	253	264	-	-
Quarters of families	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household operation subcategories												
All income levels combined	7, 112, 113	204	204	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	30, 137	30, 137	30, 137	-	49	49	49	49	49	-	-
Consecutive income levels	7, 112, 113	149	166	183	-	215	226	240	254	265	-	-
Quarters of families	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnishings subcategories												
All income levels combined	8, 114	204	204	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	31	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	8, 114	150	167	184	-	-	-	241	-	-	233	272
Quarters of families	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing subcategories												
All income levels combined	9, 10, 115-117	205	205	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	32, 33, 138	32, 33, 138	32, 33, 138	-	-	-	51	-	-	51	51
Consecutive income levels	9, 10, 115-121	151-154	168-171	185-188	-	-	-	242, 243	-	-	234, 235	273, 274
Quarters of families	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Tables 102-106 appearing in Appendix A are not included in this index. For list of these tables, see p. III.

## INDEX TO TABLES

The figures in this index are the table numbers in which the estimates are to be found. For pages on which tables are located, see list of summary tables on pp. IX-XI, and list of reference tables on pp. XIII-XXI.<sup>1</sup>

## Part I. Average Patterns of Family Spending (Continued)

I T E M	ALL FAMILIES	RURAL-URBAN GROUPS				REGIONAL GROUPS						
		FARM	RURAL NONFARM	URBAN		NEW ENGLAND	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	MOUNTAIN AND PLAINS	PACIFIC	NORTH	WEST
				TOTAL	BY SIZE OF CITY							
Transportation subcategories												
All income levels combined	11,122,123	206	206	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	34,35,139	34,35,139	34,35,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	11,12,122,123	155,156	172,173	189,190	-	216,217	227,228	244,245	255,256	266,267	-	-
Quarters of families	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical care subcategories												
All income levels combined	13,124	206	206	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	36,140	36,140	36,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	13,124	157	174	191	-	218	229	246	257	268	-	-
Quarters of families	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation subcategories												
All income levels combined	14,125	206	206	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	37,141	37,141	37,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	14,125	158	175	192	-	219	230	247	258	269	-	-
Quarters of families	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal care subcategories												
All income levels combined	15,126	206	206	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	38,142	38,142	38,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	15,126	159	176	193	-	220	231	248	259	270	-	-
Quarters of families	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco subcategories												
All income levels combined	16,127	206	206	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	38,143	38,143	38,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	16,127	159	176	193	-	220	231	248	259	270	-	-
Quarters of families	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts and personal taxes sub- categories												
All income levels combined	17,40,128	40,207	40,207	40,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected income levels	-	39	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consecutive income levels	17,128	160	177	194	-	221	232	249	260	271	-	-
Quarters of families	129,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I T E M	REGION - TYPE OF COMMUNITY GROUPS			WHITE AND NEGRO GROUPS						SIZE OF FAMILY GROUPS			
	FARM FAMILIES	RURAL NONFARM FAMILIES	URBAN FAMILIES	WHITE			NEGRO			ALL FAMILIES	FARM FAMILIES	RURAL NONFARM FAMILIES	URBAN FAMILIES
				SOUTH RURAL	SOUTH URBAN	NORTH CENTRAL CITIES	SOUTH RURAL	SOUTH URBAN	NORTH CENTRAL CITIES				
Families	43	43	43	55	55	55	55	55	55	60	60	60	60
Income, consumption (total), gifts and personal taxes, savings													
Selected income levels	45	45	45	56	56	57	56	56	57	61	62,310	62,318	62,326
Consecutive income levels	208-210, 275-279	208-210, 280-284	208-210, 285-289	290,291	292,293	294,295	296,297	298,299	300,301	-	-	-	-
Main categories of consumption													
Selected income levels	46-48,50, 52,53	46-48,50, 52,53	46-48,50, 52,53	58	58	59	58	58	59	63,302	64,310	65,318	66,326
Consecutive income levels	208-210, 275-279	208-210, 280-284	208-210, 285-289	290,291	292,293	294,295	296,297	298,299	300,301	-	-	-	-
Subcategories of consumption													
Selected income levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303-309	311-317	319-325	327-334

<sup>1</sup> Tables 102-106 appearing in Appendix A are not included in this index. For list of these tables, see p. XII.

## INDEX TO TABLES

The figures in this index are the table numbers in which the estimates are to be found. For pages on which tables are located, see list of summary tables on pp. IX-XI, and list of reference tables on pp. XIII-XXI.<sup>1</sup>

## Part II. Aggregate Family Consumption in 1935-36

ITEM	ALL FAMILIES	RURAL - URBAN GROUPS					
		ALL FAMILIES			NONRELIEF FAMILIES		
		FARM	RURAL NONFARM	URBAN	FARM	RURAL NONFARM	URBAN
Families and family income							
All income levels combined	67,74,86,335,360	86-88,360,362	86-88,360,362	86-88,360,362	360,362,372	360,362,386	360,362,400
Separate income levels	74,335	87	87	87	362,372	362,386	362,400
Tenths of families	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarters of families	82,83	-	-	-	83	83	83
Family members							
All income levels combined	86,335,336,360,361	86,360-364	86,360-363,365	86,360-363,366	360,362-364	360,362,363,365	360,362,363,366
Separate income levels	335,336	-	-	-	362-364	362,363,365	362,363,366
Consumption (total), gifts and personal taxes, savings							
All income levels combined	67,74	88	88	88	372	386	400
Separate income levels	74	-	-	-	372	386	400
Tenths of families	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarters of families	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thirds of families	359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main categories of consumption							
All income levels combined	67,337	88	88	88	373	387	401
Separate income levels	75,337,338	-	-	-	373,374	387,388	401,402
Quarters of families	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thirds of families	359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food subcategories							
All income levels combined	68,339	89,367	89,367	89,367	375	389	403
Separate income levels	76,339	-	-	-	375	389	403
Quarters of families	354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing subcategories							
All income levels combined	69,340	90,368	90,368	90,368	376	390	404
Separate income levels	77,340	-	-	-	376	390	404
Quarters of families	355	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household operation subcategories							
All income levels combined	69,341	90,368	90,368	90,368	377	391	405
Separate income levels	77,341,342	-	-	-	377	391	405
Quarters of families	355	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnishings subcategories							
All income levels combined	69,343	90,368	90,368	90,368	378	392	406
Separate income levels	77,343,344	-	-	-	378	392	406
Quarters of families	355	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing subcategories							
All income levels combined	70,71,345	91,369	91,369	91,369	379,380	393,394	407,408
Separate income levels	78,345,346	-	-	-	379,380	393,394	407,408
Quarters of families	356	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation subcategories							
All income levels combined	72,347,348	92,93,370	92,93,370	92,93,370	381	395	409
Separate income levels	79,80,347,348	-	-	-	381	395	409
Quarters of families	357	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical care subcategories							
All income levels combined	72,349	92,370	92,370	92,370	382	396	410
Separate income levels	79,349	-	-	-	382	396	410
Quarters of families	357	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation subcategories							
All income levels combined	72,350	92,370	92,370	92,370	383	397	411
Separate income levels	79,350	-	-	-	383	397	411
Quarters of families	357	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Tables 102-106 appearing in Appendix A are not included in this index. For list of these tables, see p. XII.

## INDEX TO TABLES

The figures in this index are the table numbers in which the estimates are to be found. For pages on which tables are located, see list of summary tables on pp.IX-XI, and list of reference tables on pp.XIII-XXI.<sup>1</sup>

## Part II. Aggregate Family Consumption in 1935-36 (Continued)

ITEM	ALL FAMILIES	RURAL - URBAN GROUPS					
		ALL FAMILIES			NONRELIEF FAMILIES		
		FARM	RURAL NONFARM	URBAN	FARM	RURAL NONFARM	URBAN
Personal care subcategories							
All income levels combined	72,351	92,370	92,370	92,370	384	398	412
Separate income levels	79,351	-	-	-	384	398	412
Quarters of families	357	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco subcategories							
All income levels combined	72,352	92,370	92,370	92,370	384	398	412
Separate income levels	79,352	-	-	-	384	398	412
Quarters of families	357	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts and personal taxes sub- categories							
All income levels combined	67,73,74,353	88,94,371	88,94,371	88,94,371	385	399	413
Separate income levels	74,81,353	-	-	-	385	399	413
Quarters of families	358	-	-	-	-	-	-
Categories of consumption according to durability	95-101						

<sup>1</sup> Tables 102-106 appearing in Appendix A are not included in this index. For list of these tables, see p. XII.







